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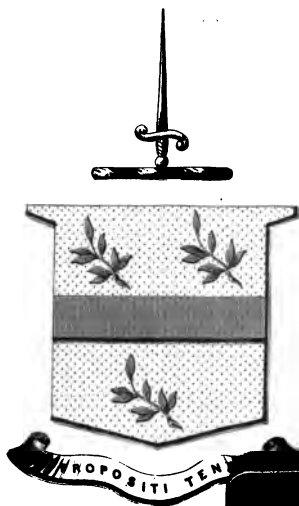
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THE KING OF THE FRENCH

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THE
HISTORY OF SURREY:

BY

EDW. WEDLAKE BRAYLEY, F.S.A., &c.

ASSISTED BY

JOHN BRITTON, F.S.A., &c. and E. W. BRAYLEY, JUN., F.L.S. & F.G.S.

The Geological Section

BY

GIDEON MANTELL, LL.D., F.R.S., &c.

The Illustrative Department

UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF THOMAS ALLOM, M.I.B.A.

VOL II. PART I.

DORKING: ROBERT BEST EDE.

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Ample Directions will be given to the Binders for placing the Plates in each Volume.

PREPARING FOR SPEEDY PUBLICATION

HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNTS

OF

THE PARISH OF RICHMOND

BY J. BRITTON, F.S.A.

AUTHOR OF THE "ARCHITECTURAL" AND "CATHEDRAL ANTIQUITIES," "A DICTIONARY OF ANCIENT ARCHITECTURE," &c.

TO FORM PART OF

BRAYLEY'S NEW TOPOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF SURREY

"There are many reasons why a COUNTRY HISTORY should be a Popular Work. Every man whose heart is prey to selfishness, is more or less influenced by local attachment and feels an interest about his native village, which neither time nor absence can impair or destroy. He is gratified by learning the history, and seeing a graphic representation of the Venerable Church, the Ruined Castle, or the Mouldering Abbey, which identified with his earliest associations; and he almost considers the importance which they receive from noticed in a beautiful volume, as a compliment to himself."—*Athenaeum*, January 30th, 1841.

LETTER TO MR. R. B. EDE, DORKING.

DEAR SIR,

If health permits, it will give me pleasure to write historical and descriptive accounts of its vicinity; for, as I feel deeply interested in the progress, prosperity, and speedy completion of *Surrey*," which you are publishing, in a style and manner at once highly creditable to the county, I shall regard it as a duty to render you and its respected author every aid in my power.

Richmond has long been a favorite place of sojourn and of solace to me. Intensely occupied in literary investigations and writings for nearly half a century, and necessarily confined to boundless London, I have eagerly seized every available opportunity to leave its ceaseless but open, cheering scenes, of this delightful locality. The contrast is striking; and the effects, to a mind capable of appreciating both, are as palpable as they are effective. Instead of the crowded river of the metropolis,—with an endless succession of brick walls,—the dirt or dust of the city, and a perpetual ebb and flow of pedestrians and rattling carriages,—we have at Richmond a stream, gliding smoothly over its gravelly bed; and eminences, commanding a vast extent of

"Heavens! what a goodly prospect spreads around
Of hills, and dales, and woods, and lawns, and spires,
And glittering towns, and gilded streams, till all
The stretching landscape into smoke decays."—

Thomson: Summer—1440.

Richmond, however, does not depend alone upon its scenic beauties, or the finely wooded Park, and commanding terrace skirting its western side; but has many interesting attractions with the great names and estimable characters of by-gone days. In this respect, there are few places of the same extent that possess such a fund of local reminiscences, as the banks of the Thames. The whole is replete with varied and important materials for the study and writings of the antiquary; and even for the fertile imagination of the poet. Such mawkish rhymes as serve rather to depreciate than to exalt their subject. Had Thomson, Denham, or Pope, ex-

to vie with "The Seasons," "Cooper's Hill," and have been linked in a chain of literary immortality. A few of his graphic lines to its features :—

O! we wind
 The silent mead?
 Wander wild
 Or ascend,
 All her pride,
 Here let us sweep
 The enraptur'd eye,
 To send;
 Skirt the plain,
 Or to where
 The cely brow.
 Ours view
 We turn
 At rural grows:
 Aried stay."

Seasons.—Summer.

ters, men of science and of the drama, are intimately
 fern days. And it will be the duty of its historian
 place, and the honours mutually reflected by each
 or literary commemoration, the man of real worth
 and haunts. Stratford is doubly honored as the
 natal home, and Richmond as the rural retreat,
 en, Sir Wm. Temple, Swift, Wolsey, Lord Fitz-
 p., Bishop Duppa, and many others, are directly
 ity is equally renowned for many other names of
 moirs of such persons, and to recount their great
 g occupations of study.

rches of Manning and Bray, in their "History of
 much valuable information respecting Richmond,
 many material omissions; and add a variety of
 ot duly appreciated by those topographers. Aided
 rnish such a topographical history of the place as
 e readers of the new "History of Surrey."

rate to your exertions and deserts,

I am, your's very truly,

J. BRITTON.

ry, Cornbury, Pope, and Pelham, at Ham, Twickenham, Claremont,
 is "paper, fantastic fabric, and assemblage of curious trifles," as
 c, and antique "curiosities" are announced for sale by auction, and
 perience the fate of Pope's once-famed Villa, in the vicinity. "See

the north-east, and overlook the broad vale of "Augusta"—London.
 —whilst "majestic Windsor" and its forest, Maidenhead Thicket,
 To the south, the eye traces the hills around Dorking, and the

D:

SURREY.

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of Richmond and
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 cupied, as I have
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 upon the eye and
 er-muddy, turbid
 rowded streets,—
 the same majestic
 lky and landscape.

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 w places in Europe
 es in this vicinity.
 the topographer
 those of Maurice,
 sayed to sing the

BRAYLEY'S NEW TOPOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF SURRE

MANUFACTURERS OF SOUTHWARK, LAMBETH,

AND OTHER PARTS OF SURREY

will greatly oblige the Proprietor and Publisher of Brayley's New History of Surrey giving any information as to the following circumstances of essential importance to a of national interest.

- 1.—WHAT ARE THE OBJECTS AND PRODUCTIONS OF THE ESTABLISHMENT?
- 2.—HOW MANY PERSONS ARE EMPLOYED IN VARIOUS CAPACITIES?
ON THE PREMISES?
OUT-DOORS?
- 3.—WHAT IS THE MONTHLY, OR ANNUAL, AMOUNT OF PRODUCTION?
- 4.—WHAT THE CONSUMPTION OF MATERIALS?
- 5.—WHAT MACHINERY IS EMPLOYED?
- 6.—IS THERE ANY PECULIAR PROCESS OR PATENT APPLIED IN THE WORKS?
IF ANY, WHAT MAY THAT BE?
- 7.—WHEN WAS THE ESTABLISHMENT FIRST FORMED, AND BY WHOM?—AND, IF POSSIBLE,
EXTENT AT BEGINNING?
- 8.—WAS THERE ANY OTHER PREVIOUS BUSINESS ON THE SPOT?
- 9.—IS THE PRODUCE OF THE ESTABLISHMENT PRINCIPALLY FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, OR
FOR EXPORTATION

As the work is fast approaching to this important subject an early Answer, addressed to Mr. ROBERT BEST EDE, DORKING, will greatly oblige.

EPSOM RACES.

ROBERT BEST EDE has the satisfaction of announcing that he has made arrangements with "CRAVEN," the Editor of the Sporting Review, &c. &c., to furnish insertion in the HISTORY OF SURREY, an Historical Account of EPSOM RACES from its commencement, as well as a general Review of the County Field Sports. A highly finished STEEL ENGRAVING of

EPSOM RACES ON THE DERBY DAY,
from an Original Drawing by MR. ALLOM, and engraved by MR. PRIOR is nearly ready and will appear in Part XVI, to be published June 1st.

AL HISTORY OF SURREY.

ER

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A NEW

TOPOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF SURREY.

THE HUNDRED OF WOKING:

FIRST DIVISION CONTINUED, VIZ.

WOKING.—WORPLESDON.



THE PARISH OF WOKING, which is intersected by different streams of the Wey, and skirted on the eastern side by the principal branch of that river, is still of considerable extent, although the parishes of Horsell, Pirbright, and Pirford, have been alienated, or detached, from it, in former ages. On the north side it is bounded by the parish of Horsell; on the east, by Pirford; on the

south, by those of Send, Stoke, and Worpleston; and on the west, by the latter parish and Pirbright. There is much waste land in this district; over a part of which, called Woking Heath, (where there is a station,) the South-western Railroad has been carried; its course, through this parish, being in a westerly direction slightly inclining towards the south.

In the reign of King Edward the Confessor this manor and lordship, which was then called *Wochinges*, formed a portion of the demesnes of the crown, or estates appropriated for the support of the royal household; and it continued in demesne, and was returned as belonging to King William at the time of the Domesday survey. We learn

from that record, that in those days "it had been rated at fifteen hides and a half," but, from being in the immediate possession of the sovereign, "had never paid taxes." The following particulars of this manor are also given in the same document.—"There are six carucates of arable land. In demesne is one carucate; and thirty-three villains, and nine bordars, with twenty carucates more. There is a Church, of which *Osbern* [Bishop of Exeter] is in possession; and a mill, worth 11s. 4d. yearly; and thirty-two acres of meadow; and woods that yield one hundred and thirty-three swine. Of this land, *Walter Fitz-Other* holds three virgates; which, in the time of King Edward, who detached this estate from the manor, was held by a certain forester: there is no stock upon it.¹ In the time of King Edward, and subsequently, this manor was valued at 15*l.* a year, by *tale*. It is now valued at 15*l.* by *weight*, and to the sheriff 25*s.*"²

¹ In Henshall's "DOMESDAY, or an Actual Survey of South-Britain," (p. 13,) the latter clause is thus paraphrased:—"At the present period it is not stocked with husbandmen, or agricultural implements."

² The following valuable notes, in reference to the words AD NUMERUM, and AD PENSAM, of the original record, were attached by Mr. Manning to his translation of the account of Woking from the Domesday Book.—"AD NUMERUM; that is, by *number* or *tale*, viz., just so many Pounds, without any inquiry into the *weight* of the *Coin*, or the *fineness* and *value* of the *Metal*.—AD PENSAM, q.d. *ad Pensandum*, viz., *pondus*; that is, to *make good* the *weight*. The Revenue having frequently suffered from a deficiency of the *Coin* both in *quantity* and *fineness*, it was found necessary, on some occasions, to *weigh* the Money brought into the Exchequer; and, on others, to *melt it down*; And, in either case, to demand the overplus that was requisite to make up the deficiency, which overplus was called the *INCREMENT*. This *Increment*, at the time of the *General Survey*, where it was demanded at all, amounted to a *full* compensation for the deficiencies by *weight*; and the payment so made was called the payment *ad pondus*, or *ad pensum*, indifferently. The same is implied in the term *ad pensum* where it occurs in the more ancient Pipe Rolls. But, in process of time, and to save the trouble of *weighing* every sum that was brought into the Exchequer, an *Increment* of *sixpence* in the Pound was accepted in lieu thereof as a supposed equivalent;—And this is what, in our subsequent Rolls, is, with reference to the *method* by which the deficiency was supposed to be ascertained, called the payment *ad scalam*; which term was accordingly, in after-times, substituted for the former. Hence, as £15., *ad pensum*, was £15., by *tale*, with as much over as would make the money *full weight*; so £15., *ad scalam*, was £15., by *tale*, with so many *sixpences* over as what was then *allowed* to be an equivalent for the deficiency. Thus Henry the First, having confirmed a Grant of his Queen Matilda to the Priory of the Trinity, in London, of 25*£.*, per annum *ad scalam*, the Sheriff of Devon accounted for it as 25*£.* 12. 6. by *tale*; that is 25*£.*, and 25 *sixpences*. Mag. Rot. 5 Steph. Rot. 16. a. *Devon*. Hence it appears that, at this period, in the payment *ad numerum* the *Increment* was *included*, but that the payment *ad scalam* was *exclusive* of the *Increment*. Thus, where 15*£.* was to be paid *ad numerum*, the *real* due was so much *less* as, with its *Increment*, made 15*£.* by *tale*: But, where 15*£.* was to be paid *ad scalam*, it was to be 15*£.* in *tale*, with 15 *sixpences* over.—In other words, the *real* due, with the *Increment*, made the payment *ad numerum*; and the *tale*, with the *Increment*, made the payment *ad scalam*. *Mador*, Exch. c. ix. § 2. *Clarke* on Coins, pp. 140, 147.—Vide Manning's SURREY, vol. i. p. 113; notes, f. and g.

Henry the Second, in 1154, afforested Woking; and he gradually subjected to the forest laws his other manors in Surrey, and at length the whole county. In the second year of his reign, the sheriff of Surrey deducted ten pounds, from his annual return of the firm of this county, on account of lands here granted to Earl Warren; and these are supposed to have been the lands constituting the manor of Sutton. In 1168, Matilda, the eldest daughter of Henry the Second, was married to the Duke of Saxony; and an aid, or tax, to furnish her dower being levied throughout the kingdom, the tenants of this manor paid towards it the sum of 56*s.* 8*d.*^{*}

Richard the First granted the manor of Woking, with all its appurtenances, to *Alan, Lord Basset*, of Wycombe, to hold of the king and his heirs, in chief, by the service of half a knight's fee; and the grant was confirmed by King John. Gilbert, Lord Basset, the eldest son and successor of the grantee, died in the twenty-fifth year of Henry the Third, in consequence of a fall from his horse while hunting; and his infant son dying immediately after him, the estate devolved upon his brother Fulk, who held it on the same terms as his predecessors. He was a member of the clerical order, holding the deanery of York; and in 1241, he was raised to the see of London. In 1244, he paid twenty shillings as an aid, for the marriage of Margaret, the king's eldest daughter, with the son of Alexander the Second, of Scotland; and in 1254, the sum of forty shillings, on occasion of the king's eldest son being made a knight. About the same time he purchased a hide of land belonging to the fee of Perefrith [Pirbright], parcel of the Honor of Clare, belonging to the Earl of Gloucester, and annexed it to the manor of Woking. Dying in 1259, he was succeeded by Philip, his younger brother; who, as appears from the Pipe Roll for the 43rd year of Henry the Third, paid one hundred shillings as the relief due for one knight's fee, on taking possession of his estates. Philip Basset was one of those who aided the king in his war against the barons; and he was made prisoner by the Earl of Leicester at the battle of Lewes, in 1264. His death took place in 1271, and this manor descended to his daughter and sole heiress, Aliva; who by marriage transferred her paternal estates into another family. From a survey of the demesne of Woking, taken by the escheator, on the demise of Philip, Lord Basset, it appears to have been worth 29*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* per annum; and was held of the king, *in capite*, by the service of half a knight's fee, and the render of a pair of gloves furred with minever, or ermine. At that time it comprised four hundred and sixty-five acres of arable, pasture, meadow, and wood lands, independently of what

^{*} Madox, HISTORY OF THE EXCHEQUER, vol. i. p. 587 : from Mag. Rot. 14 Hen. II.

had been let to different tenants, whose assised rents amounted to 17*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* yearly: there was, also, a fulling mill, and a corn mill, on the estate, of the combined yearly value of 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Aliva, Lady Basset, was twice married: first, to Hugh le Despenser, lord chief-justice of England, who was killed at the battle of Evesham, in August, 1265; and afterwards, to Roger Bigod, earl of Norfolk, who becoming lord of this manor, in right of his wife, after the death of her father, paid relief for the estate accordingly. On the decease of Aliva, in the ninth year of Edward the First, the widowed Earl pleaded issue by that lady, in order to retain possession of her inheritance, which was claimed by Hugh le Despenser, the son and heir of Aliva by her first husband. Thereupon, a Jury was impaneled to make the necessary inquiries; but before the day of trial, the Earl withdrew his plea, and surrendered the contested estates to Hugh, the claimant. At that time, the annual value of Woking (including Craystock, or Bridley, in Pirbright, and a *Serjeantry* at Mayford, both acquired by Fulk Basset,) was 30*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* There was a small park of forty acres included in the return; a water mill, of the yearly value of 1*l.*; a fishery, of 6*s.* 8*d.*; and an annual rent of fifty cocks and hens, valued at one penny each.*—In the 13th of Edward the Second, this manor was assessed at the sum of twenty shillings, as half a knight's fee, towards an aid for the portion of the king's eldest daughter, on her marriage with David the Second, king of Scotland.

Hugh le Despenser, who succeeded to the estates of his mother, (including Woking,) after her decease, was a person of considerable note in English history. He has been styled the *Elder* Spenser, to distinguish him from his son, the Earl of Gloucester, called the *Younger* Spenser, who possessed the perilous distinction of having been one of the favourite ministers of Edward the Second. Hugh le Despenser, the elder, after his son had gained a complete ascendancy over the king, and become the distributor of the royal patronage, was created Earl of Winchester, with a great accession of wealth and power. Previously to his promotion, this nobleman is said to have been regarded as a man of honour and honesty; who, in the reign of the late king, as well as in that of the present, had creditably distinguished himself in various public offices to which he had been appointed. But becoming intoxicated by prosperity, he behaved with arrogance and injustice to persons of the highest rank, and shared with his son in those obnoxious measures by which both themselves and their royal master offended and disgusted the Queen, the nobility, and the people. When Queen Isabella landed in England, in

* Vide *Original Survey*, among the Exchequer Records of the 9th Edward I. n. 9.

1326, with an army of foreigners, to make war against her husband, the elder Spenser was stationed by the king at Bristol, to defend that city and castle against his foreign and domestic foes. Numbers of persons from all quarters soon flocked to the standard of the Queen; who attacked and took possession of Bristol, after a faint opposition; it being impossible to defend the place on account of the disaffection of the inhabitants. Spenser, on falling into the hands of his adversaries, was treated as a common enemy of the nation, and executed, after a hasty and irregular trial, on the 25th of October, 1326, when he was ninety years of age. He was hanged on a gallows fifty feet high, with circumstances of peculiar ignominy and brutal barbarity.

By an act of attainder, which passed shortly after, his estates became forfeited; and on the 7th of July, 1327, a survey was made of the manor of Woking, with its appendages, as a portion of the possessions of the late Earl of Winchester, thus escheated to the crown. The account in this survey of the capital mansion at Woking, and its appurtenances, is interesting, as it serves in some degree to shew in what a magnificent style the domestic establishment of this favourite of royalty was supported.—There was “a capital Messuage, surrounded with moats, containing a Hall, a Chapel, two Chambers, with a Pantry and Butlery adjoining to the Hall, a Kitchen, Larder, Bakehouse, Brewhouse, Poultry-house, Laundry, a Chapel for the Household, an Apartment of three lodging rooms for the Knights, Treasurers, and other great Officers; two other Apartments, for Knights and Esquires, under another roof; a Gate, and a Drawbridge. On the outside of this first Moat and Bridge, was an Apartment, with two others adjoining on each side; a Reservoir, with a Water-wheel for filling the moat; a Curtilage, and Garden, with fruit-trees; all inclosed within another Moat, having a Gate and Drawbridge over it, on the south side of the Garden. Adjoining to the premises, on the outside of the second Moat, were the several appendages to the Mansion: viz. one large Stable for the Lord’s own Horses; a Barton or Farm, with two Granges or Rick-yards for Corn and Hay, a Stable for Cart-horses, an Ox-stall, Cow-stall, Cart-house, and Sheep-cote. Here was also an outer Gate, with a Chamber over it, for the [Steward?]; a Stable for his Horses, and a Dwelling-house for his family. All the buildings were covered with tiles.”^a

Woking did not long remain in the possession of the king; for

^a Manning, SURREY, vol. i. pp. 117, 118: from a MS. called Sims’s Book, in the possession of Lord Onslow. The mansion here described was situated on a branch of the river Wey, about a mile below the town. “A great part of the foundations,” says Mr. Manning, “are still to be seen; being for the most part of a very fine brick. But

Edward the Second having been deposed, and his son raised to the throne in his stead, under the title of Edward the Third, the latter, in the first year of his reign, bestowed this manor on his uncle, *Edmund Plantagenet, earl of Kent*. That prince fell a sacrifice to the machinations of Roger Mortimer, earl of March, the paramour of the Queen-dowager; and being accused of treason, he was condemned and executed on the 19th of March, 1329-30. The fall of Mortimer, however, speedily succeeded that of his victim, and he suffered death as a traitor, on the 9th of November, 1330. The estates and titles of the late Earl of Kent were then restored to his family. His two sons died without issue; and the manor of Woking with other property descended to the posterity of his daughter *Joan*, (called the *Fair Maid of Kent*;) by her first husband, Sir Thomas Holland. The eldest son of that princess was created Earl of Kent in the fifth year of Richard the Second; and on his death, in 1397, he was succeeded by his son, Thomas Holland, who in the ensuing year was made *Duke of Surrey*; but on the deposition of King Richard, he was deprived of the ducal title by act of parliament, and having engaged in a conspiracy against Henry the Fourth, was put to death in the first year of that king's reign. The title of Earl of Kent, and the family estates, were subsequently restored to Edmund Holland, a younger brother of the preceding; but on his death without issue, the property was divided between his two sisters. Woking fell to the share of *Margaret Holland*, first married to John Beaufort, earl of Somerset, and afterwards to Thomas Plantagenet, duke of Clarence, son of King Henry the Fourth: but this manor did not come into her actual possession until the fourth year of Henry the Fifth, it having been held in jointure from the 26th year of Edward the Third, until that time, successively by the widows of two of the preceding owners.

On the death of the duchess of Clarence, in the 18th year of the reign of Henry the Sixth, the inheritance descended to her second, but eldest surviving son, John, earl and afterwards duke of Somerset; who conveyed the manor of Woking to his younger brother Edmund and his wife Eleanor, for their joint lives; and after their decease, to their son Henry, for life; with remainder to the grantee himself, and his heirs. Edmund, duke of Somerset, who in the 27th year of Henry the Sixth had procured a charter for holding a fair at Woking on

no part of the superstructure is left, except the walls of one single apartment, which is said, not improbably, to have been a guard-room, while it was occupied by the crown, and occasionally made use of as a royal residence. The rest was probably taken down by some one of the family of Zouch; and the materials employed in building the Farm-house contiguous to the antient site, and which is still known by the name of the *Park House*."—SURREY, vol. i. p. 126.

Whit-Tuesday, annually, was killed fighting for King Henry, at the battle of St. Albans, in 1455; and on the death of his widow in 1467, the right to this manor devolved on Margaret Beaufort, the daughter and sole heiress of John, the first duke of Somerset; who, by her first husband, the Earl of Richmond, was mother of Henry of Lancaster, afterwards Henry the Seventh. But previously to this, the estate had escheated to the crown through the attainder of Henry, duke of Somerset, who had been taken prisoner after the battle of Hexham, in 1463, and executed for treason. Woking, therefore, on the death of the duke's mother fell into the hands of King Edward, who sometimes took up his residence at the manor-house,—as in 1480, when he kept a part of the festival of Christmas there.*

On the accession to the throne of Henry the Seventh, this estate was restored to Margaret Beaufort the hereditary claimant; who seems to have made Woking her principal residence, and was then visited by the King, her son, several of whose treaties, published in the *Fœdera*, are dated from this place; and particularly in September, 1490. On the decease of that venerable lady, (who was the founder both of Christ's College, and St. John's, at Cambridge,) in 1509, Woking became the property of her grandson, Henry the Eighth, who was an occasional resident there. The historian Grafton says—"in the middle of September, 1515, he came to his Maner of *Okynge*, and thether came to him the Archebishop of Yorke [Wolsey], whom he hartily welcommed, and shewed him great pleasures." The king and his minister were at Woking when "a letter was brought to the Archebishop from Rome, certifying him howe he was elected to be a Cardinall."†—In August 1550, the young king, Edward the Sixth, who had been at Guildford on the 12th of that month, removed to "*Oking*" on the 20th; and six days afterwards, on the 26th, to Oatlands.* Whether either of the queens, Mary or Elizabeth, was at any time resident at Woking, does not appear; but the frequent visits made by Elizabeth to Sir John Wolley, her Latin secretary, who lived at Pirford in this vicinage, renders it not improbable that she was, also, occasionally here.

At length, this manor was alienated from the crown by King James the First; who, by his letters patent, dated on the 13th of November,

* Stow, CHRONICLE, p. 717. His words are,—“This yeere Edward began to keepe his feast of Christes nativitie at Woking, but at five daies end removed from thence to Greenewich, where he kept out the other part, with great royaltie.”

† Grafton, CHRONICLE, p. 1016.—It appears, also, that Henry was again at Woking in the 36th of his reign (1544), his grant of the advowson of Stoke to Robert Lawerde, being dated from this manor, on the 10th of September in that year.

* Vide JOURNAL OF KING EDWARD VI.; in the British Museum, Bibl. Cott. Nero C. 10.

in the eighteenth of his reign, (anno 1620,) granted the hundred and manor of Woking, with all their rights, members, and appurtenances, (as well as many other valuable estates and properties,) to Sir Edward Zouch, knt., marshal of the royal household, and his heirs male,—with various remainders to others of his family—to hold by the following service, namely—“That he, the said Edward Zouch, on the Feast of St. James next ensuing, (and every heir male of him the said Edward, and every heir in remainder, as they should severally succeed,) should carry up the *first Dish to the King's table*, and that of his successors, at dinner on that day, wheresoever he should be within the realm of England; and at the same time should pay *one hundred pounds of coined gold* of the coin of the realm of England, in lieu and satisfaction of all wardships and other services whatsoever.”

Sir Edward Zouch, the person on whom these extensive grants were conferred, acquired some notoriety in the court of the “British Solomon.” We are told by Sir Anthony Weldon, that when the King supped in public, or if, by chance, he supped in his bed-chamber, he would come forth afterwards, “to see pastimes and fooleries”; and that “Sir Edward Zouch, Sir George Goring, and Sir John Finet, were the chief and master fools.”—“And surely,” continues the satirist, “this fooling got them more than any others’ wisdom, far above them in desert.” Zouch sang indecent songs, and told indecent tales; “while Finet was the composer of those songs. There were a set of fiddlers brought up on purpose for this fooling; and Goring was master of the game for fooleries, sometimes presenting David Droman, and Archie Armstrong the King’s Fool, on the backs of the other fools, to tilt one at another, till they fell together by the ears”; and sometimes antic dances were exhibited.¹⁰

Sir Edward Zouch died on the 7th of June, 1634. In his Will,

* ROT. PATENT. 18th James I. p. 6.—“And the King did bargain,” says Manning, “for himself and his successors, that they should take no fine for Ward, Marriage, or Premier Seizin on the death of a possessor, on account of the minority of the next heir; but that he should enter on the premises, though under age, without fine, livery, homage, or relief.”—SURREY, vol. i. p. 123.

¹⁰ COURT AND CHARACTER OF KING JAMES, by Sir A. W.; 1650; p. 91.—A different view of the character of this gentleman is furnished by Jeremy Collier, in his *Historical Dictionary*, vol. ii. He mentions Sir Edward Zouch as having been “Knight Marshal of England, and one of the Privy Council to James the First, who, for his fidelity and service did, by patent under the Great Seal of England, dated 13 Nov., 18th of his reign, grant to him and the heirs male of his body, the manors of Woking, Bagshot, Bisleigh, and Chobham, and also the hundreds of Woking, Blackheath, and Wotton, all in Surrey. He had likewise the manor and hundred of Odiham, and the manors of Hartley Wintney, and Bramshill, in Hampshire; which came to him from Edward, Lord Zouch, Baron of Haringworth, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.”

which is dated the day preceding his decease, he "commits his Soul to his heavenly Father; by the merits of the Blood of Jesus Christ, which was shed for him, which he stedfastly believes, and that his Sins are drowned in the bottomless sea, and shall never rise up in Judgment against him"—and desires that his body might be buried in Woking church, by night. From an inquisition taken after his death, it appears that, independently of the possessions, &c. as above mentioned, he died seised of the office of Forester of Woking, alias Brerewood, alias Windlesham Walk, and Frimley Walk, in the forest of Windsor; and likewise of an annual fee of forty shillings, holden of the king, by the service of "calling the Deer to the King's window at the Castle of Windsor, on the first morning after his Majesty shall come thither after the feast of St. James next following the decease of any preceding lord of the manor; and of winding a call on the day of the King's Coronation, yearly, in the walks; in lieu of wards and all other services."¹¹

Sir Edward Zouch was succeeded by James, his eldest son and heir, who married Beatrice, the daughter of Viscount Valentia; and, on the occurrence of hostilities between Charles the First and his parliament, raised a troop of horse for the king's service, at his own expense. But his military career was short; as he died in 1643, in the twenty-eighth year of his age. Leaving two sons and two daughters, his estates descended to his eldest son, Edward Zouch; who dying without issue, in 1658, the inheritance devolved on the younger son.

James Zouch, who was the last heir-male of his family, held the extensive possessions which had been granted to his ancestor during half a century. In 1661 (13 Charles II.) he obtained a charter for the establishment of a fair at Woking, yearly, September the 12th, o.s.; and a weekly market on Tuesdays; and four years afterwards, he built a market-house there. He was sheriff for the county in 1670. His death took place in October, 1708; and he was interred at Odiham, in Hampshire. Though four persons descended from William, Lord Zouch of Haringworth, the ancestor of Sir E. Zouch, had been named as heirs in remainder to the estates granted by James the First to that gentleman, there was no heir of the male line of either of them existing at the decease of James Zouch, in 1708. Woking, therefore, would then have reverted to the crown; but in 1671-2, Charles the Second had granted the reversion of this manor, for a

¹¹ *INQUIST.* ap. Southwark, 22 Nov. 10 Ch. I.—There arose many disputes between Sir Edward Zouch and his tenants respecting the customs of Woking manor; but they were eventually settled by a decree of the Court of Exchequer made in Trinity Term, 1633; the year prior to his own decease.—*Vide Manning and Bray, SURREY*, vol. i. p. 124.

term of one thousand years, to trustees, for the benefit of *Barbara, duchess of Cleveland*, (one of the most notorious of his mistresses,) and her children;¹² and accordingly she had possession of it; and a manorial court was held here in the name of the duchess and her trustees, on the 8th of March, 1708-9. She died the same year, in the month of October; and from that time, the assignees in trust held the estate until the year 1715; when it was sold to John Walter, esq. of Busbridge in Godalming. That gentleman was chosen a member of parliament for the county of Surrey, in 1719, and again in 1722. His death took place on the 12th of May, 1736; and his son and successor, Abel Walter, esq., obtained a grant from the crown, in fee

¹² Barbara Villiers, duchess of Cleveland, was the daughter and heiress of William, Viscount Grandison, in Ireland, and consort of Roger Palmer, who was created Earl of Castlemaine, by Charles the Second, in December, 1661, in reward for his subserviency in submitting his wife to the king's pleasure. This imperious and profligate beauty was one of the earliest mistresses of the king, subsequent to his restoration; and she obtained such a complete ascendancy over her salacious paramour, that he could hardly refuse her any request, however extravagant, or however inimical to the best interests of his people. Pepys has many allusions to her personal attractions; and in his *naïve* way, he, on one occasion, calls her his "dear Lady Castlemaine;" and on another, (vide *Diary*, May 21st, 1662,) says, whilst walking with his wife in the Privy Garden at Whitehall,—“saw the finest smocks and linnen petticoats of my Lady Castlemaine's, laced with rich lace at the bottom, that ever I saw; and *did me good to look at them*.”—In August, 1670, she was created Baroness of *Nonsuch* (in Surrey), Countess of Southampton, and Duchess of Cleveland, with remainder to Charles and George *Fitz-roy*, her sons, successively. From the latter, the present Duke of Grafton is descended. Honours thus conferred would seem to substantiate what Pepys had stated of this lady in January, 1668-9, viz.—“Povy tells me that my Lady Castlemaine is now in a higher command over the King than ever,—not as a mistress, for she scorns him; but as a tyrant, to command him.”

Of all the king's mistresses, this proud and haughty woman was the most rapacious; and the extent to which her exactions and expenses were carried may be estimated by the following extract from a contemporary letter, published in Andrew Marvell's Works, vol. ii. p. 75.—“They have signed and sealed,” says the writer, “ten thousand pounds a year more to the Duchess of Cleveland; who has likewise near ten thousand pounds a year more out of the new farm of the county excise of beer and ale: five thousand pounds a year out of the Post-office; and they say, *the reversion of all the king's leases*, the reversion of all places in the Custom-house, the Green Wax, and indeed, what not! All promotions, spiritual and temporal, pass under her cognizance.”—We may add to this, in further illustration of her character, and of the king's folly, that she was both unfaithful to her keeper, and a notorious gambler. “I was told to night,” says Pepys, (*Diary*, February 14th, 1667-8,) “that my Lady Castlemaine is so great a gamester as to have won 15,000*l.* in one night, and lost 25,000*l.* in another night, at play; and hath played 1000*l.* and 1500*l.* at a cast.”—“One year,” says Jesse, (vide *Memoirs of the Court of England during the Reign of the Stuarts*, vol. iv. p. 90,) “we find the king conferring on her all the rich Christmas presents which he had received from his courtiers and the nobility; and at another time, paying her debts, to the amount of thirty thousand pounds. She had the effrontery to petition for the Phoenix park in Dublin; but it was necessary to set some bounds to her rapacity, and the request was refused. She usually appeared at Court with more jewels than were worn by the Queen and the Duchess of York together.”

simple, of the reversion and inheritance of this manor expectant on the determination of the before-mentioned term of one thousand years, under the sanction of an act of parliament, to which the royal assent was given on March the 25th, 1748. In 1752, Mr. Walter sold the estate to Richard, Lord Onslow; on whose decease, in 1776, it descended to George, afterwards earl of Onslow; and is now in the possession of the present Earl. Courts, both leet and baron, are held for this manor.

This Parish is divided into nine tithings, viz.:—1. Town Street, (in which the church and principal houses are situated); 2. Heathside; 3. Goldsworth, or Goldings; 4. Kingfield, or Kenville; 5. Mayford; 6. Shackleford; 7. Hale End; 8. Crastock; 9. Sutton:—all which, except the two latter places, are comprised within the manor of Woking.¹³

Woking town is pleasantly situated on the northern banks of a principal branch of the river Wey, and consists, chiefly, of one long street; which, from its church, and the many old houses it includes, erected in the style of bygone ages, is not of an unpicturesque character. A considerable Printing establishment has been formed here of late years, by Mr. Bensley, the well-known publisher, of London; and extensive Paper mills were, also, erected in the neighbourhood, by the late Mr. Alderman Venables; the meandering stream of the Wey affording great facilities for such a purpose. Here are, likewise, two good inns, and several respectable shops.

Woking Church is dedicated to St. Peter; it consists of a nave, chancel, and south aisle, together with an embattled tower at the west end, strongly built and supported by buttresses; within this is a clock and six bells; on the third bell, which is said to have been brought from Newark Abbey, after the suppression of that establishment, is this inscription:—

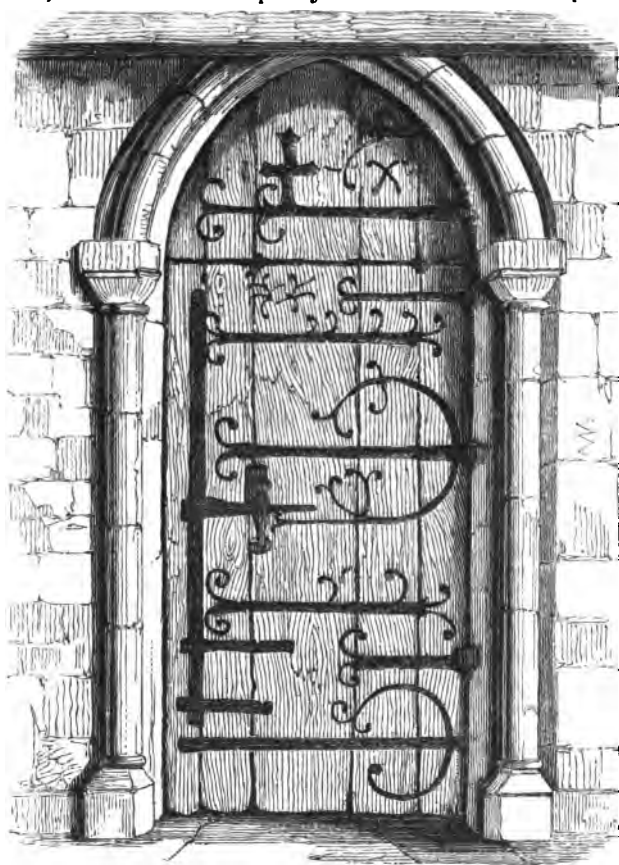
En multis annis resonet Campana Johannis.

The upper division of the tower is of hewn stone, with which, also, the angles are strengthened; but the other parts are of flint and rough stones intermixed, which are the general materials of most of the old churches in this county. On the south side, which is partially shrouded with ivy, is an ancient porch.

This edifice is entered from the west, beneath a high-pointed arch

¹³ In this parish, near the town, is a large meadow called *Broad-mead*, containing about one hundred and fifty acres: different persons have the property, as far as taking the crop of hay from their respective holdings; for which purpose the meadow is shut up in the spring; but when the hay has been cut and carried, any person is at liberty to turn in cattle, and keep them there until the mead is again shut up in the spring following.—Manning and Bray, *SURREY*, vol. i. p. 126.

of modern workmanship. The ceiling within is formed by the belfry floor, and the rafters partly obscure an ancient pointed arch, which



ENTRANCE DOORWAY AT WOKING CHURCH.

springs from Norman columns. Here, the immediate entrance to the nave is by a massive *Door*, about 3 inches in thickness, strengthened with ironwork, its hinges and braces giving it a curious ornamental character, as exemplified by the subjoined wood-cut. It is of dark oak, & was originally whole; but the part which fills up the arch has been divided from the remainder.

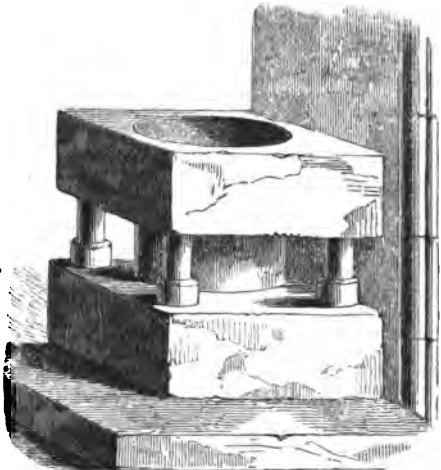
The nave is filled with open seats, which are of oak, and very old: the ends are panelled, and flanked with carved buttresses. There is a large gallery over the west entrance, which is also of oak; and is panelled and ornamented with carved arches, in the style of James the First's reign. In front is this inscription—

This Gallery was erected at the charge of the Right Worshipful SIR EDWARD ZOUCHE, Knight, and Knight Marshal of England. Anno Domini, 1622.

The pulpit and reading-desk are of the same material, and executed in the same style, as the gallery. At the west end of the chancel, which is divided from the nave by a wall with a pointed arch filled up, is a pointed window, consisting of three principal trefoil-headed lights, with tracery above. This is ornamented with modern stained glass; and at the sides, are the Creed and Commandments, newly-

painted on plates of zinc, in *Church text* characters,—which few persons can read; and thus the intention of the early reformers is injudiciously frustrated, for precepts of religion might as well be in an unknown tongue as in an unknown character.

The south aisle is separated from the nave by three pointed arches, springing from large octangular Norman piers, and is lit by four handsome windows; that at the east end being of a more recent date than the others: near it, is a niche for a piscina. At the west end of the aisle, the *Font* is placed, which is of some antiquity, but of simple design, as represented by the annexed engraving.



FONT AT WOKING.

On the north side of the chancel is a small brass-plate, inscribed as follows, in memory of SIR EDWARD ZOUCH, *knt.*, the first grantee of Woking, of his family:—

TVMVLVS

Nobilissimi et amplissimi viri Domini EDOVARDI ZOVCHE;
Eqvitis avrati, Serenissimorum
JACOBI et CAROLI Regvm, dum viveret Marescalli Avlici.

Zovchiadæ quantvm fuerat mortale, Viator,
Hæc cava depositi marmora jure tenent.
Si Pietas, si prisca Fides, si gratia Regum,
Vis generosi animi, candor et integritas,
Larga manus, artis studium, domus hospita, stemma
Nobile cultorum, si numerosa cohors,
Debuerant lethi securum reddere quenquam,
Debuit hic saltem non licuisse mori.
Haud tamen abripuit totum mors invida; præter
Corporis exuvias possidet illa nihil.
Pars melior cælum petiit quâ venerat: Orbi
Huic desiderium et fama viri superest.

Marito opt. merito
Conjux mœstiss'a

P.

Decessit Anno Christi clo.locxxxiv.
Mense Junij die Septimo.

Arms:—Quarterly, 1st, Ten Bezants, a Canton Erm. *Zouch*; 2nd, Three Leopards' Heads, jessant Fleurs de Lis: 3rd, Two Chevrons, a Label of three points; 4th, Cross crusuleè, a Lion rampant. *Crest*: Upon a Knight's Helmet, a Falcon with wings displayed, perched on a dead trunk of a Tree. *Supporters*: Two Falcons. *Motto*: Vincit qui patitur.

Against the south wall is a handsome monument, commemorating SIR JOHN LLOYD, bart.—“*ex antiqua Lloyd de la Forrest in agro Maridunensi Austro-Walliæ prosapia oriundi*,”—who died on January the 1st, 1663. There is, also, an elegant marble tablet, in memory of EDWARD EMILY, esq. of West Clandon, (and others of his family,) who died on the 13th of May, 1760, aged seventy-three years. It includes the following lines, which were written by his son, Capt. Charles Emily, of the Bedfordshire Militia :—

| | |
|--|---|
| O Thou, whoe'er by sad occasion led, | Soon, soon to Thee, a pious Son may pour |
| Shalt pause where this recording marble | The votive strains of monumental woe ; |
| weeps, | A Month, a Day,—and thou shalt be no |
| Know that, beneath, amidst his kindred | more |
| dead, | Than he whose honour'd ashes rest be- |
| The Friend, the Husband, and the Father | low. |
| sleeps :— | |
| Yet know that all his virtues could not save | Happy, if Thou, in conscious Virtue bold, |
| The best of Men from Fate's severe de- | When Death it's awful veil shall o'er |
| cree ; | thee cast, |
| Know, and be wise ! Th' inevitable grave | Compos'd, like Him, shall either life be- |
| That yawn'd but now for him, shall | hold ; |
| yawn for thee. | Nor dread the future, nor regret the |
| | past. |

“PLEAS'D, I obey,”—th' expiring Christian said ;
 “'Tis Heav'n's high Will,—and what Heav'n wills is best.”
 He spoke, and dy'd.—Th' immortal Spirit fled.—
 There ends our search—The Good, *besure*, are BLEST !

On the same side is, likewise, a neat memorial for another individual of this family, viz., the REV. EDWARD EMILY, A.M., whose decease occurred on June the 21st, 1792, when in the fifty-third year of his age. It consists of a small sarcophagus, within a niche of white marble ; below which is an inscription, stating his preferments and character, and also that it was erected to his memory by Shute Barrington, LL.D., successively bishop of Salisbury and Durham, to whom, “from a partial opinion,” he bequeathed “the whole of his fortune,”—which is supposed to have been considerable. Through the recommendation of Frederick, earl of Carlisle, when lord-lieutenant of Ireland, this gentleman was appointed Dean of Derry in April, 1781 ; but in January, 1783, he exchanged that preferment for others “less lucrative,” yet, “in his estimation, more enjoyable,” in the patronage of the See of Salisbury ; and became a prebendary of that cathedral ; vicar of Bishop's Lavington in Wilts, and Gillingham in Dorsetshire ; and master of St. Nicholas' Hospital, near Harnham Bridge, in the former county. It had been surmised, that he bequeathed his property to Bishop Barrington for the purpose of aug-

menting the endowment of that foundation; but the devisee affirmed that no such implied trust was ever expressed by Mr. Emily to him. He, however, considered it advisable to increase the revenues of the hospital by the gift of 6000*l.* in the three per cent. consols; the interest of which is proportionably divided among the poor inmates.

Among the monuments in the south aisle requiring notice, is that commemorative of the REV. JOHN MEREST, A.M. (and others of his family,) who was vicar of this parish nearly twenty-five years, and died in 1699. His youngest son, JAMES MEREST, esq. who, "after a diligent attendance for fifty-two years in the several branches of Clerk in the Parliament Office, and Clerk Assistant in the House of Lords, departed this life Dec. the 27th, 1752, in the 70th year of his age," was also buried here; as well as *Jane*, his widow, who died on the 15th of February, 1780, aged seventy-three. She was the daughter of Charles Batteley, esq., receiver and steward of the rents and revenues of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

There is, also, a neat black tablet for the REV. THOS. BUND, A.M. who held this vicarage during the long period of fifty-three years, viz. from August the 21st, 1730, to October the 25th, 1783; when he died, at the age of eighty-three years.

Another tablet records the name of PAUL PRICKET, esq. of Wood Hall, in this county, who died in 1810:—and a modern one, of elegant design, has been affixed above the niche near the east window, in memory of CHARLES HENRY SOMERSET, colonel of the 1st regiment of Royal Dragoons, second son to Lord Charles Henry Somerset, and nephew to the Duke of Beaufort. He died on the 28th of May, 1835.

There were formerly, in different parts of the area of this church, several small *Brasses*, with figures, and inscriptions in black letter; yet the only one now to be found is that of a female, about fifteen inches in length: the figure of a man in a gown, which was also on the same grave-stone, is lost; but the following inscription remains:—

Pray for the Soules of Henry Purdan and Johan hys Wyfe, the whiche Henry
Deceased the VII day of November in the yer of o' Lord M.CC.XXIII. On
whose Soules I'hu haue Mercy. Amen.

Both Aubrey and Manning have mentioned a Brass-plate on a grave-stone in the nave, in memory of *Gilbert Gilpin*, keeper of Woking park, who died on the 10th of August, 1500. "He was represented," says Aubrey, "by the figure [now lost] of a man in a gown with wide sleeves, bearing in a baudry a bugle-horn about his neck, and a hanger by his side, and a hound at his feet."

Several small charitable benefactions have, at different times, been

made for the poor of Woking;—the most recent of which is thus particularized on a tablet in the chancel:—

The late Mr. John Bristow, by his Will, dated June 10th, 1828, gave to the Poor of Woking 100*l.*, and directed that the interest money accruing therefrom should be distributed to them in bread, annually, for ever. This legacy, after deducting the duty levied by Government, has been laid out in the purchase of 101*l.* 15*s.* three per cent. consolidated annuities; and now stands invested in that stock, in the joint names of Edward Ryde and Henry Groves, Churchwardens.

William Turner,
William Jackman, Jun. } Overseers.

This edifice is in a respectable state, it having undergone a general repair in the year 1839. It affords accommodation for six hundred and four persons. The parish register commences with the date, November 18th, 1538. The Living is a vicarage, of which the Earl of Onslow is patron: the lay-impropriators are, the Earl of Lovelace, and Henry Wm. R. W. Halsey, esq. In the *Bodleian Valor Ecclesiasticus* of the 20th of Edward the First, the vicarage is rated at twelve marks per annum, which was the stipend allotted to the officiating priest at the time of its endowment in 1262, 46th of Henry the Third. In the *Valor* of Henry the Eighth, it is rated at 11*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*, and charged with the payment of 1*l.* 2*s.* $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* for tenths. The vicarage-house is a neat modern building, near the church.

Since the introduction of the Printing establishment and Paper mills here, and of the fixing a Railway station at Woking Heath, the population has of late years increased considerably; and by means of a subscription and other aids, the erection of a Chapel-of-ease has been very recently commenced in the vicinage of the pleasant little village of Mayford. A National school for Woking, in union with Horsell, has been instituted on the borders of the latter parish.

Vicars of Woking in and since 1800.—

JOHN FLUTTER CHANDLER, A.M. Instituted April the 29th, 1786; died in 1837.

CHARLES BRADFORD BOWLES, A.M. Instituted April the 15th, 1837.

Manor of SUTTON, in Woking Parish.

The manor and tithing of Sutton forms the southern portion of the parish of Woking. In the Domesday book it is stated, that the manor of *Sudtone*, or Sutton, in the hundred of Woking, had been held, in the time of King Edward, by a person named Wenesi; and that Robert Malet held it of King William. While in the tenure of the former, it had been rated, or taxed, at five hides; but at the time of the survey, at only three hides. "The arable land," continues the



Drawn by T. Allom.

For Prapley's History of Surrey.

Engraved by M.J. Sadler.

Westbury Place.

Seat of the Rev. Genl. A. L. Watson.

By whom this plate was presented.





record, "is three carucates; one is in demesne, and there are five villains and five bordars with two carucates. There are six bondmen, and one mill at five shillings yearly; twenty acres of meadow; and a wood, yielding twenty-five swine. In the time of King Edward and subsequently, it was valued at eight pounds; now, at 100 shillings. *Durand* hath seized this land; but the Jurors [men of the hundred, or homage,] say that he holds it unjustly, for none of them have seen the precept, or officer, of the king," [to give him seisin of it.]

Robert Malet was the son of William Malet, who came into England with the Conqueror, and after the battle of Hastings had charge of the sepulture of Harold at Waltham Abbey. The services of the father were rewarded by grants to his son of extensive possessions in Suffolk, Essex, and other counties, including the manor of Sutton in Surrey. In the second year of the reign of Henry the First, this baron was deprived of all his estates in England, and driven into banishment, for having supported the pretensions of Robert, duke of Normandy, to the crown. The manor of Sutton had been held by Malet as an appendage to the Honor of Eye in Suffolk, which after his forfeiture was given by the king to his nephew Stephen, earl of Mortaign; who, on his accession to the throne after the death of Henry, bestowed these estates on his son, William de Blois, earl of Warren and Surrey, in right of the Countess Isabella, his wife. On the death of that nobleman without issue, in 1160, the manor of Sutton reverted to the crown; and was granted, by Henry the Second, to Master Urric, variously named Urry, Giry, de Tyes, and Urric Ingeniator, or the Engineer. The estate was inherited by his son, Alan Giry; who dying without heirs, King John gave it to Gilbert Basset, the eldest son of Alan Basset, lord of the manor of Woking. Sutton subsequently descended, with that manor, to Margaret, countess of Richmond, the mother of Henry the Seventh; and on her decease in 1509, it came into the possession of her grandson, Henry the Eighth.¹⁴

This prince, by letters patent dated at Westminster, May 17th, 1521, granted the manor of Sutton with its appurtenances to Sir Richard Weston, knt., to hold by fealty, with all rents, issues, and profits, and the right of free-warren within the limits of the forest; and by other letters patent, dated May 25th, 1530, (22nd of Henry VIII.) further license was given to impark six hundred acres of land and pasture, fifty acres of wood, and four hundred acres of heath and furze,

¹⁴ It appears by the Escheats of the 56th of Henry the Third, n. 31, quoted by Manning, that Sutton was then held of the King, in *chief*, by the office of mareschal, and the render of a pair of buckskin gloves furred with minever, or ermine.—SURREY, vol. i. p. 181.

in the parishes of Merrow and Clandon, with free-warren, and severalty of fishing within the same."

The grantee, *Sir Richard Weston*, (the founder of *SUTTON PLACE*,) was a descendant from a family of that name settled at Boston in Lincolnshire, in the time of Henry the Third, and which afterwards removed to Prested Hall in the parish of Fering, in Essex. He was the elder brother of William Weston, the last prior of the House of the Knights-Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, at Clerkenwell; and being a person of much ability, was promoted to various offices;—he was a gentleman of the privy-chamber to Henry the Eighth, master of the Court of Wards and Liveries, treasurer of Calais, and under-treasurer of England." By his wife, Ann, daughter and co-heir of Oliver Sandes, esq. of Shere, in this county, he had an only son, named *Francis*, who also became a gentleman of the privy-chamber, and was made a knight of the Bath at the coronation of Anne Boleyn. He was one of the five unfortunate persons involved in the fate of that queen; for, being accused of high-treason, in holding an alleged criminal intercourse with her, he was convicted on trial, and beheaded on Tower-hill on the 17th of May, 1536, whilst his father was yet living. By Anne, daughter and heir of Christopher Pickering, esq., this gentleman had one son, *Sir Henry Weston*, K.B., who became possessor of Sutton on the decease of his grandfather. He was appointed the Queen's ambassador in France, and knighted; but dying in 1592, he was buried in the family chapel, in Trinity church, Guildford. There, also, in 1613, was interred *Sir Richard*, his son and heir by Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Arundel of Wardour castle, in the county of Wilts.

He was succeeded by *Richard Weston*, his son and heir by Jane, daughter of John Dister, esq. of West Bergholt, in Essex. This gentleman, who was twenty-two years of age at the time of his father's death, and was afterwards knighted, was an active and public-spirited man; to whom, not only the county in which he resided, and of which he was most probably a native, but the whole kingdom also,

¹⁵ Manning, SURREY, vol. i. p. 133.

¹⁶ Humphrey Weston, who resided at Prested in Richard the Second's reign, was by different wives the founder of two different families. The *Westons* of *Sutton* descended from his son John, by his first wife Catherine; whilst the ancestor of those who continued at *Prested* was Robert, his son by Joan, his second wife,—and from a younger branch of which sprang Richard Weston, created Earl of Portland by Charles the First. *John Weston*, who was Prior of St. John's, Clerkenwell, in the years 1477 and 1485; and *William*, his nephew, who was also Prior of the same house on the eve of its dissolution, were both of this family. The latter is represented to have died of grief, on the very day when the act was passed for dissolving his monastery, viz., on the 7th of May, 1540; 32nd of Henry the Eighth.

was indebted for undertakings which tended to the improvement of agriculture and commerce. Aubrey says—"That worthy knight, Sir Richard Weston, convey'd the water from Stoke river, juxta Guildford, to his manour of Sutton, whereby he floated six score acres of ground, which before was most of it dry. The same Sir Richard brought the first Clover grass, about 1645, out of Brabant or Flanders: at which time he also brought over the contrivance of Locks, Turnpikes, and Tumbling Bayes for rivers. He began the making of the New River [or new channel of the Wey] in 1650 or 1651."¹⁷ According to Manning, "He first introduced the method of collecting water for the purpose of navigation by locks erected thereupon, which he brought with him out of Flanders: and it was under his direction that the plan for rendering the river Wey navigable from the Thames to Guildford (by a Bill brought into the House of Commons 26th December, 1650; and passed into an act 26th June, 1651,) was carried into execution."¹⁸

The introduction of turnips, and also of saintfoin, as well as clover, has been attributed to this gentleman; and his memory is still revered by every inhabitant of Surrey acquainted with his deeds. He died in 1652; and was interred in the family chapel at Guildford: by his wife Grace, daughter and heir of John Harper of Cheshunt, he had fourteen sons, and several daughters. *John Weston*, the second, but eldest surviving son of Sir Richard, succeeded him in the possession of Sutton. He died in 1690; and was buried at Guildford. His son and successor, *Richard Weston*, married Melior, daughter of William Nevill, esq. of Holt, in Leicestershire; and his death took place at Kingston, in 1701. *John Weston*, the only son of the preceding, and the last heir-male of his family, married Elizabeth, the sister of Thomas, Viscount Gage; by whom he had a daughter, to whom his property descended on his decease, June the 4th, 1730. This lady, *Mrs. Melior Mary Weston*, died unmarried on the 10th of June, 1782, in the seventy-ninth year of her age; and by will she devised the estate and manor of Sutton to John Webbe, esq., of Sarnsfield Court, in the county of Hereford, on condition that he should assume the name and arms of Weston; which he did under the king's license and authority, almost immediately after her decease. This gentleman was a maternal descendant of Robert Weston, of Prested in Essex, who lived in the reign of Henry the Sixth, and was the brother of John Weston of Boston, the ancestor of the Westons of Sutton. His grandson, John Joseph Webbe Weston, esq., the present owner of this estate, is an officer in the Austrian Hussars, and now on the continent;

¹⁷ HIST. AND ANTIQ. OF SURREY, vol. iii. p. 229.

¹⁸ SURREY, vol. i. p. 134.

and his mansion here has been let for a term of years to P. A. Browne, esq., of Devonshire-place, London.

SUTTON PLACE was so named to distinguish it from the more ancient manor-house called *Sutton House*, which stood at a short distance from it to the north, and the remains of which were wholly removed in the last century. The present mansion was erected by Sir Richard Weston in the reign of Henry the Eighth, within a few years after the estate had been granted to him by that monarch; probably in 1529, or 1530. It is situated on a gently-rising ground westward of the river Wey, about three miles north-east of Guildford, and one mile from the London road. Originally, the buildings formed an entire quadrangle, inclosing an open court; but the entrance gateway having become ruinous and dilapidated," was pulled down in the year 1786, by the late J. Webbe Weston, esq.; who, about the same time, repaired the other parts of the mansion. The interior of the south-east side was rebuilt by John Weston, esq., about the year 1721; it having previously lain in ruins from the time of Queen Elizabeth, who was entertained here, in a gallery upwards of one hundred and forty feet in length, when on her way to Chichester in September, 1591.* Shortly after her departure, Manning says, the gallery took fire, either "from the extraordinary quantity of fuel used on that occasion, or the neglect of the servants to see it properly extinguished"; and a great part was reduced to ashes.

This structure is, mostly, of red brick; but the ornamental parts are of brick of a light warm ochre colour, resembling Caen stone. In its general design and ornaments, it furnishes a very interesting example of the architectural characteristics of our superior mansions in the time of the "stern Harry." The larger bricks, which have been moulded from a fine clay, and rendered extremely hard by the action of the kiln, are fourteen inches long, nine inches wide, and three and a half thick. Most of them are marked, or charged, alternately with the initials *R. W.*, and a *Tun* and bunches of grapes, within borderings of Gothic character;—and are thus evidently intended as a

* An ill-executed view of this part of the edifice was published in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for February, 1789. Aubrey describes it (*SURREY*, vol. iii. p. 228) as "a stateley Gate-house, with a very high tower, bearing a turret at each angle." From the view just mentioned, it appears to have consisted of three stories, surmounting a Tudor-arched gateway, and lit by square-headed windows. The projecting towers, (or turrets, as Aubrey calls them,) at each angle, rose to a considerable height, and were, apparently, of an octagonal form.—In the writing to the annexed print, which represents the mansion in its present state, the name of the parish of Send has been erroneously introduced instead of that of Woking.

† This date is inferred from a Letter sent by the Queen to Sir Henry Weston, knt, her ambassador in France, on September the 26th, in the above year, and dated from this place.—Vide Rymer, *Fœdéra*, vol. xvi. p. 122.

rebus on the name of the founder, Richard Weston. The same material, also, is used for the quoins, window-frames, mullions, weatherings, &c., all which have their proper mouldings, and the cavettoes are impressed with a tracery of running foliage. The central entrance is flanked by tall square-headed windows, and half-octagon buttress turrets, which rise above the roof, and being entirely cased with this enriched brickwork, give a handsome effect to the whole. Immediately over the doorway, which is in the pointed form, and ornamented with quatrefoils in the spandril, is a decorated compartment displaying a twofold range of square panels, in each of which is a basso-relievo of a winged genius with a rosary. Small compartments, including ornamental lozenges, quatrefoils, &c., are inserted in front of all the parapets; and the middle division is finished by a double plat-band, with basso-relievos, &c. similar to the above, surmounted by a battlement. The windows are large, and are each separated by a transom into two divisions of trefoil-headed lights: the larger windows having four lights, the others three, in every division.

In its present state, the interior of this mansion excites less interest than the exterior, the habitable part being fitted up in a rather plain modern style. The great-hall, which forms the entire centre, is a spacious apartment, measuring nearly fifty-one feet in length, twenty-five feet in breadth, and thirty-one feet in height. Its windows contain many small, yet curious specimens of ancient stained glass; exhibiting shields of arms and various other armorial cognizances and devices of former ages; some of which are supposed to have been brought from the older manor-house. Among them is the White Hart, collared with a branch of oak, fructed, and on the body, a crescent sable; the Red Rose, for Lancaster; the arms of England, with the *Rose en Soleil*, Edward the Fourth's cognizance; the Red and White Roses conjoined, denoting the Union of the rival houses of York and Lancaster; the Crown in a Hawthorn Bush, with the initials **H.** and **E.** on either side, for Henry the Seventh, and Elizabeth his queen; the Falcon and Tower, for Anne Boleyn; a Saracen's Head, the crest of Weston, boldly executed; a Daisy springing from a Ton; the letters **H.** **E.** **E.** and a Ton, (possibly for Lepton); the initials **R. W.** with the date 1567, entwined by a double knot; a Fleur de Lis under a Crown, with the initials **E.** **E.** at the sides, for Queen Elizabeth; a Wolf; a Grasshopper; a Shield (several times repeated), containing, quarterly, 1st and 4th, Erm. on a Chief, Az. five Bezants, *Weston*,—2nd and 3rd, Arg. three Camels, Sab., *Dister*; a small portrait of King Charles the First; and a Book charged with a heart, stars, and key,—over the book a crown, and below, the motto *Respice Suspice*, 1630.

Among the devices of a different character are,—a Negro playing on a Lute; a Village Festival at Sheep-shearing time; a Goose playing on the Bagpipes; a Woman holding an Infant swathed in cross bandages; and a Clown crossing a brook: the latter is arrayed as a fool, in a yellow coat, and wears a cap and hood, to which asses' ears, a cock's comb, and bells are appendant; under his belt are thrust five goslings, confined by their necks, and he grasps two others tightly in his hand."

The upper walls of this apartment are nearly covered with large old pictures, chiefly landscapes, in a ruinous state; and at the lower end, occupying a considerable space, is a very singular and ill-conceived painting of the *Deluge*; having, on a gilt tablet at the base of the frame, the following inscription, which tends to explain the ideas of the artist in respect to its composition:—

"In the Deluge, the most powerful of the Human race, and the strongest of the Animal creation, may be supposed to Perish last, and the most likely thing to be rescued from the wreck of the Universe, is a beautiful little Female.—In this picture, therefore, while the Solitary summit of the last Mountain remains uncovered by the Waters, one of the Gigantic Antediluvian Princes gains his last refuge with His little Daughter; and a hungry Lion who had swum thither for shelter, Springing on the Maiden, the Father, conscious of his own Strength and Superiority, expresses Indignation rather than Terror."

At the sides of the staircase on the right, leading to the upper apartments, are divers old portraits and landscapes; but all in a bad condition. Some of the rooms have been lined with embossed leather

²¹ In an account of Sutton Place, communicated by A. J. Kempe, esq., to the *Gentleman's Magazine* for May 1834, is the following explanation of the above subject.—This design is evidently copied from the rare old book, George Withers' *EMBLEMS*, published in 1635. The jest is, that the Clown being sent by his Mistress to fetch home some goslings, a river being in the way, he tucked the birds under his girdle, (by which means they were strangled,) lest they should be drowned! The tale is thus moralized by Withers:—

"The best good turns that fooles can do us,
Proove disadvantages unto us."

The picture in the book (Illustration xvii. book iv.) is encircled by the Latin motto, *Stultorum adjuncta nocumenta*. Underneath the clown are the words, *Ne mergantur*; and over his shoulder is inscribed, *Claus narr!* which perhaps may be Englished, *shallow fool!* The verses annexed are as follow:—

"A Fool sent forth to fetch the Goslings home,
When they unto a river's brink were come,
(Through which their passage lay,) conceiv'd a feare
His Dame's best brood might have been drowned there;
Which to avoyd, he thus did shew his wit,
And his good-nature in preventing it:
Hee underneath his girdle thrusts their heads,
And then the coxcomb through the water wades.
Here learn that when a Foole his helpe intends
It rather does a mischief than befriends!"

richly gilt; of which there are still remains, particularly, in the Protestant chapel in this wing. The embossments are various, and display different fancy patterns of flowers and other objects.

The WESTONS of Sutton have been uniformly distinguished by their steadfast adherence to the principles of the Romish church; and there is now a Catholic chapel in the south-east gallery of this mansion; but the whole interior of this side is in a dilapidated state. The chapel is approached by a spacious staircase, the walls of which are hung with old portraits, and other pictures, now mouldering to decay, in dampness and obscurity; the wide and lofty windows which formerly gave light to the staircase having been long stopped up. The mullioned windows of the chapel are closely shaded by the interweaving tendrils and foliage of the ivy. Over the altar, which is of white marble, is a small gilt crucifix; and in the lumber-room behind, is a small bell, with an inscription round the verge, viz.—

PIERRE: BAYDE: MAFACETE + L:D+ 1530.

Sutton park and its attached grounds, which are mostly let for farming purposes, are about three miles in circuit. On the Wey, near the southern extremity of this demesne, is one of the 'Tumbling Bays,' of which Aubrey speaks, and which name is still retained. This is nothing more than a strong dam formed of loose stones, aggregated on each other across the bed of the river; and continued obliquely down the stream to some distance. When the river is full, the scene here is very picturesque; the rushing and foaming of the stream over its irregular bed forming an animated water-fall. During floods, in a wet season, the low meadows in the neighbourhood of Sutton are constantly overflowed.

At Sutton there was anciently a *Chapel*, dependent on the church of Woking; the vicar of which parish provided a chaplain to perform divine service thrice a week. This appears from a rescript of the Bishop of Winchester, William of Wickham, December the 7th, 1381; when, in consequence of a complaint having been made by the inhabitants of Sutton against the vicar for neglect of duty, he was enjoined to provide for the maintenance of a chaplain in future, on pain of excommunication: at what time this provision was discontinued is uncertain. No trace or traditional memorial of the chapel remains; and Sutton has long been considered as forming an integrant portion of the parish of Woking.

MAYFORD, in Woking.

The land which constitutes the tithing of Mayford is supposed to have been that which is mentioned in the Domesday Book, as having been detached from the royal manor of Woking by Edward the

Confessor, and held by Walter Fitz-Other under William the First. In the reign of John this estate was held of the king, *in capite*, by Geffery de Pourton, in grand serjeanty, by the service of attending the king in any of his wars within the realm of England, for forty days, either in person or by substitute, armed with hauberk and lance.²² Robert de Pourton, his successor, dying about the 10th of Henry the Third, the property was divided between his heirs, Henry de Kinton, and Walter de Langeford; but not long after, the whole of this serjeanty was alienated to John de Gatesden, who in lieu of the service paid a fine of twenty shillings a year, as for the twentieth part of a knight's fee.

Fulk, Lord Basset, bishop of London, who was lord of the manor of Woking, purchased the estate of Mayford in the latter part of the reign of Henry the Third; and it descended to his heirs with Woking, being regarded as part and parcel of that manor, subject to a rent-charge of twenty shillings a year, as specified in the grant of James the First to Sir Edward Zouch, knt. already mentioned.

To a traveller crossing the black and barren heath-lands in the early part of the year, from the neighbourhood of Ash and Pirbright, the scene, on approaching Mayford, changes as though by enchantment; and, instead of bleakness and desolation, he sees the hills clothed with verdure, the fields cultivated, and the banks and hedges gay with violets and other spring flowers. So pleasant, indeed, is the aspect of this vicinity, that many respectable families from other localities sojourn here during the summer months. The working people, also, are more intelligent and better informed than the labourers on the western borders of the county. Mayford green is a fine open space, surrounded by detached cottages; and on the green is a large house occupied as a school for girls, which is supported by subscription. When the spectator beholds the smiling faces and playful demeanour of these children, as they issue from the school-room and disperse themselves around, he cannot but remark how strongly contrasted their appearance is, to that of the listless, care-worn, and miserable-looking factory children in the northern districts of this country.

CRASTOCK, in Woking.

Crastock, or Bridley, although forming a tithing of the parish of Woking, is a manor dependent on that of Pirbright; to the lord of which it owes suit and service, with the payment of two shillings and a pound of pepper, annually. The tithing-man is appointed at the court-leet of Pirbright, and pays to the lord of the manor a common

²² Manning, SURREY, vol. i. p. 126.

fine of twenty pence. The court-baron for this manor is usually held at Bridley Farm.

This appears to have been the hide of land belonging to the fee of Pirbright which Fulk, Lord Basset, is stated to have purchased, and annexed to his manor of Woking. It was then in the occupation of certain tenants in villanage, who paid sixteen shillings a year, in lieu of all services. In the reign of Edward the Third it appears to have been separated from the manor of Woking, for in 1337, John le Latimer died seised of lands and rent at Crastock, which he held of the manor of Pirbright, as of the Honor of Gloucester, by the service of one pound of pepper. The estate was subsequently held by others of the family of Latimer; but in the time of Edward the Fourth it had come into the possession of John White, who held it of Cecily, duchess of York, then lady of the manor of Pirbright. Thomas Hobson was lord of the manor of Crastock in the seventh year of Edward the Sixth; and his descendant, Christopher Hobson, sold it to Francis Williamson, who held his first court here on the 11th of May, 1641. In 1652 the estate had been transferred to Paul Caryl, esq.; who by will, in 1653, gave it to his cousin, John Caryl, of Tangle in Womersley, who at his death, in 1656, left three daughters his co-heirs; and of their representatives it was purchased by John Child, esq. He bequeathed it to his younger son, Leonard Child; who, in 1720, purchased the tithes of Crastock of George Emily, esq.; and dying unmarried, in 1730, left it to his nephew; by whom it was sold in 1758, or 1759, to John Tickner, esq., of Cranley. At length, after passing through other hands, it came by purchase into the possession of Sir Fletcher Norton, knt., who was raised to the peerage on the 9th of April, 1782, under the title of Lord Grantley. This nobleman, on his decease in 1789, devised it to his lady, for life;—and his grandson, the present Lord Grantley, (the nephew of William, the second Lord,) is now owner.

BROOKWOOD, in Woking.

Broc-wud, or Brookwood, is mentioned in different surveys made in the fourteenth century, as included in the manor of Woking. In an inquisition taken on the death of John Plantagenet, earl of Kent, who died on the 26th of December, 1352, a free Chapel at Brokewood, worth forty shillings a year, is stated to have been held by the Earl. "This was probably erected while the manor was in the hands of the Crown; and being of royal foundation, was, as such, exempted from all ordinary jurisdiction."²²

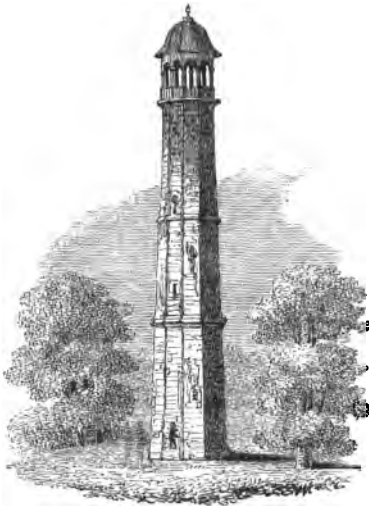
Aubrey says Brokewood was a mile long, and three quarters of a

²² Manning, SURREY, vol. i. p. 129.

mile broad; and in the middle of it stood a *Hermitage*, formerly belonging to the convent of Grey Friars at Guildford.* Part of the building remained when he wrote, consisting of four or five rooms, constructed of stone and timber; and there were some pieces of land belonging to it. The 'Hermitage of Brook-wood' is specified in the grant of Woking to Sir Edward Zouch, as having a garden adjoining it, together with several acres of inclosed heath-land and pasture, all charged with a fee-farm rent. Before it was given to Sir E. Zouch, it had been held, under letters patent dated January the 20th, sixth of James the First, by Justinian Povey and Robert Morgan. This tenement must have been held as personal property, for James Zouch, the last male of his family, who died in 1708, bequeathed it to Mrs. Catherine Wood. She married Richard Bird, of Woking; by whom she had two daughters, who inherited the estate: and Alleyne Walter, LL.D., having married one of these co-heiresses, and purchased the share of the other, sold the whole to Joseph White, esq., solicitor to the Treasury.

HOUGH-BRIDGE, or HOE-BRIDGE, in Woking.

Near a stream which passes a little to the north of the town of Woking, and falls into the Wey, was an old mansion, consisting of buildings surrounding two large courts, supposed to have been erected by Sir Edward Zouch, after the more ancient mansion already mentioned had fallen into decay. Here, it is said, Sir Edward often



THE BEACON TOWER, NEAR WOKING.

received the visits of his patron, James the First; and on such occasions, it may be imagined, the orgies described by Sir Anthony Weldon may have been celebrated. The king came hither from his palace at Oatlands; and, according to Mr. Manning, a tradition prevails in the neighbourhood, that a turret, still existing on a hill to the north of the house, was built for the purpose of exhibiting a light at the top of it, as a beacon for the guidance of messengers who resorted to the king at night.—Strictly speaking, this is not a turret, but a small octagonal Tower, surmounted by a lantern; but it cannot now be ascended on account of its ruinous condition.

not now be ascended on account of its ruinous condition.

²⁴ ANTIQUITIES OF SURREY, vol. iii. p. 227.

The mansion, which is supposed to have been built by Sir Edward Zouch, was taken down by Mr. Walter, who bought the manor of Woking of the trustees of the Duchess of Cleveland.

About a mile from the above-mentioned mansion, (and built of a part of its materials,) is *Hoe-bridge House*, which was erected by James Zouch, esq., the last heir-male of his family. On his decease in 1708, it fell into the possession of his niece Sophia, the wife of John Bayes, of London, draper;—since which, with a small attached estate, the premises have been transferred through various families, and are now the property of Alexander Robertson, esq., who has been resident at Hoe-bridge Place about fifteen or sixteen years.

At KNAP'S HILL, about two miles and a half westward of the Railway station at Woking Heath, and five miles from Bagshot, is an extensive *Nursery* for American shrubs and plants, which was commenced about forty years ago by Mr. Michael Waterer, who is still the proprietor; and from whose continued attention and care, it has been brought into its present very flourishing state. This plantation comprises about one hundred and twenty acres of ground, which were inclosed from the bog and heath, and progressively stocked with numerous exotics from America, which now flourish here with even more than their native beauty and luxuriance. Here, the noble magnolia, with rhododendrons, azalias, kalmias, andromedias, and many other hardy exotics, obtain a vigorous growth, and display, in May and June, one entire mass of blossom, which perfumes the air for miles around the Nursery. During these months, (by the kind permission of the proprietor,) the grounds are much visited by persons desirous of seeing the flowers in a high state of perfection.

Besides the above, there are several other extensive *Nursery Grounds* in this neighbourhood. That belonging to Mr. Robert Donald, at *Goldsworth*, includes an *Arboretum*, exceedingly well arranged; and numerous seedling and other plants are raised there for exportation, as well as for home demand.

The new *Chapel-of-ease* at Woking, of which mention has already been made, is now built; but has not yet (Sept. 1841) been dedicated. It is situated in Goldsworth tithing; and was designed by Messrs. G. G. Scott, and W. B. Moffatt, architects; in a neat, yet simple, style of pointed architecture. It consists of a nave and chancel, with a northern porch, and an open bell-turret at the west end of the roof. The walls are supported by small buttresses, and the windows are lance-headed; that at the west end, is separated by mullions into three divisions, the middle one being the highest. It is constructed with rough Bargate stone, obtained from the neighbourhood of Guild-

ford; but the dressings are of brick.—The subscriptions for the endowment and erection of this chapel amounted to about 1500*l.*; of which, upwards of 800*l.* was contributed by the family of the Rev. C. B. Bowles, the rector of Woking, viz.:—Miss Bowles, of Teddington, 500*l.*; Miss L. Bowles, 100*l.*; Miss M. Bowles, 50*l.*; Miss S. Bowles, 50*l.*; H. Bowles, esq. 75*l.*; Rev. C. B. Bowles, 25*l.*; Mrs. and Miss Bowles, of Stoke, 15*l.*, &c. The sum of 200 guineas was subscribed by the Earl of Onslow; 50*l.* by the Rev. T. Archer Houlton; 60*l.* by Mrs. Houlton and the Misses Archer; 20*l.* by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Winchester; 20*l.* by W. J. Denison, esq. M.P.; 20*l.* by the Rev. Frederic Bevan; 20*l.* by the Hon. Colonel Onslow, of Alresford; 15*l.* 15*s.* by the Rev. S. Paynter, of Stoke; and various smaller sums, from 10*l.* downwards, by other persons.

WORPLESDON.

This extensive parish is bounded, on the north and north-east, by Chobham and Horsell; on the south, by Merrow, Stoke, St. Nicholas (Guildford), and Wanborough; and on the west, by Ash and Frimley. It also comprehends the manor of Wyke, (or Wick, as now called,) which is a detached locality, and wholly included within the boundaries of Ash. This parish contains about seven thousand acres of land; upwards of four thousand five hundred of which are under cultivation. It includes the four tithings of,—Perry-hill, which adjoins the church; Burpham, towards the east; West-end; and Wyke, in Ash. Here, also, are the hamlets of Pitch-place, Broad-street, and Wood-street. The soil, in different situations, varies considerably; being sandy in the northern and eastern parts of the parish; and in the southern and western, a strong clay predominates; whilst in some places, there is a black moorish land. Throughout the whole district the oak and elm grow freely; whence it may be inferred, that clay, at no great distance from the surface, forms the general subsoil.

It was at *Slyfield Green* in this parish, that *Coal* was supposed to have been discovered, as related by Aubrey, in the reign of Charles the Second;¹ but which there is every reason to believe, from the geological characteristics of Surrey, could have been nothing more than some kind of *lignite*.

¹ Aubrey, who, as is well known, was greatly attached to the marvellous, has given a most strange, and scarcely comprehensible, account of the strata which were bored through during this exploration. The depth of the pit seems to have been about one hundred and fifty feet. As the statement may amuse, we shall here insert the whole of it, in the words of the writer.—“Mr. Giles Thornborough, Rector of St. Nicholas and the Holy Trinity at Guildford, one of his Majesty’s Chaplains, digging and boring after

In the reigns of Edward the Confessor and William the Conqueror, the land now forming the parish of Worplesdon was divided into two lordships or manors: respectively called *Borham* (Burpham), including *Wucha* (Wyke); and *Werpesdune*, now WORPLESDON. These lordships, which at the time of the survey were held in chief by Roger de Montgomery, earl of Shrewsbury, who had accompanied the Conqueror to England, are thus described in the Domesday record:—“Turald holds of Earl Roger *Borham*. Osmund held it of King Edward: then it was rated at four hides, now at three hides. The arable land is five carucates. There is one carucate in demesne; and seven villains and two bordars with three carucates and a half, and one mill at 15*s*. There are twenty-five acres of meadow; with a wood yielding eighty swine for pannage; and four serfs, or bondmen. Of these hides, Godric has one hide, called *Wucha*, in which was a hall in the time of King Edward, pertaining to that manor; and there is in demesne one carucate, and four villains and three bordars; with one carucate and one bondman: the wood yields three hogs. The whole manor in the time of King Edward, and afterwards, was valued at 8*£*: now the lord's part is estimated at 7*£*. and that of his man, [Godric?] at 20*s*.

Coal in Slyfield Green in this parish, found first of sand and gravel seven feet depth, then a spring; within a little of that a bed of stones, like square caps, and about two feet every way: on the outside whitish, within full of sulphur, out of which was extracted tinn by Lander Smyth of London, Engraver. These stones are called at the Coal-pits at New-Castle, *Catt's-Heads*, lying always (they say) where Coal is: the depth of this bed lay not above a yard. These *Catt's-Heads* are full of small pipes for the mine to breathe through. Next under them lay a body of black clay, (without any stone or mixture) for fifteen fathoms; then a rock of stone about a yard thick, which was very hard. Then they came to black clay again for about three fathoms, and then another rock: after that, clay mixed with minerals,—of which Prince Rupert had some, as also had King Charles II., in his closet, which there was placed by the Indian oar [ore]. Then cockle-shells, muscle-shells, and periwinkle-shells, some filled with oar (out of which Prince Rupert extracted tinn, and other things) and some filled with clay. After this sprung a bed of oker [ochre] twelve foot thick, which the Painters us'd. After that, about a foot thick, a kind of mother-of-pearl; after that a green quick-sand. Then came *Coal*,—which, how deep it is, is unknown, for here the irons broke, thought by Mr. William Lilly (astrologer) to be by subterranean Spirits;—for as fast as the irons were put in they would snap off. This is a kind of rocky Coal (like that which they call *Kennell-Coal*) which burns like a candle.—Fuller's Earth, (like clay which is mixed with brimstone) lay about twenty fathoms deep, and one or two yards thick. Most of the stones before-mentioned, the people us'd for fire-locks;—and from them, one in Guildford extracted an excellent medicinal water.

“The inducement to Mr. Thornborough to be at this charge and search was, that there was a kind of stony Coal (that would burn) which he found by grubbing up the roots of an old Oak on his ground here. The reason why he did not proceed was, because the Pitfell in after he had been at 400*£*. charges; and he was also discourag'd by the Lord Chancellor Hyde, and Secretary Maurice, and others, who pretended to have a Patent for all Mines in the Forest of Windsor.”—*ANTIQUITIES OF SURREY*, vol. iii. pp. 327—329.

"Turald holds of the Earl, *Werpesdune*. Osmund held it of King Edward. Then it was rated at eight hides, now at six hides and a half. The arable land is seven carucates. In demesne is one carucate; and there are thirteen villains and three bordars with six carucates. There is a *Church*, and one bondman, and eight acres of meadow. The wood yields sixty swine for pannage. Of this land, two knights hold two hides and one virgate, and have there, in demesne, two carucates, and three villains and two bordars, and a mill valued at 30*d*. The whole manor in the time of King Edward, and after, was valued at 10*£*.; and now, also, at 10*£*., in the whole."

Manor of BURPHAM, in Worplesdon.

Sibilla, daughter of Earl Roger de Montgomery, (who was lord of the manor of Burpham and Worplesdon at the time of the Domesday survey,) married Robert Fitz-Hamon, lord of the Honor of Gloucester; which Honor, with all its appertaining estates, was subsequently conveyed to Robert Fitz-roy, a natural son of King Henry the First, by the marriage of their daughter and heiress, Mabel or Mabilia, with that person. Amicia, grand-daughter of Mabel, who became the sole heiress of her family, married Richard, earl of Clare and Hertford, (who was a descendant of Richard de Tonbridge, one of the principal landowners in Surrey when the Domesday book was compiled, and who died in 1206,) and it appears that, from this union, certain reserved rights over the manors above-mentioned became vested in the *Clares*, earls of Gloucester. Although, however, the heads of that family continued to be the lords paramount for more than a century, yet the beneficiary property had been transferred to others.

From the *Testa de Nevill* we find that Thurstan le Despenser held of the Honor of Gloucester one knight's fee in Burgham, or Burpham; and in 1269, the 53rd of Henry the Third, Adam le Despenser, the son of Thurstan, obtained a charter of free-warren for all his lands in Burgham, not included in the forest of Windsor. He sold the estate to *William de Wintreshull* and his wife Beatrice; and the former died seised of this manor in April, 1287; as appears from the record of escheats of the 15th of Edward the First, in which its value

² "It is remarkable," says Mr. Manning, "that though the manor of *Worplesdon* is stated to contain double the quantity of land which there is in *Burpham*, and that though the Church was in it, that Burpham is first named in the [Domesday] record. It is also observable, that though *Burpham* is in the eastern extremity of the parish, and *Wyke* (for *Wucha* is so near the present name of *Wyke* that we can hardly apply it otherwise) is in the western extremity, or even beyond it, for it is an insulated part of the Parish, wholly surrounded by the parish of Ash, yet that Godric had it as part of the manor of Burpham."—SURREY, vol. iii. p. 90.

is thus stated :—"Inclosure of the Court, with the fruit of the garden [orchard?], and the pasture of the same, 2 shillings a year; 100 acres of arable land, 4 pence an acre; 12 acres of meadow, at 2 shillings an acre; 3 acres of wood, and 1 of underwood, of no annual value; rents of assise, 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year; three cocks and six hens at Christmas, annually; works of free and customary tenants; a fishery, 5 shillings a year; a water-mill, 20 shillings a year; heriots, and pleas, and perquisites of courts:—total value, [including apparently the items the values of which are not specified,] 9*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*; out of which 60 shillings a year were paid to William Bluet."^a

William de Wintreshull, the purchaser of this manor, also held Polsted in Compton, and other estates in Surrey, in right of his wife Beatrice, who was an heiress. She survived her husband, and settled Burpham on her second son, Walter de Wintreshull, who died seised of this manor in 1316. Thomas de Wintreshull, his son and heir, died in 1340; and on an inquisition taken in the following year it was found, that Alice his wife was a joint-tenant in the estate, a fine having been levied in the king's court, and a conveyance of the property made to Thomas de Wintreshull and Alice his wife, with remainder to their son William and his heirs male. The widow was re-married to Henry Loxley, and the estate was seized by the agents of the crown, as the alleged property of a royal ward. Alice and her husband then instituted legal proceedings, to establish the validity of the conveyance, under which she claimed a life-interest in the estate; and the question was ultimately decided in their favour.

Burpham remained in the possession of the Wintreshull family during the long period of three centuries; but it was, at length, alienated by William Wintreshull, who sold it to *Sir John Wolley, knt.* Latin secretary to Queen Elizabeth, and a privy-councillor. He married Elizabeth, a daughter of Sir William More of Loseley; and on his decease in 1595, his estates descended to his only son, Sir Francis Wolley, advantageously known as the kind friend and protector of Dr. Donne, when involved in distress through his imprudent marriage with a daughter of Sir George More. Sir Francis died at the age of twenty-seven, in the year 1609; and, by will, gave the sum of four thousand pounds for the erection of a sepulchral monument in St. Paul's cathedral, London, for his father, mother, and himself; and directed that the bodies of his parents should be removed

^a On the death of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, in 1296, (24th of Edward the First,) it appeared from an inquisition then taken, that he had one fee in Burpham, which the heir of William Bluet held of him; whence it may be concluded, that Bluet had obtained from the Earl a grant of the revenue arising from this manor, the profitable occupation of which still pertained to the family of Wintreshull.

thither for interment, as well as his own; and he also left a rent-charge on his estate of Burpham of ten pounds a year, to provide for the repair of the monument so long as it should remain.⁴ He further bequeathed to Jeane HERRIS, eldest daughter of Lady Cordelia HERRIS, of Essex, two hundred pounds, with an annuity of one hundred pounds, for life, unless she should marry, when the annuity was to be withdrawn. The testator then adds—"I give my manor of Burpham and lands at Jahdenn to that female child that was christened in Pirford Church, by my wife and Mrs. Bridget Weston, by the name of *Mary Wolley*, and to the heirs of her body."⁵ On failure of such heirs, he gave the estate to Sir Arthur Mainwaring, who was his cousin-german, by the mother's side; and he directed that Jeane HERRIS should have the care of the child, *Mary Wolley*, till she attained the age of twenty, and should receive the rents of the estate for her support. He bequeathed other estates and remainders to Sir Arthur Mainwaring, and to another cousin, named William Minterne, whom he appointed his executors. These gentlemen contested the devise to *Mary Wolley*, claiming the estate, as co-heirs of Sir F. Wolley: suits were prosecuted in the Court of Wards, and in Chancery; in consequence of which it was decreed, that the legatee should retain possession of the manor, and pay to the claimants five hundred pounds. She married Sir John Wyrley, knt. of Staffordshire; and in 1645 a manorial court was held in the names of that gentleman and his wife; and in 1679, in the name of Sir John Wyrley only. Subsequently, the estate was transferred (probably by bequest of Lady Wyrley,) to *Robert Wroth, esq.*; whose father had married her mother, Jeane HERRIS. Mr. Wroth held a court at Burpham in 1708. He was in the army, and attained the rank of a general; but repeatedly sat in parliament as a member for Guildford. His death took place on the 4th of February, 1719-20. The Burpham estate was at length sold to Thomas, Lord Onslow; and from him, it has regularly descended to the present Earl of Onslow.⁶

⁴ The above monument was destroyed by the Great Fire of London, in 1666.

⁵ *Mary Wolley* was, unquestionably, the natural daughter of Sir Francis by the above-mentioned Jeane HERRIS; although Manning has erroneously stated that she was the daughter of Sir John Wolley.—SURREY, vol. i. p. 155. In the same work, however, he says with correctness, that "it appears by Sir John's Will, in the Prerogative office of Canterbury, that he made no devise of his estates, only giving his jewels and goods to his wife."—Id. vol. iii. p. 96.

⁶ In the parish of Worplesdon is an estate called *Frenches*, or *Fraunceys*, and sometimes styled a manor. In 1290 William le Frannces, of Worplesdon, granted to Agnes, the daughter of Robert de la Hurst, a tenement which the latter had held of Frannces, in the vill of Teresworth at the Hurst, at the rent of 3s. 7d. a year; reserving to the grantee and his heirs, suit of court and reliefs; and to the lords of Burpham, their customary

Manor of WYKE, in Ash.

The manor of *Wyke*, which is supposed to comprise the hide of land called *Wucha* in the Domesday book, was at an early period in the occupation of a family named De Wyke. It is stated in the *Testa de Nevill*, that John de Wyke held the third part of a knight's fee in Wyke, of the Honor of Gloucester. On an inquisition taken in 1350, 23rd of Edward the Third, it appears that Hugh le Despenser, (who married a sister and co-heiress of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester,) died seised of one-third of a knight's fee in Wyke, which Peter de Wyke held of him in demesne. In the following year Joan, the widow of Richard de Wyke, died, having held for life certain tenements at Wyke in Worplesdon, under Hugh le Despenser (then a minor), by the service of the third of a knight's fee. This estate is described as consisting of a capital messuage; one hundred acres of arable land; rents of assize of free tenants, amounting to forty shillings; two acres of meadow; and certain woods. On the death of Joan, who was the mother of Peter de Wyke, the property descended to his three daughters, Catherine, Joan, and Christian; the eldest of whom was under fourteen years of age. The share of one of these co-heiresses appears to have become vested in John Bouchier, Lord Berners; John Weston, John Frampton, and Henry Sonde; who, in 1457, released the land to Robert White, then in possession of it; and he, in conjunction with John White, subsequently executed a conveyance of this share to John Logge. Another of these shares, in 1475, came into the possession of the same person; who was then the holder of two-thirds of the estate, or manor, of Wyke. His

services from the said tenement; and the service due to the king, as from other free land of the same fee. In the 23rd of Edward the Third, 1350, Richard le French, probably of the same family with Fraunces, held the third part of a knight's fee of Thomas Seymer, the mesne tenant of Hugh de Audley, who had married Margaret, sister and co-heir of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, and widow of the notorious Piers Gaveston, the favourite of Edward the Second. After the death of Hugh le Despenser, who had married another sister of Earl Gilbert, Hugh de Audley obtained the title of Earl of Gloucester, in right of his wife.

In the reign of Edward the Fourth this estate had come into the hands of the Wintreshulls, and appears to have been attached to their manor of Burpham. In 1477, the 16th of Edward the Fourth, Thomas Wintreshull died seised of the manor of Frenches; leaving a son and heir, Robert. John Wintreshull died February the 19th, 1572, seised of the manor or tenement called Frenches, or French Imbhams, in Worplesdon; consisting of one hundred and twenty acres of land, six acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture land, twenty acres of wood land, and 6s. rent; held of the manor of Burpham, by fealty, and 2s. 8d. rent. William, his son and heir, was a minor, between eight and nine years of age, at the time of the inquisition.—It seems probable, that this estate has since passed with the manor of Burpham.

grandson, Geoffrey Logge, had two daughters, who became co-heiresses, Alice and Mary; the former of whom married John Bond; and the latter, George Osbaston; both of whom were Oxfordshire gentlemen. Alice Bond, widow of the former, joined with her son and heir-apparent, John Bond, in 1563, in the execution of a conveyance of their half share of the Wyke estate to William Harding, of Wanborough, yeoman; who, the same year, purchased of Richard, the son of George and Mary Osbaston, his portion of the same property. William Harding, who thus became owner of two-thirds of the manor of Wyke, in 1586 married Catherine, daughter of Sir John White, and made a settlement of his estate. He died in 1593; and his son and heir, William, dying without issue in 1611, his sister succeeded to the inheritance. She married Sir Robert Gorges, of Red Lynch; who, with the concurrence of his wife, in 1614 levied a fine of this estate, and of the manor of Cleygate in Ash; and in 1621, conveyed them to Sir Thomas White.⁷ Catherine White, after the death of her first husband, Harding, re-married Sir David Woodroffe; whose grandson, Thomas Woodroffe, is described in an old deed, as the cousin and heir of Sir Thomas White.

The third share of the manor of Wyke, subsequently to its partition between the three daughters of Peter de Wyke, before-mentioned, was vested in Stephen Parker; who conveyed it to John Manory; and he, to Thomas Manory; by whom, in 1500, it was settled on his daughter Ann, on her marriage with Ralph Vyne.⁸ Stephen Vyne, supposed to have been a great-grandson of Ralph, in 1580, conveyed this estate to Robert White; who, about two years afterwards, sold it, together with Poyle in the parish of Seal, to Sir Nicholas Woodroffe; and from his son, Sir David, before-mentioned, it descended to William Woodroffe, esq., lord of the manor of Poyle, in 1812, in whose family it still remains.

MANOR OF WORPLESDON.

Of certain reservations made by Earl Roger on granting his estates in this district to *Turolde*, as noticed in the Domesday record, “we must understand,” says Manning, “the knights’ fees of which his descendants are on several occasions reputed to have died seised”;—and of which the following are mentioned in the *Testa de Nevill*, as held of the Honor of Gloucester, viz.—one in Worplesdon, by Gilbert

⁷ The above-named gentlemen, Sir John White, and Sir Thomas White, belonged to different families; but which were connected by marriage.

⁸ Thomas Manorye and Ann Vyne, his daughter, were interred in the church at Ash, as appears from their sepulchral inscriptions on brass plates, recorded in Manning’s *SURREY*, vol. iii. p. 94.

de Basseville; one in Burpham, by Thurstan le Despenser; one-third of one in Wyke, by John de Wyke; and one-third of one in Worplesdon, by Gilbert de Hole.*

The above *Gilbert de Basseville* died in May, 1212; and was succeeded by Gilbert, his son; who gave to the abbey of Waverley a plot of land in Werplesdone, alias Werpleston, which the monks called *La Neue Rude*, as appears from the annals of that foundation. In 1216, Gilbert's estate was seized by King John, (probably from his having joined the barons in their insurrection against his tyranny); and a writ was issued to the sheriff of Surrey, directing him to give seisin thereof to James de Skidemor, clerk. Either Basseville himself, however, or some other of his family, recovered this estate; for on the death of Gilbert, earl of Gloucester, the lord paramount, in 1296, it was found that he held one knight's fee in Worplesdon, which Gilbert de Basseville held under him; and another fee in Burpham, which was held under him by the heirs of William Bluet.⁹ Shortly after, the tenancy must have been transferred to other persons; since it appeared on an inquisition taken on the decease of Gilbert, (the son of the last-mentioned earl,) in 1315, that Roland de Wykeford had held of him, as half a knight's fee, one moiety of the manor of Worplesdon, value ten pounds; and that the other moiety was in the same manner held by Mary de Wintreshull. At a subsequent period, the whole manor seems to have belonged to *Robert de Wykford* or *Wykeford*; who, in 1363, conveyed it to the king, Edward the Third, together with a moor called Westermore, value two pounds; and the property thus became vested in the crown.

King Edward, in 1377, granted this manor to John of Gaunt (duke of Lancaster), and others, in trust for the abbey of St. Mary de Grace, near the Tower of London; but the donation seems never to have been completed, for the estate is not mentioned among the possessions of that monastery; and it must have still appertained to the crown when Henry the Sixth, in 1453, bestowed it on his half-brother, Jasper Tudor, earl of Pembroke.¹¹ That nobleman was deprived of his estates and titles by attainder, during the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster; but he again recovered them after the accession to the throne of his nephew, Henry the Seventh, by whom he was created Duke of Bedford. On the decease of Jasper in 1495, without legitimate issue, the manor of Worplesdon, with his other estates, devolved on the crown.

* ESCHEATS, 24th Edward I. n. 107.

¹⁰ Id. 8th Edward II. n. 68.

¹¹ He was the son of Owen Tudor, second husband of Queen Katherine, relict of Henry the Fifth; and younger brother of Edmund of Hadham, earl of Richmond, the father of Henry the Seventh.

Sir Anthony Brown, second Viscount Montacute, had a grant of this manor for life; but in the year 1623, (20th of James the First,) the *reversion* seems to have been granted to John Murray, Viscount Annandale, for his own life and the lives of his son and daughter; yet it does not appear that he ever obtained possession, although the death of Viscount Montacute occurred in 1629. In the sixth of Charles the First (anno 1631), a new grant of this estate was made, in fee, to Charles Harboard, esq.; and at his nomination, to Christopher Favell and Thomas Young; in which grant the property is described as “the Manor of Worplesdon (except Henley Park,) late the Duke of Bedford’s and in the King’s hands by the death of Sir Anthony Brown.”¹² Courts were held here in 1653 and 1662, in the name of Sir Charles Harboard, knt.; in 1665, in that of William Harboard, esq.; and in 1670, in that of Thomas Newton, gent. In April, 1681, this manor appears to have been purchased by Richard Onslow, esq.; from whom it has descended to the present owner, the Earl of Onslow.

WESTWOOD, and WESTWOOD PLACE.—On the western border of this parish is an estate called *Westwood*, which consists of “a capital messuage, and about three hundred acres of land,” adjoining to the parishes of Wanborough and Ash, and partly extending into the latter. In the reign of Edward the First, *Henry de Westwoode* was witness to a deed;—but the estate was subsequently conveyed to the Cresswells, and was demised by John Cresswell in 1536, (27th of Henry the Eighth,) for a term of years. In 1539, it belonged to Henry Vyne and Joan his wife; by whose son and heir, Ralph Vyne, it was transferred in 1599, with other landed property, to John Farrar, esq. In 1643, Westwood was conveyed by the Farrars to Robert Terry, esq.; whose representative, John Terry, on his marriage with Peace, daughter of Richard Watts, esq., joined with Ann (his mother) in making a settlement, by which this estate appears to have been vested in Morgan Randyll and Richard Coldham, (an attorney of Guildford,) who in 1702 conveyed it to the Rev. Charles Moore, rector of Worplesdon. This gentleman, in 1720, sold it to John de Coussmaker, a native of Middleburgh in Holland, who had settled in this country; and whose descendant, A. L. Coussmaker, esq. is the present owner, and now resident at *Westwood Place*.

The Living of Worplesdon is a rectory, in the deanery of Stoke, rated in the ‘*Valor Ecclesiasticus*’ of Edward the First, (about 1291,) at 23*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and in the King’s books, in 1536, at 24*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; paying for procurations and synodals, 9*s.* 8½*d.* The profits of the living arose from a mansion, or parsonage-house, with an orchard and

¹² Manning’s SURREY, vol. iii. p. 92: from Pat. Rolls, 6 Charles I. p. 10, n. 4.

garden, and thirty acres of arable, meadow, and pasture land; and also the greater and smaller tithes."¹⁸—Under the recent Commutation acts, the revenue of this living has been greatly increased; the gross rent-charge, in lieu of tithes great and small, having been fixed at 1086*l.* per annum.

This advowson, in the beginning of the fourteenth century, and probably at an earlier period, belonged to the family of Cobham, of Cowling in Kent. Sir Henry de Cobham presented to the rectory in 1305; and his son, and grandson, subsequently held the patronage. The latter, Sir John Cobham, (called by Stow, Lord Cobham,) was concerned in the prosecution by the parliament, in the tenth year of Richard the Second, of the ministers of that prince; and was one of the thirteen lords appointed to "have the oversight, under the King, of the whole realm." Some years after, King Richard resuming his ascendancy, held a parliament at Shrewsbury in 1398, when the statutes ordained at Westminster, by the reforming parliament, were annulled, the proceedings against the ministers were reversed, and Lord Cobham was arraigned of high-treason, convicted, and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in the Island of Jersey. After the deposition of Richard the Second, and accession of Henry the Fourth, Cobham was released, his confiscated estates were restored, and he enjoyed the favour of the new king. On his death in 1408, his grand-daughter Joan succeeded to the inheritance. This lady had five husbands; among whom was Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham, hanged and burnt as a heretic in 1418. The heiress of Cobham, by her second husband, Sir Reginald Braybroke, had a daughter; who by marriage transferred her inheritance (including the advowson of Worpleston) to the family of Brooke, together with the barony of Cobham. Her son, Sir Edward Brooke, Lord Cobham, was patron of the living in 1462; and his descendants retained the patronage until the attainder of Henry, Lord Cobham, for engaging in a conspiracy against King James the First, in the beginning of his reign; for which Sir Walter Raleigh was subsequently executed. Cobham, though condemned, and brought on the scaffold with other conspirators, was reprieved and suffered to live; but his estates being forfeited, he passed the remainder of his days in the most abject misery; and his end is said to have been hastened through want of the common necessities of life.

The advowson having thus become vested in the crown, it so continued until 1693; when Charles Seymour, duke of Somerset, wishing to obtain the patronage of Petworth in Sussex, which belonged to

¹⁸ VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS, temp. Henry VIII. Auctoritate Regia Institut. vol. ii.: 1814: p. 29.

Eton College, offering to exchange some livings which he held in the north of England for Petworth; but the members of the College objecting to the proposal on account of the distant situation of the proffered benefices, the duke had interest enough with government to exchange them for the crown livings of Worplesdon, Farnham Royal, and Cluer, (all within a short distance of Eton); and then he transferred these to Eton College for Petworth. The advowson of Worplesdon has ever since been vested in the members of Eton College, notwithstanding a claim to the patronage of the northern livings set up by Lord Egremont, in 1760, as heir to the Duke of Somerset; which being decided in his favour, caveats to prevent institution to the livings of Worplesdon, Farnham Royal, and Cluer, were entered by the crown; and counter caveats, as to Petworth, &c. were entered on behalf of the college. On the death of Dr. Burton, rector of Worplesdon, in February, 1771, both the crown and the college presented to the vacant living; on which a suit-at-law was commenced, to determine the claim. This was not decided until 1774; when the right of the college to the advowson of Worplesdon was finally established; and on the 3rd of May, in that year, Dr. Stephen Apthorpe, vice-provost of Eton, and vicar of Burnham, Bucks, was regularly instituted to this living.¹⁴

Rectors of Worplesdon in and since 1800.—

THOMAS CHAMBERLAYNE, A.M., Fellow of Eton college. Instituted April the 15th, 1791: died in 1801.

WILLIAM ROBERTS, A.M., Fellow of Eton college. Instituted December the 30th, 1801.

GEORGE BETHELL, A.M., Fellow of Eton college. Instituted February the 8th, 1833.

Worplesdon *Church*, which stands on a commanding eminence in the tithing of Perry-hill, is dedicated to St. Mary; but, although mentioned in the Domesday Book, it exhibits no traces externally of its Norman origin. It is built with stone; and consists of a nave, with side aisles; a chancel, with an attached chantry-chapel (now a vestry-room) on the north side; and a handsome tower, embattled, at the west end. On the latter, at the north-east angle, is a small open turret, of comparatively modern date; which was probably intended for a bell, but is not at present used for that purpose. Within the tower is a clock, and five bells (cast in the year 1726); and its lower story exhibits a tall pointed-arched window in the perpendicular style, divided into five principal lights at bottom, and ten smaller ones above. Beneath this is a small door, which is chiefly used as leading to the

¹⁴ Manning, vol. iii. p. 100; from Cole's *Manuscript Collections*, in the British Museum.

belfry. The principal entrance is from the south porch; and Mr. Manning has stated from Symes's Manuscripts, that there was formerly a picture of St. Christopher against the south door, and over it the following lines:—

“Xp’ oferi Sēi speciem quicunq’ tuetur,
Illo nempe die, nullo languore gravetur.”¹⁸



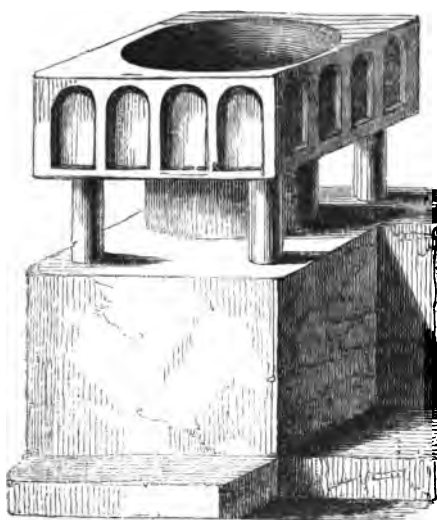
WORPLESDON CHURCH, AND SEMAPHORE.

From the elevated situation of this church, and the contiguity of the *Semaphore*, the view on the north-west side is of a striking character, and by no means unworthy of the pencil of an artist. The interior, in that respect, is of less interest; although the east window, with its enrichments of ancient stained glass, is seen to great advantage from the nave. This window, which consists of three principal lights, with feathered tracery above, is conjectured by Manning, from the red roses it contains, to have been made, (or at least, to have had the glass put in,) at the time when Jasper, earl of Pembroke, uncle to King Henry the Seventh, was owner of the manor. Its present state,

¹⁸ We learn from Manning's *SURREY*, (vol. iii. p. 90, note,) that Mr. Symes was “an eminent and very exact Court-keeper, residing at Guildford, and died in 1688.” His Collection of Records, relating to this county, and to which Mr. Manning acknowledges his work much indebted, belongs to the Earl of Onslow.

however, is owing to the good taste and liberality of the late Dr. Roberts, rector of Worplesdon, who, in the year 1802, (at which time the church was new pewed and thoroughly repaired,) collected all the old painted glass that he could find unbroken, "and with very considerable additions, (having had an opportunity of purchasing some old glass,) he put up the eastern window as it now appears."¹⁶ It is excellently leaded, and has all the character of an ancient window. Besides numerous armorial insignia, it contains a small head of St. John; a priest in a scarlet robe, kneeling on a chequered pavement; and one or two other figures, under canopies of tabernacle work.

The nave, which has a lofty roof, is separated from the aisles by three pointed arches on each side, springing from circular columns, and an arch of the same description, but not so wide, divides it from the chancel. The pulpit and reading-desk, which are of oak, are placed on the south side of the latter arch; over which is a large painting of the Commandments, with Moses and Aaron at the sides. At the west end is a gallery, (where the singers congregate,) with the arms of Eton College in front: the pointed arch behind this, which was formerly open to the tower, and admitted the light from the west window, has been filled up. In the south wall of the chancel, which



FONT AT WORPLESDON.

is of considerable length, are three ancient seats, under pointed arches of equal height, springing from small detached columns; and similar arches have been painted on the opposite wood-work, which fills up one of the large arches that formerly opened to the chantry-chapel, now used as the vestry. Below this stands the *Font*, which is of Sussex marble, and of a remote period. It is of a square form, and consists of a high plinth, or pedestal,—whereon, supported by a massive central column, and four smaller ones at the angles, is an upper stone, con-

taining a large circular cavity for immersion; lined with lead: on each side are sculptured four sunken panels, or niches, with semi-circular heads, but entirely plain.

¹⁶ Manning, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 97.

There are many Sepulchral memorials in this church; but those in the nave and side aisles are of little importance. In the south aisle is a flat ogee-arched recess, as though for a tomb, but the lower part is hidden by the pews. Among the memorials in the chancel are marble tablets for the following rectors of Worplesdon, viz.—the Rev. THOMAS BLANCHARD, who died on the 24th of April, 1670, aged fifty-four years; the Rev. CHARLES MOORE, A.M., who held this living during forty-three years, and died at the age of seventy-seven, on the 8th of September, 1726; the Rev. STEPHEN SLEECH, D.D., provost of Eton College, ob. October the 8th, 1765, aged sixty; the Rev. THOMAS CHAMBERLAYNE, A.M., fellow of Eton College, who died in 1801; and the Rev. WILLIAM ROBERTS, D.D., vice-provost of Eton College, who died in 1833. There is, also, a monument for the Rev. JOHN CARTER, A.M., ob. February the 7th, 1730, aged forty-seven.

The ensuing sepulchral inscriptions, which were formerly in this church, have been preserved by Mr. Symes:—"that for the Bailiff of Worplesdon is not inelegant.

Pray for the soule of Sir John Russell, some time Parson of this sayd Church; the which John deceased blisfth. of Aprill, and in the fiftt yeare of the reigne of King Edward the fourth [1466]: on whose soul Christ haue mercie.

To the Glory of God, and the Remembrance of WILLIAM SMITH, Gent. Cheife Porter of the Gate unto the most victorious and renowned Lady Queene Elizabeth, Bayliffe of her Mannour of Worplesdon; which William Smith in assured hope of his Salvation, finishing the course of his mortality, departed from this Vale of Misery upon the 13th day of March, Anno Salutis 1591.

If love of Prince, if Countryes deare regard,
 If wisdom, wealth, or strength had been of force,
 If friendly wishes could thy life have spared,
 Thou hadst yet liv'd; but Death hath no remorse.
 Thy wofull wife in teares her dayes hath spent,
 Thy children five with sorrow downe are throwne,
 Thy loveing neighbours doe for thee lament,
 The poore distressed for thy lack doe groane.
 The widow, orphant, and the fatherlesse,
 To whom thou wast a comfort and a stay,
 With grief their woe and anguish did expresse,
 When direfull fate did wrap thy corps in clay.
 Yet though thy body here interr'd doe lye,
 The grave cannot thy virtuous deeds obscure;
 Thy life hath purchas'd to posterity
 An honest fame, which ever shall endure.
 Here lye thy Bones, converted now to dust;
 Thy Soule, noe doubt, prepared here so well,
 Ascended hath the mansion of the Just,
 In endless joy and blisse with them to dwell.

¹⁷ Manning's SURREY, vol. iii. p. 104. See ante, p. 39, note.

The earliest Register in the possession of the present rector is dated on the outside 1598; at which time it was purchased for the use of the parish, by Thomas Chalk, gent., of the Middle Temple; but there are a few entries of an earlier date, beginning February the 14th, 1539; and many deficiencies in some of the following years. There is a good parsonage-house, with nearly seventy-four acres and a half of glebe at Perry-hill, and two acres of glebe at Burpham. The present rent-charge of this living, which, as mentioned before, has been fixed at 1086*l.*, (including 18*l.* for glebe,) in lieu of all tithes, is a great increase above its annual value in 1831; which was stated at the gross sum of 708*l.*, in the returns made to Parliament.

About fifty yards northward of the church at Worplesdon, is a polygonal building of considerable height, called the *Semaphore*, which was erected by government a few years ago, for the purposes of holding a telegraphic communication with the south and south-western coasts. The ground on which it stands, and which formed a portion of the glebe, was purchased during the late reign, for the use “of the King and his successors,” for ever. This land, consisting of one acre and five poles, is tithe free.—Both the *Semaphore* and the church are seen at a great distance from many parts of the surrounding country.

Among the incumbents of this benefice there were two who deserve particular notice on account of their literary reputation; namely, the Rev. Thomas Comber, and Dr. Burton.

THOMAS COMBER, B.D. a native of Sussex, educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, was presented to the rectory of Worplesdon on June the 26th, 1615. He was distinguished for his knowledge of various languages; being acquainted with the Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, Coptic, Persian, and Samaritan, with other dialects, ancient and modern. Having visited France, where he passed some time with the learned Du Moulin, he was, after his return home, made chaplain to the king; and he subsequently obtained the mastership of the college in which he had studied. In 1631, and again in 1636, he was chosen vice-chancellor of the University of Cambridge; and at length, he was promoted to the deanery of Carlisle. During the civil war in the reign of Charles the First, Mr. Comber shewed his devotion to the royal cause by assisting in sending to the king the plate belonging to the University, of which he was a member. On refusing to take the covenant imposed by the Parliament on all persons who held public employments, he was committed to prison, his property was confiscated, and he was deprived of all his preferments in 1642. He survived this persecution several years; and died at Cambridge, February the 28th, 1653, at the age of seventy-eight.

JOHN BURTON, D.D., who was instituted to the living of Worplesdon in 1766, obtained considerable celebrity on account of his proficiency in classical literature. He was a native of Wembworth in Devonshire, and was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. After having distinguished himself as an academical tutor, and a public preacher, he was, in 1733, chosen a Fellow of Eton College; and he was also presented to the vicarage of Maple-Durham, in Oxfordshire, the advowson of which is vested in the members of that college. Not long after, he married the widow of Dr. Edward Lyttleton, his predecessor at Maple-Durham; and that lady dying in 1748, he subsequently spent the greater part of his time at Eton, till his presentation, by the college, to the living of Worplesdon; where he afterwards resided during a portion of the year. Whilst in this situation, he distinguished himself as a public benefactor, by contributing to the construction of a causeway in a part of the road between Worplesdon and Guildford, where there is a bridge over the river Wey, the approaches to which were overflowed by the stream; and at times to such an extent, as to make the road impassable; but which, by the raising of the causeway, has been rendered safe and convenient for travelling, at all seasons. Dr. Burton died February the 11th, 1771, in the seventy-sixth year of his age; and his body was interred in the chapel of Eton College, where is a monumental inscription, in Latin, describing him as “a Man among the most eminent for Learning, Genius, Piety, and contempt of Wealth, and an admirable Tutor of Ingenuous Youth.” Among the literary productions of Dr. Burton are, an edition of five ancient Greek Tragedies, published under the title of “*Pentalogia*, with a Dissertation and Notes, 1758; and “Sermons,” which had been published separately, reprinted with several pieces in Latin and Greek, collected under the title of “*Opuscula*,” in two volumes. These pieces include a humorous narrative of a Journey to Bath, in Latin, intituled “*Iter Bathoniense*,” and an account of a Journey through Surrey into Sussex, in Greek and Latin, intituled “*Iter Surriense & Sussexiense*.”¹⁸ He also wrote in favour of Dr. Bray’s plan for the institution of parochial libraries.¹⁹

¹⁸ Dr. Burton’s “*Iter Surriense*,” which is written in Greek, contains a descriptive notice of Epsom races, and of his own adventures in a tour through some parts of the county. It includes few particulars deserving of extract, and is chiefly remarkable as a specimen of familiar composition in a learned language. An outline portrait of Dr. Burton was published by Mr. Bray, in the third volume of the History of Surrey. It was engraved from a drawing made by Mr. Cosins, sen., whilst the Doctor was asleep; and is supposed to be the only likeness of him extant, as he was always decidedly averse to have his portrait taken.

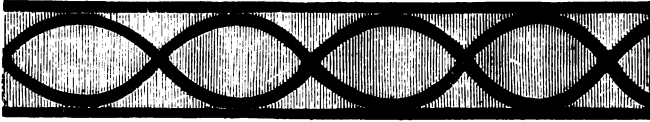
¹⁹ GENT. MAG. for 1781. BIOGRAPHIA BRITANNICA, new edit. vol. ii.

ROMAN PAVEMENT at Worplesdon.—The following account of the discovery of an ancient pavement, presumed to be of Roman origin, has been derived from a Paper drawn up by Allen Sibthorpe, esq. and communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by William Bray, esq.

This pavement was discovered on the 13th of July, 1829, on *Broad-street common*, in the parish of Worplesdon, at a spot about two miles and a half from the town of Guildford, close to the northern border of the cultivated lands stretching across the chalk-hill termed “the Hog’s back;” and about one mile and a half from the base of that singular ridge. It was accidentally met with by some labourers, in digging stones for mending the highways. The soil of the adjoining common is a strong clay, very wet in winter; and Mr. George Charman, the way-warden, who held a neighbouring farm, had observed that the cattle frequently resorted to this particular place to lie down, as being less damp than the surrounding ground; whence he inferred the probability of finding stone, and ordered the workmen to dig there. A few inches below the surface they found a quantity of flints, forming part of the foundation of a building; and also a great number of small fragments of iron-stone. Proceeding with their work, they observed that these fragments were regularly arranged; and their attention was more especially attracted by a piece of ornamental work, lozenge-shaped, formed of small tesserae of various colours, red, white, yellow, and brown; but that part was broken up before any one interested in the subject had an opportunity for observing the pattern. Most of the tesserae were obtained in a loose state from the workmen; and it appeared that the red consisted of burnt earth [brick]; the white, of plain chalk; and the yellow and brown, of chalk which had been stained with colouring matter.

The Earl of Onslow, lord of the manor, having been informed of the discovery, directed that the search should be carefully continued; in consequence of which, several other portions of pavement were discovered, which had evidently formed the floors of a suite of apartments, the arrangement and dimensions of which could readily be traced.—“The entire length of the building appears to have been sixty-two feet within the walls: the breadth, including the passage, twenty-three feet three inches. The centre compartment, forming a hollow square, is presumed to have been the margin of a bath or sudatory. On each side of this was the floor of a small apartment, sixteen feet by five; and beyond these, on each side, the floor of a larger room, sixteen feet by fourteen, forming the northern and southern extremities of the plan. Along the whole extent of the western side ran a piece of pavement, presumed to have been a passage, which was ornamented

at its outer edge with a border formed of very small tesserae arranged in a double wavy pattern in the centre, red and black, thus:



"The blackish stones were of the same kind as those forming the floors of the rooms, but much smaller; and the red were of a composition which, on exposure to the air and damp, became as soft as unburnt clay. It was near the south end of this piece of pavement that the lozenge-shaped ornament above adverted to was discovered."

The whole of the pavement, except the ornament and border already noticed, was composed of pieces of common iron-stone, found abundantly in the sand-hills to the south of Guildford. This stone is hard and heavy; but the pieces had been reduced to a quadrangular figure, each being about an inch square. "Along the eastern side the stones were found a little sloping upwards towards the edge; which arrangement was so regular along the whole of that side, that it could not be considered the effect of accident." Around the pavement was a foundation, one foot and a half in breadth, composed of large flints, and many pieces of brick and tile were mixed with the soil. Among the fragments were found some curved tiles, which were nearly perfect, and had much resemblance to our common drain tiles.



Three coins were discovered; two of them, Roman, but so greatly corroded, as not to be deciphered; and one of brass, which appeared to resemble a coin of Carausius figured by Camden in his *Britannia*. There were likewise found, near the centre of the pavement, two pieces of metal joined transversely, greatly corroded. It being scarcely possible to preserve the pavement in the exposed situation where it was found, the Earl of Onslow had it removed to Clandon, after it had been accurately measured, in order that it might be laid down as nearly as possible in the same manner as when discovered."—Aubrey mentions "a great *old Trench*," on Worplesdon common, "running south-east and north-west; the bank being on the westward;" but

²⁰ Vide *ARCHÆOLOGIA*, vol. xxiii. Appendix, pp. 398—403.

prior to the above discovery, it does not appear that any Roman remains were known to exist in that neighbourhood.”

At *Broad-street* in Worplesdon parish, Mr. BENJAMIN MARTIN, distinguished as a mathematician and natural philosopher, was born in the year 1704. When young, he followed the plough, and was afterwards an agricultural labourer; yet, in that humble situation, he contrived to acquire a sufficient acquaintance with reading, writing, and arithmetic, as to be enabled to instruct others. Whilst yet engaged in the study of mathematics he continued his employment in the fields; “but finding that he became a poor husbandman in proportion as he grew a learned one, he prudently forsook what indeed he had no great inclination for;” and entered on such a course of reading and study as, in some measure, supplied the want of a regular education. He first taught reading and writing at Guildford. Subsequently it appears, that a relation left him a legacy of five hundred pounds; which enabled him to purchase books, instruments, &c., and indulge in his favourite studies. In 1735 he was resident at Chichester, in Sussex, as a teacher of mathematics; and he also gave lectures on experimental philosophy. It is uncertain at what period he settled in London; but there, having a shop in Fleet-street, he carried on trade as an optician and mathematical instrument maker. He also continued to give lectures in the metropolis for many years with great reputation;

“We have been favoured with the following communication in respect to Worplesdon, by Mr. Puttock of Epsom, and insert it here in deference to the opinions of that gentleman.—“It has been generally admitted that the battle between Ceaulin, king of the West-Saxons, and Ethelbert, king of Kent, A.D. 568, took place at *Wimbleton* in this county; and it may be deemed somewhat presumptuous to dispute it, but I will state my reasons for doing so.

“The Saxon Chronicle records the battle to have been fought at a place then called *Wibbandune*, which I take to be that which is now written *Worplesdon*. *Wibbandune* is synonymous with *Wibba's dune*, (that is, the Town of *Wibba*,—*Wibba* being a proper name among the Saxons,) now contracted to *Wibsdon*; which is the very name by which Worplesdon is, at this day, best known in its own vicinity. In the Domesday Book it is written *Werpesdune*, which is but a slight variation from its then name of *Wibba's dune*, arising, most probably, from the compilers of that Record being Normans, and who paid no great respect to the Saxon orthography of that time. I cannot account for the modern (and corrupt, as I assume,) mode of writing it *Worplesdon*; beyond supposing that the ‘e’ following the initial W, in ancient documents wherein this place is mentioned, has been taken for ‘o’.

“As we may reasonably infer that Ceaulin's army marched from Winchester towards Kent, and Ethelbert's from Canterbury towards the West-Saxon territory, it is far more probable that they would meet in the neighbourhood of Guildford (then, as I have elsewhere expressed an opinion, a place of note on the road to Winchester,—vide vol. i. p. 285,) than at *Wimbleton*. Local tradition or remains may, perhaps, furnish some confirmation of my opinion, (which has not been recently formed,) that the Engagement in question was fought at Worplesdon, and not at *Wimbleton*. I had written thus far before I was aware that Roman Antiquities had been found at Worplesdon.”

and he wrote, or compiled, numerous works in various departments of mathematical and physical science, which were in general favourably received by the public.

In the latter part of his life, having confided the management of his commercial concerns to his son, he became involved in difficulties; and though possessed of property more than sufficient to discharge his debts, he was made a bankrupt. This circumstance had such an unhappy effect on his mind, that in a moment of despondency he attempted to destroy himself: and though the injury he inflicted did not immediately prove fatal, yet it hastened his death, which took place on February the 9th, 1782. He is known to have formed a valuable collection of fossils and curiosities of different kinds; which was sold to great disadvantage after his decease. Though a skilful artist, and an ingenious as well as an industrious author, it does not appear that he made any scientific discoveries; although he effected improvements in the mechanical construction of several optical instruments; and his works are distinguished for clearness and accuracy of description. He knew how to convey important information in a plain and familiar manner, and his publications are valuable on that account.²²

THE HUNDRED OF WOKING:

SECOND DIVISION, VIZ.

EAST, AND WEST CLANDON.—EAST, AND WEST HORSLEY.—MERROW.—
OCKHAM.—SEND, WITH RIPLEY.—WISLEY.

EAST CLANDON.

This is a small parish, bounded on the east by West Horsley; on the south, by Shere; on the west, by West Clandon; and on the north, by Send. On the north side of this parish the soil is chiefly clay; and there is a common, where the oak grows freely. The southern part, consisting of arable lands and downs, has a chalky soil. This place has sometimes been called *Clandon Abbots* [*Abbatis*], by way

²² One of Mr. Martin's most popular works is intitled "The Young Gentleman's and Lady's Philosophy," three volumes, octavo; comprising sketches of Natural Philosophy and Natural History. A copious catalogue of his publications may be found in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. 55, part 1; where also are, a short biographical notice, and an engraved portrait of this author;—but no complete list of his works has yet been published. An extensive collection of them has been made for the Library of the London Institution.

of contradistinction from West Clandon, which was styled *Clandon Regis*, or King's Clandon.

"*Clanedun*," at the time of the Domesday survey, belonged to the abbot of Chertsey. It was then rated at four hides; but in the reign of King Edward, at ten. "There are," says the record, "5 carucates of arable land; and five villains, and twelve bordars hold 7 carucates. The wood yields 6 swine. It was valued at £6 in the time of King Edward, and now at £4; although the villains who hold it pay £6. The Abbot of Chertsey purchased 2 hides in *Clanedun*, in the reign of King Edward, and added them to this manor: they had been held of the King by Anschil. The Bishop of Bayeux unjustly annexed this land to the manor of Brunlei [*Bramley*] according to the testimony of the men of this Hundred."

Roger Chappes appears to have held considerable property here in, or before, the reign of King John; and at his death he left a son and heir, named John; who, about 1202, sold most of his estate at Clandon to the abbot of Chertsey; and in Easter term in that year, he levied a fine of the manor of Clandon. He reserved, however, the *manor-house* to himself for life, paying for it annually six pounds of silver and one pound of pepper; and he had a grant from the abbot and convent, to himself and his heirs, of five acres of land in the manor, and half a virgate and one hide, which Roger his father had held, at an annual rent of eighteen shillings and one pound of pepper. The manor-house was to revert to the convent after the death of John Chappes; but not the land,—the tenancy of which, with the crop and stock, was reserved to the heirs of the grantee.¹

The convent subsequently purchased of Agnes le Virly, who had been the wife of William Spigurnell, her tenement in *Est Clendon*, which belonged to the fee of the abbot, and also a tenement in West Clendon, of the fee of Ralph de Say. For these she received one hundred shillings a year during life; besides which, a pound of cummin was to be paid annually to the heirs of William de Fenbrigg, for the tenement in *Est Clendon*; and to the heirs of Ralph de Say, for the tenement in West Clendon, (where it seems he was lord of the fee,) two shillings in lieu of all services. Agnes le Virly was afterwards married to John de Tye de Dagnalle; who, in Michaelmas, 1243, in concert with his wife, executed a further release of the above tenements to the convent, having levied a fine.

There was in this parish a chalk-pit, or marl-pit [*marlera*], which belonged to the prior of Newark, who claimed the right of passage through the land of the abbot of Chertsey, called *Hachesham*; but in

¹ Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 46.





Engr'd for Brayley's History of Surrey



Hanger Hall, Seat of

the Right Hon. Lord Alington

by whom the Plate

was presented.



the 46th year of Henry the Third, Richard, then prior of Newark, released the right to the abbot of Chertsey, John de Medmenham. In the 12th year of the reign of Edward the First, (who is styled *R. Edwardus cum longis tibiis*,) Bartholomew, at that time abbot of Chertsey, bought of Henry de Aldeham the reversion of one messuage, one hundred acres of land, and three acres of meadow, together with "the services of his free tenants and villain tenants in Est Clendon, Ebesham, and Sende," after the death of Emma, formerly the wife of John de Aldeham.

John de Rutherwyk, who was abbot in 1315, purchased his tenants' interest in a common field called Siggeworth, and inclosed it as separate property. John Benham, another abbot, in 1349 bought some land near the Prior of Newark's marl-pit. In the sixth year of the reign of Henry the Seventh, when a fifteenth was levied on the goods of the villain tenants of the monastery of Chertsey, the sum paid by those of Clandon amounted to 5*s.* 7½*d.*

On the dissolution of monasteries in the reign of Henry the Eighth, East Clandon, with other estates belonging to the abbey of Chertsey, fell into the hands of the king; who, in 1544, granted to Sir Anthony Brown, K.G. master of the Horse to his Majesty, the manor of East Clandon; the advowson of the church; West Gaston coppice, thirty-three acres; East Gaston coppice, forty-seven acres; South Gaston coppice, twenty acres; Bush Grove, seven acres; and all messuages, lands, rents, services of tenants, views of frank-pledge, &c. The grantee, within a few years, appears to have sold the estate; for in 1562, Edward Carleton was lord of the manor. He presented to the living, as patron, in 1571; and he resided here till his death, in 1582. From the family of Carleton, East Clandon was transferred by sale to Sir Francis Aungier, master of the Rolls in Ireland; who, in 1621, was made an Irish peer, by the title of Baron Aungier of Longford. He died in 1632; and was succeeded by his eldest son, *Gerard, Lord Aungier*, who is praised by the celebrated mathematician, William Oughtred, as a person of great piety and learning, skilled not only in Latin and Greek, but also in Hebrew and other oriental languages.* He died in 1655; and leaving no children, the title and estates devolved on his nephew Francis, eldest son of Ambrose Aungier, D.D., who in 1677 was created Earl of Longford, in Ireland. This nobleman sold the estate of East Clandon to *Richard Heath, esq.*, afterwards knighted, and made a Baron of the Exchequer, and a Justice of the Common Pleas, by James the Second. He was appointed Recorder of Guildford, under the charter granted by the king to that borough, in March,

* See Oughtred's *CLAVIS MATHEMATICA*: Pref.

1687-8; but he had held the office only a few months, when the formidable opposition raised against the court occasioned the new charter to be recalled, and the old one restored. Sir Richard Heath was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas, who received the honour of knighthood; and after his death, which happened about 1720, the manor and advowson of East Clandon were sold, under the sanction of an act of parliament, to the Lord-chancellor King; to whose representative, the Earl of Lovelace, of Ockham, it now belongs.

HATCHLANDS.—The ancient manor-house at East Clandon appears to have been situated on the estate now called Hatchlands;—most probably, a corruption from the *Hachesham* of Henry the Third's reign. This property was not conveyed with the manor to the Lord-chancellor King, but continued during some years in the possession of Richard Heath, esq., the eldest son of Sir Thomas. He transferred it to Mr. Raymond, a brewer of London, who became a bankrupt; after which, a portion of his settled estates was vested in trustees, and sold for the benefit of his creditors, under the authority of an act of parliament, of the 22nd of George the Second. In 1749, Hatchlands was purchased of the trustees by the gallant Admiral, the *Hon. Edward Boscawen*, (son of Hugh, Viscount Falmouth); by whom the old mansion was pulled down, and the present elegant residence erected in its stead, "at the expense," as his epitaph expresses it, "of the enemies of his country." This was a short time prior to his decease, which took place here on the 10th of January, 1761. He devised the estate to Frances, his widow, (daughter of William Evelyn Glanville, esq.); by whom it was sold, in 1770, to William Brightwell Sumner, esq. His son, George Holme Sumner, esq., sat in three parliaments as knight of the shire for Surrey, viz.—in 1812, 1818, and 1820; and in the 'short parliament' of 1830, as member for Guildford, for which borough he had previously been returned to parliament twice; once in 1790, and again in 1806, defeating General Norton, but he was afterwards unseated on a scrutiny before a Committee of the House of Commons. On his decease in 1838, this property devolved on his son, William Holme Sumner, who is lieutenant-colonel of the Surrey Militia, and resident at Hatchlands. The park is extensive, and the gardens are finely laid out.

The benefice of East Clandon is a rectory, in the deanery of Stoke. In the '*Valor*' of Edward the First, it is rated at sixteen marks per annum. In the King's books, it is valued at 10*l.* 6*s.* 10½*d.*; paying 1*l.* 0*s.* 8½*d.* for tenths, and 9*s.* 8½*d.* for procurations and synodals.

* See his epitaph in Manning's *SURREY*, vol. i. p. 48, note. Admiral Boscawen was buried at Penkevel, in Cornwall.

The Earl of Lovelace is patron. The registers prior to the reign of Queen Anne are supposed to be lost; but some extracts had been made from them, commencing with the date 1538.

Rectors of East Clandon in and since 1800.—

JAMES WELLER, D.D.* Instituted April the 5th, 1788.

EDWARD JOHN WARD, A.M. Instituted April the 23rd, 1832.

The *Church*, which is a small edifice, principally built of flints and rubble, has been recently repaired and rough cast. It consists of a nave and chancel, with a little chantry-chapel on the north side; and a low wooden tower, with a shingled spire, issuing from the roof at the west end: in the tower are three bells. There is a large rudely-formed porch on the south side, framed with massy timber, and of singular character. The interior, which is filled with pews and open seats in good repair, excites but little interest; and the sepulchral memorials are not important. In the north chapel,—which was the burial-place of *Gerard, Lord Aungier*, who died without issue in April, 1655, and some others of his family,—is a piscina. The remains of *Sir Richard Heath, knt.*, and *Letitia* his second lady, (daughter of *Sir George Woodroffe, of Poyle*); and also, of *Sir Thomas Heath, knt.*, who died about 1720, and *Bridget* his lady, (daughter of —. Hubert, esq., of Boys Court, in Kent,) successive possessors of Hatchlands, lie deposited in a vault in the nave. In the chancel is a mural monument, commemorating the exemplary virtues of *Mrs. Catherine Sumner*, daughter of *John Holme, esq.*, of Holme-hill in Cumberland, and wife of *William Brightwell Sumner, esq.*, of Hatchland-place, who died on the 30th of December, 1777, aged forty-one years: at the lower part is a small medallion of the deceased in white marble. Arms:—Erm. two Chevrons Or, *Sumner*; impaling Az. a Buck trippant, *Holme*.

In the chancel, also, was buried the REV. THOMAS GOUFFE, or GOFFE, B.D., who was rector of this parish about eight years, and died here on the 26th of July, 1629. He was somewhat distinguished among his contemporaries, both as a preacher and a dramatic writer. He is said to have been the son of a clergyman, and was born in Essex about the year 1592. After receiving his early education at Westminster School, he removed at the age of eighteen to Christchurch, Oxford; in which University he took the degree of Bachelor in Divinity, in 1623. Wood gives him the character of “a quaint

* The Rev. JOSEPH GREENHILL, who preceded Dr. Weller, was rector of East Clandon nearly fifty-six years. He was instituted on the 27th of March, 1732; and died on the 10th of March, 1788, at the age of eighty-four. He was the author of an “Essay on the Prophecy of the Millenium”; a “Sermon against Inoculation”; and one or two other sermons.

preacher, and a person of excellent language and expression." He also says that Goffe, "taking to wife a meer Xantippe, the widow of his predecessor, notwithstanding he had always before professed himself an enemy to the female sex,—he was so much overtop'd by her and her children which she had by her former husband, that his life being much shortened thereby, he died at length in a manner heart-broken." Some of his Sermons were published in the year of his decease; and these, together with the quaintness common to the discourses of James the First's time, display a portion of fancy and vivacity peculiar to the writer. He was the author of a "Latin Oration at the Funeral of Sir Henry Savile," spoken and printed at Oxford, in 1622; and also of "An Oration at the Funeral of Dr. Godwin, Canon of Christchurch," printed in London in 1627. His dramatic productions are,—*"The Raging Turk, or Bajazet the Second"*; *"The Courageous Turk, or Amurath the First"*; *"Orestes"*; and *"Selimus, Emperor of the Turks"*;—all tragedies; and *"The Careless Shepherdess,"* a tragi-comedy. None of these pieces were published until after his death. A tragedy intituled *"The Bastard"* has, also, been ascribed to Goffe; as well as a comedy called *"Cupid's Whirligig."*

WEST CLANDON.

This parish (which, in ancient records was called *Clandon Regis*, from belonging to the king,) adjoins East Clandon, on the east; Albury, on the south; Merrow, on the west; and Send, on the north. The situation resembles that of East Clandon; and the soil in general is similar. This is a small parish, containing only nine hundred and ninety acres of land. In the south-western part are downs, affording fine pasturage for sheep; and over them extends a portion of the Guildford race-course, which, however, is principally within the neighbouring parish of Merrow.

In the Domesday book it is stated that *Clanedon* is a manor belonging to Edward of Sarisberie, (one of the most considerable land-owners of Surrey;) and it was held under him by Hugh.—"Fulk held it in the time of King Edward, when it was assessed at 5 hides;

^a See Wood's *ATHENÆ OXONIENSES*, new edit. by Bliss; vol. ii. col. 463.—Aubrey says that "his wife pretended to fall in love with him by hearing him preach; upon which one Thomas Thimble (one of the *Squire Bedell's* in Oxford, and his confidant) said to him—'Do not marry her. If thou dost, she will brake thy Heart.' But he was not obsequious," continues Aubrey, "to his friend's sober advice; but for her sake alter'd his condition, and cast anchor here.—'Twas no long time before this Xantippe made the prediction good; and when he died, the last words he spake were '*Oracle, Oracle, Tom Thimble;*' and so he gave up the ghost."—*ANTIQUITIES OF SURREY*, vol. iii. pp. 259-60.

it is now rated at 2 hides and a half. There are 3 carucates of arable land: 1 carucate is in demesne; and there are four villains, and five bordars, with 1 carucate and a half. There is a mill valued at three shillings; and also a *Church*. The wood yields five swine. It had been rated at 50 shillings; but is now estimated at 60 shillings."

From a trial of assize which took place in 1270, the 54th of King Henry the Third, it appears that lands here were held by William de Wintreshull, and Matthew de Boville. In 1278, the 6th of Edward the First, *John de Aqua*, or John At-Water, seems to have claimed for land he held at Clandon the rights and privileges of ancient demesne, but without success. The same person, however, on a trial at Guildford against a writ of "*Quo Warranto*," established the right, "for himself and his men of Clandon, to buy and sell in Guildford market without paying tolls." At the same time, John At-Water was summoned to answer the charge for having seized and imprisoned Robert le Ken, at Clandon Regis; in answer to which, he pleaded that the complainant was his villain; and the question was decided in his favour.

Matthew de Boville, who held the manor of West Clandon, had a daughter named Alice, who married *William de Weston*, of Weston in the parish of Albury, who died seised of the manor in 1309, the 2nd of Edward the Second; and in whose family it remained during several generations.

In 1354, the 27th of Edward the Third, the property or estate at West Clandon, which had belonged to the family of *At-Water*, was transferred to the Westons; for in that year William At-Water released all his right and interest in the manor to Margery, the widow of William de Weston, and to her son William and his heirs. This lady died in 1362, seised for life of the manor of Clandon Regis, valued at ten marks, held of John Giffard of Brimmesfield, by the service of a *clove-gilly-flower*; of a tenement called Appeworth, value 100 shillings, held of the Prior of Newark, at 6s. 8d. a year; of tenements in Clandon, value 6s. 8d., held of Richard Stoctun [Stoughton?] at 9d. a year; of tenements in Albury, called Weston, being her dower, value 10s., held of William Croiser, or Crosyer, (of Stoke D'Abernon,) by knight's service; of tenements in Shere, in dower also, value 10s., held of the Countess of Ormond, by knight's service, and 2d. a year; and of tenements in Sende, value 6s. 8d., held of Thomas de Weston, at 6d. a year;—leaving her son, William de Weston, her heir, aged ten years.

The manor of West Clandon appears to have continued in the possession of the Westons until the marriage of Ann, the daughter of

John de Weston, with *Thomas Slyfield*, of Slyfield House in the parish of Great Bookham; in the reign of Henry the Sixth, and in 1471, she was lady of the manor, and patroness of the living, (being then a widow,) and William Tice became rector on her presentation. Henry Slyfield, in 1591, levied a fine of the manor and advowson; and dying two years after, left them to his widow, as a tenant for life. She married a second husband, Henry Vincent, esq.; and a manorial court was held in their joint names in 1602. Edmund Slyfield, the son of Henry, sold the reversion of the estate on the death of his mother to *George Duncumbe, esq.* of Shalford, who did not obtain possession of the property till 1638. George Duncumbe, a descendant of the preceding, was owner of the property from 1691 to 1708; not long after which, it was sold to Sir Richard Onslow; and is now the property of his representative, the present Earl of Onslow.

Sir Richard Onslow was descended from an ancient family settled at *Onslow*, near Shrewsbury in the county of Salop; whence the surname was derived. The first of the family who became connected with Surrey was *Richard Onslow, esq.*, attorney of the duchy of Lancaster, and of the Court of Wards, and recorder of London; who, in the 8th of Elizabeth, was solicitor-general, and speaker of the House of Commons. In 1559 he married Katherine, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Harding of Knoll, or Knowle, in the parish of Cranley; which thus became the place of his residence. He died in 1571, aged forty-three; and was buried in St. Chad's church, Shrewsbury, where his monument, on which are full-length figures of himself and his wife, still remains.

His grandson, *Sir Richard Onslow, knt.*, succeeded to the paternal estate on the death of his elder brother, Thomas, without issue, in 1616. He obtained the honour of knighthood from James the First, at Theobalds, on the 2nd of June, 1624. In 1642 he bought of Sir Richard Weston, of Sutton, Clandon Lodge and land attached to it, in this parish. An ancestor of Sir Richard Weston, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, had obtained a license by royal charter to impark several hundred acres of land in Merrow and Clandon, and enjoy the right of free-warren and fishery; this land had been disparked before the sale took place; but Sir Richard Onslow, on becoming the proprietor, restored to the state of a park that portion which was in the parish of Clandon. This gentleman was chosen a knight of the shire for Surrey in 1628; and also in both the parliaments assembled in 1640,—the latter of which continued to sit till forcibly dissolved by Cromwell in 1653. During the civil war, Sir Richard Onslow joined in the measures of the parliament against the king; and in 1643 he

was appointed one of the Sequestrators of the estates of the royalists in this county; but notwithstanding such office, Mr. Manning says, he lay "under some suspicion of privately sending money to the king." George Wither, (the poet,) an active partizan of the parliament, charged Sir Richard with disaffection to their cause, in a pamphlet which he published under the title of "*Justiciarius Justificatus*"; from which it appears that he had quarrelled with Sir Richard Onslow for endeavouring to get him removed from the commission of the peace for Surrey; admitting, however, that other gentlemen of the county had joined in the application against him, and that he was not legally qualified for the office. He says, Sir Richard had great weight in the county, having obtained the supremacy in all causes and over all persons, ecclesiastical and civil, disposing of elections, preferring deputy-lieutenants, making and unmaking justices of peace, committee-men, colonels, and all other inferior officers, marshals, treasurers, and collectors, as he pleased. He also charges Sir Richard with using his influence to bring in such as were at least suspected of favouring the cause of the king, some who actually went over to the royal party. This libellous publication was made the subject of complaint to the House of Commons on the 10th of April, 1646; and Wither being sent for, avowed the authorship. The matter was referred to a Committee of Examinations; whence, on the 7th of August, it was reported that the matters of scandal on Sir Richard Onslow were not proved. The question was then put, whether the reflections on Sir Richard were false, scandalous, and injurious; and it being decided in the affirmative, it was ordered that Wither should pay five hundred pounds damages, and his book be burnt at Guildford and Kingston markets, by the marshal attending the committee.'

Sir Richard Onslow, and also his eldest son, Arthur, sat in two of Oliver Cromwell's parliaments, in 1654, and 1656; and also in the parliament summoned by Richard Cromwell in 1659; and that which in the following year recalled Charles the Second. These gentlemen were chosen members for Guildford in 1661, when the 'long parliament' of the reign of Charles the Second commenced. Sir Richard Onslow did not live to witness its dissolution; but dying in 1664, in the sixty-third year of his age, he was interred at Cranley.

Arthur Onslow, who succeeded to the estate on the death of his father, was twice married: first, to Rose, the daughter and heiress of Nicholas Stoughton, esq.; by whom he had only one child, who dying in infancy, the Stoughton estates reverted to that family. His second consort was Mary, a daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Foot, bart.,

¹ JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, vol. iv. p. 639.

who in his patent of creation had the reversion of his title limited over to his son-in-law, to whom it descended on the 12th of October, 1687. Sir Arthur died on the 21st of July, 1688; and was buried at Cranley.

Sir Richard Onslow, bart., the eldest son and heir of the preceding, had sat in the last three parliaments summoned by Charles the Second, and in that called by James the Second, as member for the borough of Guildford. In the convention-parliament assembled in consequence of the flight of King James, Sir Richard was elected a knight of the shire for Surrey; and he was returned for the same county to all the parliaments in the reigns of William the Third and Queen Anne, except on one occasion, in the 9th of that queen, when he lost his election by attempting to nominate the second knight against the wishes of his former constituents. In 1708, he was chosen speaker of the House of Commons. On the accession of George the First, he was appointed a lord of the Treasury, chancellor and under-treasurer of the Exchequer; and on resigning those offices, he was made one of the tellers of the Exchequer. In 1716, he was raised to the peerage, with the title of Baron Onslow of Onslow in the county of Salop, and of West Clandon in Surrey; with remainder to his uncle, Denzil Onslow, of Purford, and his heirs male; and after them, to the heirs male of his father, Sir Arthur Onslow. On the death of the Earl of Halifax in 1715, he was nominated lord-lieutenant of the county of Surrey. He died on the 5th of December, 1717, aged sixty-four; and was buried at Merrow.

Thomas, the eldest and sole surviving son of Richard, Lord Onslow, (by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Tulse, lord-mayor of London,) succeeded to the title and great estates of his father; previously to which, he had sat in the House of Commons for the boroughs of Gatton, Haslemere, and Blechingley, and for the county of Surrey. On his father's death, he also became lord-lieutenant of the county, and a teller of the Exchequer. In 1736, he was made '*Custos Rotulorum*' of Surrey; which office has been ever since held with the lord-lieutenancy. His death took place on the 5th of June, 1740.

Richard, Lord Onslow, the only son of the preceding baron, (by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Charles Knight, esq., of the island of Jamaica, a lady, Aubrey tells us, "of a large fortune,") was appointed lord-lieutenant, and custos rotulorum of the county; he was, likewise, chosen high-steward of the borough of Guildford; and in 1753, was made a knight of the Bath. He married the daughter of Sir Edmund Elvill, bart.; but died without issue, on October the 8th, 1776.

The title of Baron Onslow then devolved on *George, Lord Cranley*, descended from Foot Onslow, next brother of the first Lord Onslow, agreeably to the limitations of the patent; Denzil Onslow, the uncle to that lord, having had no male issue. This nobleman obtained his first title of Baron Cranley of Imber Court, on the 14th of May, 1776; and on the 19th of June, 1801, he was created Viscount Cranley, and Earl of Onslow. He died on the 17th of May, 1814.

Thomas, the second Earl of Onslow, (son of the preceding peer by Henrietta, daughter of Sir John Shelley, bart.) was born on the 15th of March, 1754. In 1776, he married Arabella, a daughter and co-heiress of Eaton Mainwaring Ellerker, esq.; by whom he had three sons and one daughter; and the countess dying in 1782, the following year, he married the widow of Thomas Duncombe, esq., who brought him only a daughter. He died on the 22nd of February, 1827.

Arthur George Onslow, eldest son of the late Earl, succeeded to the titles of Earl of Onslow, Viscount Cranley, Baron Onslow of Onslow, and of West Clandon, and Baron Cranley of Imber Court. He was born on the 25th of October, 1777; and in 1818, married Mary, daughter of George Fludyer, esq., who died on the 1st of March, 1830. He has a son, Arthur George, Viscount Cranley, born on the 16th of June, 1820; and a daughter, Lady Mary Augusta Onslow, who was born on June the 4th, 1819.*—His lordship does not reside at West Clandon Park, the seat of his ancestors; but at a smaller (yet unfinished) mansion, erected by himself, in the adjoining village of West Clandon.

The Living of West Clandon is a rectory, in the deanery of Stoke; and the patronage is vested in the Onslows, as lords of the manor. Here was a *Church* at the time of the Domesday survey; and it seems probable, that the lower part of the present tower, which is of stone, and adjoins to the nave, on the north side, was a portion of the original edifice; but it is now much dilapidated, and supported by two ill-shaped buttresses: the upper part is boarded, and the whole surmounted by a chamfered spire, cased with shingles. Within it are six small bells, which were recast in 1741; possibly, at the expense of the parishioners; the treble bell being inscribed with the words,

I TO MY BENEFACTORS PRAISE.

The interior, which consists of a nave and chancel only, has a neat and clean appearance; it having been recently repaired and white-washed at the expense of George Simpkin, esq., of West Clandon Cottage;—long prior to which, it had been much attended to by the

* Lodge, *PEERAGE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE*; 1838; pp. 378, 9.

late Earl of Onslow. That nobleman, also, caused the west window, (which is square-headed, and divided by mullions into three lights,) to be ornamented with stained glass, comprising many small shields of arms, shewing the intermarriages of his family from the time of Edward the First.* In the lower compartment, within rich borderings, are the floral emblems of France, England, and Scotland, surmounted by crowns. The Font is of Petworth marble.

The following PRAYER, composed in 1728, by the celebrated Arthur Onslow, speaker of the House of Commons, was copied many years ago from a Prayer book in the Onslow seat in West Clandon church:—

“O THOU, who art Supreme, the Author and God of Nature! Sole, Eternal, and Omnipotent, and of Thyself existing! I here prostrate myself before THEE; humbly to adore thy Greatness, composed of infinite Knowledge, Power, and Goodness; and with Thankfulness to acknowledge the Benefit, and with Humbleness to submit to the Inflictions of thy Divine and unerring Providence. Suffer me, O Thou great Judge and Disposer of all Things, to be a Supplicant to THEE for the Forgiveness of my past Offences, and for the Directions of thy Spirit in my future Goings, that I may do justly, love Mercy, and walk humbly before THEE, MY GOD!

“Permit me, also, to implore the continuance of thy Goodness to my Family, my Friends, my Country, and to all the rest of Mankind; that Justice and Truth may govern the World, and the adoring THEE be the chief Honour of all Nations.

“These, and all other Blessings, we devoutly ask in the Name and for the Sake of HIM, whom Thou hast placed above all, the Holy Jesus, thy blessed Son, the Redeemer of Man, and his Intercessor with THEE.”

In the chancel, which is separated from the nave by a wide-pointed arch, are two old paintings, in gilt frames, the subjects of which are the Adoration and the Last Supper; they are cleverly executed. The east window is divided into three lights, with decorative quatrefoil tracery in the heading of the arch. On the south side, is a piscina and bracket; and there is, also, an arched recess springing from small columns. There are no *Charitable Donations* of importance connected with this parish. That of most value results from land at Warbleton, in Sussex, bequeathed in 1627 by the often-mentioned Henry Smith, esq.: this is commonly known as “Smith’s Money,” and amounts at the present time to about 2*l.* annually. The other benefactions are as follow, viz.—Thirty shillings a year, payable from land in the parish, called *Henley*, (now in the possession of the Hon. Locke King,) left by Richard Snelling of Send, in the year 1624;—Two fields in East Clandon, bought in 1713, and including five acres of arable and meadow land, now let at 8*l.* 8*s.* per annum; which sum, since the new Poor Law has been in operation, has been appropriated to lessen the poor rates;—Six loaves from “Stovel’s lands,” twice yearly, at

* The *Onslow Arms* are,—Arg. a Fess Gu. between six Cornish Choughs ppr. *Crest*: A Falcon ppr. legged and belled Or, preying on a Partridge Or. *Motto*: Festina Lente. *Supporters*: Two Falcons, close, ppr. legged and belled, as above. The motto is evidently a *jeu de mots* on the family name *On-Slow*.

Easter and Christmas, for poor widows and widowers;—and Twenty sixpenny loaves, to be similarly distributed at Christmas and Midsummer, left in June, 1817, by John Bone, sen., and Elizabeth his wife; the expense to be defrayed by the occupiers of his house adjoining to Clandon Park and Lodge. There is, likewise, a small sum arising from a house and garden at Merrow, exchanged for some parish land by the late Lord Onslow, about the year 1777. The Parsonage *Well*, dug through clay and chalk, is ninety-five feet deep; but that at the bottom of the village, is only thirty feet in depth.

Rectors of West Clandon in and since 1800.—

THOMAS RUSSELL, LL.B. Instituted in July, 1788: died on the 18th of July, 1822. This gentleman was author of the “History of Guildford” referred to in our account of that town, of which place he was a native.

WILLIAM HODGSON COLE, A.M., vicar of Wonersh. Instituted on the 17th of August, 1822.

The Rev. GEORGE STEVENS, M.A., prebendary of Windsor, who held this benefice from Michaelmas, 1725, until his decease in 1750, published two Sermons in octavo, namely—“An Assize Sermon,” on Proverbs, chap. 14, ver. 34; in 1728; and “The Amiable Quality of Goodness as compared with Righteousness,” on Romans, chap. 5, ver. 7; preached at the funeral of Lady Onslow, in 1731.

The earliest Register commences with the date, August 7th, 1536; but, up to 1600, all the entries are in one hand-writing.

CLANDON PARK, the seat of the *Onslows*, and now the property (but not the residence) of Arthur George, third earl of Onslow, had its origin in the reign of Henry the Eighth. That monarch, by a charter dated May the 25th, 1531, granted to Sir Richard Weston, of Sutton Place, license to impark six hundred acres of land and pasture, fifty acres of wood, and four hundred acres of furze and heath in Merrow, and in the parishes of Merrow and Clandon; with liberty of free-warren, and right to the several fisheries within the demesne. The land was imparked, accordingly, by the grantee, who also erected a hunting-lodge in his new park:—but the land was afterwards disparked; and in 1642, the whole estate, together with Temple-court farm in the parish of Merrow, was sold by the then Sir Richard Weston (whose public spirit has been already noticed in the account of Sutton Place) to Sir Richard Onslow, of Knole (or Knoll) in Cranley, in this county; by whom the park was again inclosed. His grandson, of the same name, removed from Cranley to Clandon some time subsequent to the Revolution of 1688; and it has ever since continued to be the principal seat of the Onslow family.

Clandon House was erected about the year 1731, for Thomas, second Lord Onslow, from the designs of Giacomo Leoni, a Venetian architect, who had been in the service of the Elector Palatine, and afterwards settled in this country.⁴ This mansion, which is one of the finest in Surrey, is in the form of a long square: it is of red brick, with stone dressings; and has all the architectural ornaments applicable to a brick edifice. There is some variety in the style of its several fronts; the eastern elevation being in the English style; the western, or principal front, in the French mode; and the south side, in the Italian style. It is three stories high, and has attics above, which are concealed by a balustrade that surmounts the upper cornice, and goes round the building. The centre compartment of the principal front, which comprises one-third of the whole extent, is cased with white marble, terminating with an enriched pediment; in the middle of which is a circular window. In each of the first and second stories, is a range of nine lofty windows; and in the third story, are six square windows. The offices in the basement are hidden by a projecting balustrade which, with a handsome double flight of steps that leads to the grand entrance, forms the boundary of a continued terrace in front of the building. In the great-hall, which forms a cube of forty feet, are two elegant marble chimney-pieces; these were sculptured by Rysbrach, in alto-relievo, in a style of great vigour and beauty: the group on one of them, represents a Sacrifice to Bacchus; the other, a Sacrifice to Diana. The apartments are, in general, stately and commodious; but the whole house has a forlorn and deserted air; most of the pictures and furniture having been removed; the present Lord Onslow preferring a smaller seat in the adjacent village, as mentioned above. There were, formerly, many original portraits here of eminent men. The Library still contains many valuable books, among which may be mentioned, nearly all the works printed at Strawberry-hill.

Clandon Park is of considerable extent; it having been enlarged by George, first earl of Onslow, about the year 1776. Being then lord of the manor of Merrow, he exchanged a house and garden in that parish (for the use of the poor,) on condition of being allowed to inclose and annex to his park, nineteen acres of land in Merrow; the parishioners foregoing their claim to the herbage thereof. He also added Temple-court farm to the park; and erected at its entrance from Merrow, a pair of lofty and handsomely wrought iron gates, with a neat lodge on each side. Thence to the house, there is a beautiful carriage-drive and foot-path through varied plantations of oak and

⁴ Leoni published an excellent edition of Palladio in 1742.

lime trees. What is called the old park, comprises about one hundred and eighty-three acres; and the new park, about forty-five acres.

There is a small lake in the park, which has been formed from a copious spring that emerges from the chalk at a short distance below the house on the north side. This, if kept clear from weeds, and properly attended to, would add much to the beauty of the grounds. The stream afterwards supplies a mill; and passing Burnt common, crosses the turnpike road from Guildford to London, and falls into the river Wey near the 25th mile stone.^a Many extensive and pleasing prospects are obtained from different points within the park, which, (with the pleasure grounds,) was laid out by the celebrated Brown, the landscape gardener. The stables, erected by George, Lord Onslow, from a design by Brown, form a good view in unison with the surrounding elms.

EAST HORSLEY.

This parish is bounded by Ockham and Cobham, on the north; by Effingham, on the east; by Abinger and Shere, on the south; and on the west, by West Horsley and Wisley. It is situated nearly in the centre of the county, on the confines of the great geological formations into which it is divided. Hence, the soil in the northern part is a strong clay, in which the oak flourishes; whilst the southern portion, sloping towards the north from the central range of chalk-hills, is calcareous and full of flints, in which the beech and the ash, especially the former, grow abundantly; and which is well adapted for the cultivation of corn.

In the reign of Knute or Canute the First, the manor or estate of Horsley belonged to Thored, who was probably a Danish Thane; and

^a It has been remarked by Mr. Manning, that the above spring flows "nearly in a parallel line from south to north with the spring at Shirburn in Albury, which rises on the south side of the same chalk-hill, and joining the Tillingbourne from Wotton, runs into the Wey at Shalford."—SURREY, vol. iii. p. 52.

The late Rev. Mr. Russell, in the brief account of Clandon House, given in his *HISTORY OF GUILDFORD* (pp. 280—83), mentions a portrait of Sir Edward Onslow, by Cornelius Jansen, as being on the chamber floor. He also notices "a very curious picture of the old House [that erected by Sir Richard Weston] together with a bird's-eye view of the whole parish," as being in the gallery connected with the attics. The "south-west front," he continues, "commands a lively and extensive prospect; the park affords rich pasturage, and is plentifully stocked with deer. In the pleasure-ground a romantic neatness prevails, where art and nature mutually support each other. The ascent near the house gives full command of Guildford race-ground; and here a well-directed taste has been engaged with success, transforming a late chalk-pit into one of the richest scenes of picturesque beauty. The variety of the foliage, and bold effect, is a school for the first landscape painter in this or any other country."—It may be added, that the park, until within a few years since, continued to be well stocked with deer, and was celebrated for its venison.

in 1036, he gave it to the monastery of Christchurch, Canterbury. It was appropriated to supplying provisions for the prior and monks of that convent; who are stated to have held it free from all secular services, except attending the king in his military expeditions, and contributing to the repair of bridges and the construction of castles.¹ It is mentioned in the Domesday book among the possessions of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who presided over the convent of Christchurch. According to that record, the archbishop himself held *Horslei* (in Wochinges hundred,) for the provision of the monks. "In the time of King Edward it was rated at 14 hides; and now at 3 hides, 1 virgate and a half. The land [arable] is 5 carucates; 1 carucate is in demesne; and 13 villagers, and 6 bordars have 7 carucates and a half. There are 3 bondmen; and wood for 50 swine. The manor was valued at 4 pounds, in the time of King Edward, and subsequently; and now at a like amount; and yet it yields 100 shillings."

Among the deeds in the treasury of the Dean and Chapter at Canterbury² is a lease, dated in 1152, to Roger, from the prior and convent of their vill called *Horslega*, for the term of six years, at six pounds a year; and at the end of the sixth year, the tenant was to surrender the estate, with all its stock, namely, "1 plough, 8 oxen, and 100 sheep except 3," without fraud, in as good condition as when received. The sureties to this agreement were Symon de Horslega, clericus; and Eadmer de Cheiham: and it was witnessed by Sagar and Eadmer de Merstham. In the tenth year of the reign of Edward the Second, the Prior and Convent of Christchurch obtained a grant of free-warren for their manor here.³

In 1337, the Prior and Convent procured an investigation to be made as to a grant from Roger de Berners to the Bishop of Exeter, in mortmain, of a messuage, twenty acres of land, and ten acres of wood called Chapers,⁴ in East Horsley, without license. An inquisition was taken by *Peter atte Rough-burne*, *William Bithewode*, and *Peter de Grendene*; who found that Roger held the property under the prior, and made, without license, the grant to the bishop, who had entered on the premises fourteen years previously: that 13s. 4d. a year was paid for this messuage, &c., which owed suit to the prior's manor of East Horsley; and that the true value, beyond the rent and services, was 3s. 4d. Mr. Manning supposes that it was in consequence of this inquiry, that Roger, the son of Roger de Berners, five years

¹ Dugdale's *MONASTICON*, ed. nov.; vol. i. pp. 89, 97, 100, 119.

² H. 154: See Manning, *SURREY*, vol. iii. p. 28.

³ Cart. 10 Edw. II. n. 60.

⁴ There is some land thus designated still held of the manor of East Horsley.

after, released all rents and services due to himself from land held by the Prior and Convent.^a

East Horsley belonged to the fraternity of Christchurch until the suppression of that monastery in 1539-40. It remained for some years afterwards among the crown lands; and in the 34th of Henry the Eighth, a manorial court was held here in the king's name; but in 1558, the 5th and 6th of Philip and Mary, by letters patent, dated the 14th of November in that year, it was granted to the monastery of Shene, then recently refounded. The death of Queen Mary, within twelve months afterwards, occasioned the second dissolution of that establishment; and the manor of East Horsley reverted to the crown. Queen Elizabeth, in the second year of her reign, granted it by letters patent to John White of Southwick, Hants, and John Agmondesham, of East Horsley; the latter of whom had possession of the estate, and held his first court here in the sixth of Elizabeth, 1564. His son and successor, of the same name, who was a barrister of the Middle Temple, dying without issue in 1598, the property, after the death of his widow, devolved on his sister Mary, the wife of William Muschamp, of Godalming.

Mrs. Muschamp, then a widow, held her first court at East Horsley in 1620 (7th James I.); and on her death, July the 20th, the same year, the estate descended to her son, Agmondesham Muschamp. That gentleman was knighted by James the First, who finding some difficulty in pronouncing the name of the new knight, coarsely exclaimed, "By —, the Devil must have been his Godfather."^b His great-grandson, Ambrose Muschamp, in 1701, conveyed this manor to Frances, Viscountess Lanesborough, the widow of his brother, Denny Muschamp, esq.

Besides the principal manor, belonging to Christchurch, there were at East Horsley two others, namely, the BISHOP'S MANOR, so styled because it formerly belonged to the bishops of Exeter; and ROUGH-BARNES, or *Rowbarnes*, conjectured by Mr. Manning to have been anciently the property of a convent of Black Nuns, mentioned in a Catalogue of Religious Houses, ascribed to Gervase of Canterbury.^c Rowbarnes is now held of the manor of Wotton, (belonging to the Evelyn family,) at a quit-rent of fifty shillings a year.

It is uncertain at what period, or under what circumstances, the bishops of Exeter became possessed of a manor at East Horsley.

^a Register of the Dean and Chapter: 2; p. 350. There is still a farm called *Green-dean* belonging to this manor.

^b Manning, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 30.

^c Leland, ITINERARY, vol. viii. p. 62. No other writer appears to have noticed this Priory of Black [Benedictine?] Nuns.

Manning says that "Leland quotes a grant by Edward the Confessor of the manor-place of East Horsley." But this seems to be a mistake; for in the place referred to, (*Itinerary*, vol. vii. p. 8,) is only the following information relative to this place:—"Est Horseley, a mile from Weste Horseley, in Suthrey, longyd to the Byshope of Excester, where is a praty lytle Manar Place. Lacy, Byshope of Excestar in Henry the 5. and 6. Dayes lay sometyme at this Howse. This Lacey was Dene of Henry the 5. Chapell at the Battayle of Agincorte."

The earliest notice of the episcopal estate here occurs in the Records of the Exchequer, (27th Henry III., 1243); "when W. Bishop of Exeter was summoned to shew by what right he held the manor of Chideham in Sussex, and the moiety of the manor of Horslegh in Surrey, except the advowson of the Church, of the King's demesne." The prelate (William Brewer) pleaded that these manors were possessions of his church as appertaining to the chaplaincy of Boseham in Sussex. Two years after, however, the Sheriff was ordered to seize the bishop's lands in Surrey and Sussex; but at length the king released to the bishop and his successors these lands for five hundred marks. In a book of knights' fees, compiled in the latter part of the reign of Henry the Third, or the beginning of the next reign, it is stated that the Bishop of Exeter held of the king in chief, a quarter of a knight's fee at this place. In 1324, (17th of Edward II.) Walter de Stapleton, bishop of Exeter, paid a fine of twenty shillings to the king, for a license to receive some lands and tenements at East Horsley, from Roger de Berners.

Some of the monuments still remaining in the parish church afford presumptive evidence of the residence here of successive bishops of Exeter. One of them commemorates Robert de Brentyngham, the brother of Thomas de Brentyngham, who held that see from 1370 to 1394; and another relates to John Bowthe, or Booth, bishop of Exeter in the reign of Edward the Fourth, who retired to his seat here during the disorderly time of the civil war; and dying on the 5th of April, 1478, was interred on the north side of the chancel. Dr. John Harman, alias Veysey, chaplain to Henry the Eighth, dean of the chapel-royal, and rector of East Horsley, was consecrated Bishop of Winchester in 1519; and he was the last prelate who held this manor. His attachment to the ancient religion induced him to resign the see in the early part of the reign of Edward the Sixth; but he was restored by Queen Mary, (to whom, in her youth, he had been governor,) and held his preferments until his decease in 1555. He is said to have stripped his see of many valuable estates; partly, by

^a Manning, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 30.

sales; and partly, by granting long leases, at small rents, with exorbitant fines. In 1536, he demised the manor of East Horsley, for ninety-nine years, to Henry Courteney, marquis of Exeter, and Edward his son; but on the attainder of that nobleman, in 1539, it was forfeited to the crown. The lease seems to have been subsequently set aside; and in the reign of Edward the Sixth, the bishop conveyed the fee-simple of the estate to Thomas Hawkins, alias Fisher, and his heirs; and this grant was confirmed by the king.

Two years after, Fisher conveyed the property to William Walter; who sold it to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton; and by subsequent sales, it at length became the property of Thomas Cornwallis, esq., who was pensioner, and groom-porter to Queen Elizabeth. This gentleman died in 1596, and was interred in the north aisle of the parish church. His lady survived him thirty years; and dying in 1625, left this manor to her great-nephew, Thomas, earl of Southampton; who, in 1629, conveyed it to Carew Raleigh, esq., of West Horsley, son of the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh. It was afterwards transferred by purchase to successive proprietors; one of whom, in 1698, conveyed it to Denny Muschamp, esq., and Lady Lanesborough his wife;* and at his death in the following year, he bequeathed to her ladyship all his lands and tenements. About two years afterwards, the viscountess came into possession of the other manor of East Horsley, as before stated; and the two have since been consolidated. By her first husband, Viscount Lanesborough, this lady had a daughter; who married Henry Fox, esq., and had issue three sons, George, James, and Sackville,—and three daughters. Lady Lanesborough, by her will, dated December the 8th, 1719, devised all her estates in Surrey, including East Horsley, to her second grandson, James Fox, with remainder to Sackville Fox; remainder to the eldest brother, George Fox. James Fox died without issue, October the 22nd, 1753; and was buried in the parish church. He was succeeded in the possession of the estate by his brother, Sackville Fox; at whose death, December the 1st, 1760, the property descended to his son, James Fox, then about four years old. His uncle, George Fox, in 1751, took the surname of Lane, in compliance with the will of the last Lord Lanesborough; and in May, 1762, he was created Lord Bingley. This gentleman, who during the minority of his nephew resided at East Horsley, was twice married; but dying on the 22nd of February, 1773, and having no surviving issue, the estates of the family devolved on

* This lady was the youngest daughter of Richard, fifth earl of Dorset. Her first husband, Sir George Lane, afterwards created Viscount Lanesborough, was Principal Secretary of State in Ireland; and died in 1684.

the minor, James Fox. He attained his majority in August, 1777; and shortly after, sold his estates in Surrey to Robert Mackreth,¹⁰ afterwards knighted; who sold them to Thomas Page, esq. of Cobham; after whose death, in 1781, East Horsley was disposed of to Charles Dumbleton, esq.; and in 1784, it was purchased by the late William Currie, esq. Very recently, this manor has become the property of the Earl of Lovelace.

The Living of East Horsley, which is a rectory in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, is valued in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas at 12*l.*; and in the King's books at 12*l.* 16*s.* 5½*d.* It forms a portion of the ancient deanery of Croydon; at which place visitations for the archbishop's peculiars, in Surrey, are held. The glebe consists of seven acres around the parsonage; and one acre and three-quarters detached.

East Horsley is a very pleasant village, skirting the high road between Epsom and Leatherhead, and having more the appearance of a town than most of the villages in Surrey. The general neatness of the houses impresses the stranger with an idea of domestic comfort; and may, in no inconsiderable degree, be attributed to the friendly attentions which the late William Currie, esq., and his family, gave to the instruction and welfare of its poorer inhabitants. Here is a very handsome *Mansion*, which was erected by Barry for Mr. Currie, the late proprietor, on a new site; he having pulled down the old *Place*, as it was called, which stood nearer the village. The new house, which is in the Elizabethan style, with square-headed windows, gables terminating in pinnacles, and an ornamental porch, is the property of the Earl of Lovelace; but is now tenanted by Sir John Kirkland, bart.

The *Church* at East Horsley, which is dedicated to St. Martin, has lately undergone a thorough repair; and has thus been entirely divested of its ancient character. It consists, principally, of a long nave and chancel; a massive tower, embattled, at the west end; and a small neat-looking southern porch. The interior of the nave, which has a plain white-washed ceiling, was new pewed at the expense of the late Mr. Currie; and the whole of the wood-work inside has been recently painted in imitation of oak. A pointed arch, springing from semi-circular piers, divides the nave from the chancel; and has under it a square font, of stone, with a cover of carved oak. There are three small lancet-lights on each side of the chancel; and at the east end, is a handsome pointed-arched window, in three divisions, with

¹⁰ This person acquired wealth as a waiter in a gambling-house; and became notorious from his fraudulent practices. His transactions with the young heir of the East Horsley property became the subject of an action at law.

trefoils above: at the sides, are the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Commandments; and beneath, is the Communion table, which is covered with crimson velvet, whereon is a large Cross in yellow satin.

Against the north wall is fixed a sepulchral *Brass*, about eighteen inches in height, commemorative of *Bishop Bowthe*, or *Booth*, of Exeter; which seems to have been removed from a grey slab in the chancel floor. It represents that prelate in his episcopal robes, in a kneeling position, looking upward, and holding a book between his hands. Below the figure, are the following inscriptions; the first of which is expressive



BRASS OF BISHOP BOWTHE.

of a sentiment still employed on many of our grave-stones:—

Quisquis eris qui transferis sta p'lege plora
Sum q'd eris fuera'q' q'd es pro me prec'm ora.

Hic jacet Johes Bowthe quo'd' ep's Exonten', qui obiit
V die mēsis Aprilis A° d'ni M^occc^olxxviii^o.¹¹

Arms:—Three Boars' Heads, erased, erect: a file of three points.

This prelate, who was a native of Cheshire, held the see of Exeter

¹¹ Godwin, (*"DE PRÆSULIBUS ANGLIÆ,"*) and (most probably on his authority) Mr. Alexander Jenkins, and the Rev. George Oliver, in their respective histories of the City of Exeter, have all erroneously stated that Bishop Booth was buried in the church of St. Clement-Danes, at London.—He died at East Horsley; and, as evinced by the above inscription, was interred in the church there. Both Aubrey and Manning suppose that the square tomb in the chancel under the inscriptions is that of this bishop.

nearly thirteen years; his consecration having taken place on the 7th of July, 1465. The beautiful episcopal throne in the cathedral choir of that city was erected at his expense, and forms a noble monument of his liberality and architectural discrimination.

The north aisle, or rather chapel, which is entered from the nave by a descent of six steps, has been recently divided into two parts. Within the first division, which now forms a commodious Vestry, is a handsome mural monument for *Henry Hildeyard, esq.*, who purchased this manor of Carew, the son of Sir Walter Raleigh. He died on the 8th of January, 1674, aged sixty-six years.

Arms:—Az. Three Mulletts, Or; impaling a Saltier engrailed, Sab. charged with nine Annulets, Or.

In the other division of this aisle is a large altar-tomb, on which lie the full-length and well-executed figures, in alabaster, of *THOMAS CORNWALLIS, esq.*, "sometime Pensioner and Groome Porter unto Queene Elizabeth of Blessed memory"; and "the *LADY KATHERINE* his wife, one of the daughters of Thomas, Lord Wrythesley, Earle of Southampton, Lord Chancellor of England. They were married together about 30 years; and after his decease she lived a Widdow full 30 years and upward, and died August 16, 1626, being of the age of 85 years." The former is represented in plate armour, but without a helmet; and his lady, as attired in the style of the reign of James the First, with a low cap, double ruff, and stomacher.¹²

Arms:—Sab. guttée d' eau, on a Fess Arg. three Cornish Choughs, ppr. *Cornwallis* quartering, 1st, Arg. six Bars Sab. on a Canton Gu. a Crescent, Or;—2nd, Sab. a Cross moline, Or;—3rd, Arg. a Bend betw. six Cross Crosslets fitchée Sab.;—4th, Arg. two Chevronells Az. in a Bordure engrailed, Gu.;—5th, Az. a Chev. betw. three Storks, Arg.;—and impaling Az. a Cross Or betw. four Sparrow Hawks, Arg. belled of the second; *Wriothesley*.

In the same aisle is the vault of the Currie family, with some inscriptive memorials, including a marble tablet for *WILLIAM CURRIE, esq.*, who "for forty-four years lived respected and beloved in this parish, which will long lament his loss": he died in his seventy-fourth year, on the 3rd of June, 1829.

On the north side of the nave is a handsome monument of white marble, enriched with festoons, wreaths, cherubim, &c., recording the virtues and qualifications of *JAMES FOX, esq.*, who died on the 22nd

¹² In front of this tomb were two small figures of the sons of the deceased, kneeling before a desk, viz.—Robert, the eldest, who died in France at the age of twenty years; and Henry, "who dyed betwixt three and four years old." These are now placed on a bookcase in the vestry; where, also, below the Hildeyard shield of arms, is a marble Buck, lodged, which is the Crest of the Cornwallis family, and was formerly on the tomb above described, at the feet of the male figure.

of October, 1753. He was grandson to the Lady Viscountess of Lanesborough, (sister to the Earl of Dorset,) from whom "he inherited a plentiful estate in the County of Surrey."¹¹

The following *Charitable Benefactions* to this parish are recorded on a table in the vestry, viz.—"Imprimis. The rent of a Mead, called Bishop's Mead, lying north of Place House, paying, annually, for the use of the poor, £4. Item.—The rent of certain parcels of land, called Church Land; lying in East Horsley Common-field, specified and set out in a Map made by order of John Fox in the year 1728, 12s. 6d. Item.—There is allotted by the Trustees of the Estates of Henry Smith, esq., deceased [in 1627], to be paid to the poor of this parish, out of the manor of Warbleton in Sussex, and divers lands

¹¹ The following singularly-arranged, yet rhyming epitaph, was, according to Aubrey, to be read on "a rough white stone, within the altar-rails," in memory of one of the former rectors of this parish: it is now illegible.—

1704.
Whoever
would salvation
have, must before he
comes to the Grave, his own
Righteousness disown, &
put his Trust in Christ
alone, SAMUEL
BOURCHER.
Nov. the
5.

Several *Brasses* with "Portraitures," are likewise noticed by Aubrey and Manning as having been inserted on grave-stones in this church; the most ancient of which was one in the north aisle, for ROBERT DE BRENTYNHAM, brother of Thomas de Brentyngham, bishop of Exeter, and lord-treasurer in the latter part of the reign of Edward the Third. Others were in memory of RADULPH AGMONDESHAM, who died lord of this manor, on the 7th of February, 1458, and *Miliscnt* his wife. There are still remaining, on the floor within the Communion rails, a half-length figure, in Brass, of an Ecclesiastic; and also Brasses of a Man and Woman with six boys and five girls kneeling, and underneath this inscription:—

Pray for the Soules of John Snelling and Alye his wyfe, the which
decesyd the xiiii day of february in the yere of our Lord M^cccc^olxxxviii on
whose soullis God haue mercy.

On the floor in the Vestry are the figures, in brass, of eight boys and five girls, with the following inscription:—

Of your charite pray for ye soullis of Thomas Snelling late of ye Parish of
East Horsley, Smith, and Jone, his wiff, which Thomas decesased the xxviii
day of May, in the yere of our lord M^cccc^olviii, and for the soules of the faders
and mothers of the forsaid Thomas and Jone togyt all there childeane. On
whose soullis Almightie Ihu haue mercy. Amen.

there, £3. 1s. 6d."—According to a tradition current among the villagers, the charity called the *Bishop's-Mead Money* is attributable to a bishop of Exeter who was buried in the chancel. It seems most probable, therefore, that the mead was given to the parish by Bishop Booth, who is the only prelate that was interred in this church.

Rectors of East Horsley, with dates of institution, and causes of removal.—For the following list, extracted by himself from the Lambeth Registers, we are indebted to the Hon. and Rev. A. P. Perceval, B.C.L., the present rector of East Horsley.

MICHAEL DE WINCHELSEA; Jan. 13, 1282.
JOHN DE SIGEHERST (a deacon); May 20, 1286.

ROBERT DE LEWES; Nov. 5, 1288.

RICHARD DE BRENCHELSE; March 2, 1324-5.

JOHN LEDES; resignation.

THOMAS CAPEL; September 17, 1361.

NICHOLAS HALLOWE; October 23, 1368; resignation.

THOMAS DE FRASTHORPE; November 17, 1371.

WILLIAM WARDWYCK; exchanged.

JOHN ASTON; December 14, 1384.

WILLIAM SOMERHILL; exchanged.

JOHN PALMER; July 19, 1402.

JOHN GEREBERT; September 1, 1434.

ROBERT SMITH; October 23, 1437; resignation.

JOHN CHARLTON; September 10, 1440.

JOHN PROWD; 1497.

INGELRAM BEDEL; resignation.

ROBERT COPER; April 21, 1516; resignation.

JOHN POWES; November 20, 1516.

RALPH HATTLEY; July 25, 1539; resignation.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT; April 8, 1552.

RICHARD BIRD; June 25, 1561.

WILLIAM ATHERTON; December 1, 1561; resignation.

CHRISTOPHER YOYLE; July 3, 1565; death.

LAURENCE DELJOS; June 24, 1590.

JAMES TWYST; December 2, 1591; death.

HENRY SMITH; June 22, 1598; resignation.

ADAM WILSON; November 19, 1619; resignation.

WILLIAM QUELCH; December 15, 1623; resignation.

EDWARD LAYFIELD, (nephew of Archbishop Laud, archdeacon of Essex); October 17, 1637; deprivation.

SAMPSON CARYL; ejected in 1662.

JOHN BONWICK; February 1, 1662; resignation.

WILLIAM TURNER, (son of Dr. E. Turner, dean of Canterbury,) afterwards archdeacon of Northumberland; June 23, 1669; death.

SAMUEL BOURCHER; December 21, 1682; death.

THOMAS WRIGHTSON; Nov. 11, 1704; death.

ROBERT ROGERS, M.A.; Dec. 5, 1716; death.

ROBERT PITT, (prebendary of Lichfield); November 1, 1720; resignation.

GEORGE NICHOLLS; March 16, 1722-3.

JOSEPH GREENHILL; March 23, 1727; death.

RICHARD BLACKET DECHAIR; May 3, 1788; resignation.

EDWARD LAMBERT; Nov. 3, 1792; death.

RICHARD MANT, D.D.;¹⁴ April 3, 1818; made Bishop of Killaloe; now of Down and Connor.

JOHN OWEN, (archdeacon of Richmond); June 1, 1820; death.

ARTHUR PHILIP PERCEVAL, B.C.L.; June 18, 1824.

¹⁴ Dr. Mant is well known as the learned Editor of a Bible, in conjunction with Dr. O'Leary. He is, also, the author of several works in Divinity.

WEST HORSLEY.

With respect to the character of its soil and general aspect, this parish resembles East Horsley. It is bounded on the north, by Ockham and Ripley; on the east, by East Horsley; on the south, by Shere; and on the west, by East Clandon. In 1802, an act of parliament was obtained for inclosing the commons and common fields in this parish; in pursuance of the provisions of which, nearly 79 acres of arable land, and $88\frac{1}{2}$ acres of waste, on Netley heath, were assigned to the rector, instead of the tithes previously payable from the produce of the inclosed grounds; but the old inclosures remained subject to tithes as before. On that occasion, West Horsley was found to contain 2931 acres, namely,—1966, old inclosures; 362, arable common field; 16, common meadow land; and 587, waste land. In the recent estimation made under the tithe Commutation act, the number of acres is stated at 2932; of which, 1936 are tithable, viz.—arable land, $845\frac{1}{2}$ acres; meadow land, 551 acres; woodland, 495 acres; gardens, &c., $44\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

Ælfred, a Saxon duke (*Heretoch*), gave ten hides of land in *Horsaleges* to Werburga his wife, for her life; and the reversion to his daughter Alhdryth, and her issue; but if she had no issue, to his nearest kin by his father, on payment of half the value of the land to his daughter.

From the Domesday book it appears, that Walter Fitz-Other de Windsor held this manor, then called *Orselei*. “Brixi held it of King Edward; when it was assessed at 10 hides; but at the time of the survey, at 8 hides. The arable land was 6 carucates: 2 carucates were in demesne, and 14 villagers, and 5 bordars had 5 carucates. There was a *Church*; and 8 bondmen. The wood yielded 20 swine. In the time of King Edward, it was rated at £8; afterwards, at 100*s.*; and when surveyed, at £6.” It is further recorded, that an “Englishman held 1 hide, and had there one plough, (carucate?) and one bordar, rated at 20*s.*”

Walter Fitz-Other, tenant in chief of this manor, as stated above, was governor of Windsor Castle; whence his descendants took their family name. Hugh de Horsley, characterized as the son of Walter Fitz-Other, but who must have been a more distant descendant of the Domesday landholder, gave to the abbey of Chertsey two-thirds of the tithes of his lordship in *Horslegh*, both within the vill and without. From the “*Testa de Nevill*,” it appears that Hugh de Windsor held a knight’s fee at this place, in the reigns of Henry the Second and Richard Cœur de Lion. William de Windsor, and his son Walter, accompanied King Richard on an expedition to Nor-



Engr. for the Trustees Library of Trinity

Temple at Tivoli, Italy.

Engraving published by J. for H. & C. 1840. Oct. 1841.



Berners obtained a license to have a chapel in his manor here, in 1334, for one year; and, in the next year, the license was renewed.⁴ He died in or before March, 1341-2; when his will was proved in the Prerogative court of the Bishop of Winchester. Sir John Berners, the son of the preceding, as appears from a *post mortem* inquisition taken in the 50th year of the reign of Edward the Third, died in the 35th year of that king's reign, (1362,) seised of the manor and advowson of West Horsley, held of the king, as of the castle of Windsor, by the service of "one knight's fee, and 6*s.* 8*d.* a year for the castle-guard of that castle, and suit to the King's Hundred-Court of Harneshatch, called Woking Hundred, by five of his Neifs [*Nativi*], or in person," the suit being valued at 2*s.*; and paying to the heirs of Hugh de Windsor half a pound of cumin seed at Easter.

James, the son and heir of Sir John Berners, was one of the obnoxious favourites of Richard the Second; and he was involved in the ruin which befel the advisers of that weak and imprudent prince in 1388, when his folly and tyranny had incited the principal nobility, (headed by his uncle, the Duke of Gloucester,) to an insurrection against his government. Sir James Berners was arrested and committed a prisoner to the castle of Bristol; and having been attainted by the parliament, under the influence of the confederate lords, he was beheaded,⁵ and his estates forfeited to the crown. King Richard, in 1393, granted the manor of West Horsley, with the park and warrens, to the widow of Sir James, to hold to her and the heirs of her body by her late husband. Henry the Fourth, in the first year of his reign, made a grant in fee of the estate to her son, Sir Richard Berners. She died in 1403; and three years afterwards, Sir Richard obtained a license from the king to put this manor in feoffment, in order that he might be enabled to make a settlement on his wife Philippa, who was the daughter and heiress of Edmund Dalyngruge. This lady survived her husband, and was re-married to Sir Thomas Lewknor; but Margery, the only daughter of Sir Richard

⁴ Vide REGIST. Adam. Orlton. i. 9 a. 25 b.—William de S. Omer, in 1358, obtained a similar license for his manse of Berkeley, in West Horsley. Vide REGIST. W. de Edindon. ii. 38 a. And in 1365, Margery Brayboef had such a license for her manse in the same parish. Id. v. 51 b.

⁵ Stow, after mentioning the decollation of Lord Beauchampe of Holt, on Tower-hill, says—"Sir James Bernes, knight, of the King's Court, a lustie young man, was in the same place beheaded."—CHRONICLE, p. 488. *Juliana Barnes*, or *Berners*, abbess of Sopewell (near St. Albans) in 1460, and authoress of the curious work generally called "The Boke of Seynt Albons," containing tracts on Hawking, Hunting, Fishing, &c., the second being in verse, is said to have been the daughter of Sir James Berners; but the fact is doubtful. See further particulars concerning her, in Ballard's "Memoirs of Learned Ladies," and Warton's "History of English Poetry."

Berners, on his death in 1421, succeeded to the possession of his estates, including the manor, park, warrens, and advowson of West Horsley. She married John Feriby; and he dying without issue, she was married a second time, to Sir John Bouchier; who, in the 33rd year of Henry the Sixth, had a writ of summons to parliament, as Baron Berners, in right of his wife. This nobleman, who was a knight of the Garter, and constable of the Castle of Windsor, died seised of this estate, May the 16th, 1474; and, agreeably to his own directions, was interred in the chapel of the Holy Rood, within the abbey of Chertsey; to whose monks he gave a silver cross and other articles, valued at forty pounds.*

Sir Humphrey Bouchier, K.B., the eldest son of Sir John, lost his life in the service of King Edward the Fourth, at the battle of Barnet, in 1471; and the succession to the family estates devolved on *John Bouchier*, the eldest son of Humphrey, who, on the death of his grandfather, became *Lord Berners*. In 1518, he executed a conveyance of the manor of West Horsley, (probably by way of mortgage,) to Henry Eden, merchant of the Staple at Calais, for 580*l.*, the estate being warranted to be of the clear annual value of 47*l.* Lord Berners sat in several parliaments in the reigns of Henry the Seventh and of his son. He is said to have distinguished himself in the battle of Blackheath, where the Cornish insurgents were defeated, in 1495; and he served as captain of the Pioneers at the siege of Terouanne, in 1513, when the king, Henry the Eighth, commanded in person. He had the office of chancellor of the Exchequer, for life; was made lieutenant-general of the town and marches of Calais; and, with other persons of rank, he was appointed to attend the princess Mary on her voyage to France, to become the queen of Lewis the Twelfth, in 1514. But Lord Berners is most advantageously known on account of his literary talents; and especially, as the translator of the *CHRONICLES* of Froissart, to whose highly-interesting historical memoirs he gave an English dress, by command of the king. The work was published in folio, in 1525; and in 1528, he had a grant of the manors of Ockham, Effingham, Woldingham, and Titsey, (part of the forfeited estates of Edward, duke of Buckingham,) which may have been designed by his royal master as the reward of his learned labour. He died at Calais, March the 10th, 1532-3; leaving by his wife Catherine, daughter of John, duke of Norfolk, two daughters. By his will, he bequeathed legacies to his three sons, and a daughter,

* See Sir H. Nicolas, *TESTAMENTA VETUSTA*, p. 328.

† Deed in the Chapter-house, Westminster:—Manning and Bray, *SURREY*, vol. iii. p. 39.

whom he had by a concubine, named Elizabeth Bakyn.* One of his legitimate daughters died without issue; and the other, Joan, the wife of Edmund Knyvet, esq., became the sole heiress of his estates, and in 1534, the 25th of Henry the Eighth, had livery of the manor of West Horsley. She died in 1561; but long before that period, this manor and other estates in Surrey, which had been granted to Lord Berners, were transferred to other proprietors, though in what manner is rather uncertain. In 1536, Henry Courteney, marquis of Exeter, had a license to settle this manor, with those of Ockham and Effingham, on the marchioness, his lady; and, accordingly, a conveyance of the estate was executed to Cuthbert (Tonstall), bishop of Durham, and other trustees, for the use of the marquis and his wife, for life, and the life of the survivor; with remainder to the right heirs of the marquis of Exeter. But in December, 1538, this nobleman and his lady were attainted of high-treason, for an alleged conspiracy to dethrone the king, and raise to the throne Reginald Pole, afterwards Cardinal, and in the reign of Queen Mary, archbishop of Canterbury; and their estates escheated to the crown. The marquis, with some other conspirators, was beheaded on the 9th of January following, on Tower-hill: and the marchioness was punished by imprisonment.

The manor of West Horsley was granted by Henry the Eighth to Sir Anthony Browne, master of the Horse to that king, and one of the executors appointed in his will. Sir Anthony died in 1548; and the estate of West Horsley became the property of his widow, for life. This lady was Elizabeth Fitz-gerald, daughter of the Earl of Kildare, and generally admitted to have been the subject of the early poetical addresses of Henry, earl of Surrey, under the name of the *Fair Geraldine*.⁹ After the death of her first husband, she married Edward Fynes (or Fiennes), Lord Clinton and Say; who was created Earl of Lincoln by Queen Elizabeth, in May, 1571; and whom she survived, and was still living in 1588. On her decease, this manor and advowson descended to Sir Anthony Browne, (son of the preceding,) who had been created Viscount Montacute in 1554. He, dying in October, 1592, left the estate to his grandson, of the same name and title; after whose death in 1629, West Horsley was sold to one of the *Carews*, of Beddington, in this county.¹⁰ This must have been Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, knt., the adopted heir of his uncle, Sir

* See Will of John, Lord Berners; in *TESTAMENTA VETUSTA*; p. 657—9.

⁹ See Memoir of the Earl of Surrey in the preceding volume, p. 105.

¹⁰ Aubrey, *SURREY*, vol. iii. p. 253. "By this sale, Lord Viscount Mountacute was enabled to discharge the mortgage he had made on the estate to Mr. John Evelyn." *Id.*

Francis Carew; whose eldest sister, Anne, had married Sir Nicholas's father. Sir Francis, himself, was the son of Sir Nicholas Carew, K.G., (beheaded in 1539,) master of the Horse to King Henry the Eighth.

On the decease of Sir Francis Carew without issue, in 1607, Sir Nicholas assumed the name and arms of Carew. He died in 1643; and from him, it would seem, that either by gift, or devise, the estate of West Horsley passed to his nephew, *Carew Raleigh*, the son of his sister Elizabeth, by the ill-fated Sir Walter Raleigh. This gentleman was born in the Tower, during his father's imprisonment there, about 1604-5; and at an early age he became a student at Wadham College, Oxford. Some years after his father's decapitation, he was introduced at court by his kinsman, the Earl of Pembroke; but the conscience-smitten king not liking his presence, and saying that "*he appeared to him like his father's ghost*," the Earl advised him to travel, which he did until the death of James, when he returned to England. He soon afterwards petitioned parliament, to be restored in blood, with a view to obtain restitution of the estate and castle of Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, which had belonged to Sir Walter, and had been granted by the crown to Digby, earl of Bristol;—but the new king, Charles the First, having (when prince of Wales) received a bribe of ten thousand pounds, to secure that property to the earl, although he received him with civility, plainly told him that unless "he would quit all his right and title to Sherborne, he neither could, nor would pass the bill of restoration."¹¹ At first, Mr. Raleigh refused to forego his claims; yet he was, eventually, prevailed on to do so, on receiving promises of courtly advancement, which were never fulfilled; but an act to restore him in blood was passed in the king's third year. He was afterwards made one of the gentlemen of the privy-chamber. He married the lady Philippa, relict of Sir Anthony Ashley, a young and rich widow; by whom he had several children: three of them, if not more, were born at West Horsley, which he had made his principal residence; and he continued to reside there many years. During Cromwell's supremacy, he was twice returned to parliament for boroughs in this county; namely, for Godalming in 1649, and for Guildford in 1658-9. In the latter year, he was appointed governor of Jersey by the favour, as reported, of General Monk. After the Restoration, Charles the Second would have conferred upon him some personal honour; but this he declined; on which the king knighted his eldest son, Walter, who died soon after (anno 1660) at West Horsley, and was interred in the parish church; where, also,

¹¹ See Oldys's *LIFE OF SIR WALTER RALEIGH*, p. clxxxii., note e; prefixed to Sir Walter's "*History of the World*."

two others of this family, Carew and Henrietta, were buried in the same year;—the latter had been baptized only a short time previously. In March, 1665, Mr. Raleigh sold this estate to Sir Edward Nicholas, who made the following entry concerning it in a private memorandum book:—"On the 2nd of March, 1665, I paid Mr. Carew Raleigh the sum of 9750*L*, being the full purchase money for the manor, lands, &c., of West Horsley, in the county of Surrey." According to Oldys, Mr. Raleigh died in 1666; and although he says it was thought by Anthony Wood, that he was buried at (St. Margaret's,) Westminster, in the same grave with his father, "it is asserted at West Horsley, in Surrey, which was his seat, that the son was buried there. And they have a tradition, that when he was inter'd, the head of Sir Walter Raleigh, which had been kept by him, was put into the grave with his corpse."¹²

SIR EDMUND NICHOLAS, who appears to have settled at West Horsley soon after the above purchase, was the eldest son of John Nicholas, esq., of Winterbourne Earles in Wiltshire. He was secretary to Villiers, duke of Buckingham, when Lord high-admiral; and even after the assassination of his principal, by John Felton, at Portsmouth, in August, 1628, he retained his office whilst the affairs of the admiralty were administered by commissioners. He was subsequently appointed Clerk of the Council, and at length, Secretary of State; succeeding Windebank, who, alarmed at the animosity of the parliament against the ministers of Charles the First, fled from the country in December, 1640. The new secretary firmly adhered to the party of the king during the civil war; and he followed Charles the Second in his exile. After the restoration of that prince, Sir Edward Nicholas was again constituted Secretary of State; which office, indeed, he had nominally retained from the time of his first appointment. He resigned it in 1663; and having declined the honour of a peerage, offered him by the king, as the cheap reward of his long and faithful services, he retired from public life; and appears to have spent his few remaining years at West Horsley. He died in 1669, aged seventy-seven; and was interred in the parish church. By his wife, Jane, daughter of Henry Jay, esq. of Holston in Norfolk, he had four sons; the eldest of whom, named John, succeeded to the possession of this estate. John Nicholas, who, like his father, attended Charles the Second when

¹² Vide GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, for May, 1790; vol. lx. p. 419. In the same page it is erroneously stated that Sir Edward Nicholas died in 1664.

¹³ LIFE OF SIR WALTER (quoted before), p. ccxxx. But see further on this subject, in the account of West Horsley Church. Mr. Manning, also, referring to the Parish Register, says that Carew Raleigh was buried here "in the burial-place belonging to the Manor house, in September, 1680."

in exile, was made a knight of the Bath; and was appointed clerk of the Council, which office he retained, in the reigns of the next three sovereigns. In 1689, he was one of the four clerks of the Signet. His death took place on the 9th of January, 1704, when at the age of eighty-one. This gentleman married the lady Penelope, daughter of Spencer Compton, earl of Northampton, who was slain during the civil wars, at Hopton-heath, near Stafford, on the 19th of March, 1642-3. Lady Nicholas, also, met with a violent death; being killed at Horsley by the falling of a chimney during the dreadful storm which occurred in the night of the 26th and 27th of November, 1703. Sir John, who entered all his expenses and memoranda, both public and private, in small Almanacks, (Rider's "British Merlin,") thus notices the accident:—Nov. 26th; "This night was the dreadful storm and tempest wherein my deare wife was killed in our bed by the fall of the chimney, and I was wonderfully preserved by God's Providence, væ! væ! væ! a little after 3 on Saturday morning, this sad affliction befell me."¹⁴

Sir John Nicholas left three sons by his unfortunate lady, namely,—Edward, John, and William; to all of whom this estate descended in succession. Edward Nicholas was married, but died childless, in 1726. John, the second brother, was also married; but had no male issue; and on his death in 1742, the fee-simple of the estate devolved on William Nicholas, who died a bachelor in 1749, in the eighty-second year of his age; and by will, he gave West Horsley to *Henry Weston, esq.*, who was a member of the family of that name originally settled at Weston, in Albury. His father, who held the estate of Ockham, had been receiver-general for the county, and becoming

¹⁴ Several of Sir John's Almanacks are now in the possession of the Rev. Chas. H. S. Weston, of West Horsley; from whose friendly communications we derive the above extract.—At the end of the old Register of Ockham parish, there is, also, a memorandum of this fearful tempest; stating, that it "had thrown down all sorts of buildings, killed several people in the city and country, and blown down thousands of loads of timber in England." It was on the same night, and in the same ever-memorable hurricane, that the learned Richard Kidder, bishop of Bath and Wells, and his lady, were killed in bed, in the palace at Wells, by the fall of a stack of chimneys. The Royal Navy of England suffered greatly in the same storm; several men-of-war having been wrecked on the coast, and upwards of fifteen hundred seamen drowned.—In "An Exact Relation of the late *Dreadful Tempest*," 4to., 1704, are the following particulars respecting Lady Nicholas.—"My Lady Penelope Nicholas, living at Horsley with Sir John Nicholas, a learned and antient Gentleman, was, as it was conceived, killed by the fall of a stack of Chimneys; and her husband, Sir John, was taken out of the rubbish very dangerously hurt. But the Chirurgeons, who viewed the body, gave in their Opinion, 'That her Ladyship being between eighty and ninety, was killed by the fright of that most terrible storm;—and though her leg was broke, yet no blood nor matter flowing from it, [that] she was dead before the fall of the chimney.'"

indebted to government, the son joined with him in the sale of the property, which was entailed, to defray his liabilities; and thus he was, himself, left with a very slender income. His conduct, however, procured him great respect among his neighbours, as well as more substantial tokens of approbation; for Sir William Perkins, of Chertsey, celebrated for his many charitable donations, and who died in 1740, appointed him his executor and residuary legatee, leaving him considerable property, in houses and lands, in Chertsey and Addlestone.¹⁵ Capt. Matthew Perkins, (Sir William's brother,) bequeathed him additional property; and, at length, he was further enriched by the gift of West Horsley, as stated above. Mr. Weston was nearly seventy years of age when he came into the possession of this manor; notwithstanding which, he sought and obtained the hand of an heiress, Anne Copperthwaite; but whom he had a son and a daughter; but his wife died in child-bed of the last. This gentleman formed the design of rebuilding the mansion of West Horsley, and "he one day shewed the plan for a new house to the Duke of Marlborough, who looked at him and said—'Pray, Mr. Weston, how old are you?' 'I was so struck,' said he, 'at the question, that I laid aside all thoughts of building, and only made some alterations.'"¹⁶ On his death in 1759, he was succeeded by his son, Henry Perkins Weston, esq.; who, in 1770, married Marianne Bergier, a Swiss lady; and after her decease in 1789, he took a second wife, Jeanne Marie Bergier, who was cousin to the former, and died in 1804. By both these ladies he had several children: Ferdinand Fullerton, the eldest surviving of whom, joined with his father, about 1810, or 1811, in cutting off the entail of the estate, a considerable portion of which was at Chertsey, with the great tithes of Cobham. They afterwards re-settled West Horsley, with some property at Cobham, and the advowson of the living there, upon the male heir;—and divided the rest between them; all of which has been since sold. Ferdinand inherited on his father's death, March the 4th, 1826; and having married Harriet Eliza, daughter of William Babington, esq., of Oporto, had one daughter; but dying without male issue, in June, 1835, he was succeeded by his next brother, the Rev. Charles Henry Samuel Weston, A.M., (chap-

¹⁵ Among the papers of Sir William Perkins at West Horsley, are documents relating to his having sold to the crown a precious stone, which he calls "a Carbuncle more valuable than a diamond"; for which he received the sum of twelve thousand pounds;—but there were other sharers in this purchase money. Sir William was clerk of the Board of Green Cloth, and the Royal Cellars; he also held some office in the corn market, from which he received a salary, or perquisites. His portrait, and that of his brother, Capt. M. Perkins, are at West Horsley.

¹⁶ Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 41.

lain to the Earl of Aylesford); who is now the owner of the West Horsley property, and both patron and rector of that parish."

Westons, High-sheriffs for Surrey and Sussex together, till the 12th of Charles the First; afterwards, for Surrey only.

6th Richard II.—*WILLIAM DE WESTON*, of Albury and West Clandon.

4th Henry IV.—*JOHN WESTON DE WESTON* (according to old pedigree; not in Bray).

5th Henry V.—*WILLIAM WESTON*, of West Clandon.

18th Edward IV.—*WILLIAM WESTON*, of London and Hindale, Sussex (pedigree).

13th Charles II.—*HENRY WESTON*, of Ockham.

3rd James II.—*JOHN WESTON*, of Ockham.

Westons, Knights of the Shire.—

4th, 5th, 6th, Edward III.—*WILLIAM DE WESTON*.

14th, 16th, 20th, Richard II.—*WILLIAM WESTON*.

2nd Henry IV.—*WILLIAM WESTON*.

3rd Henry V.—*WILLIAM WESTON*,

5th, 13th, Henry VI.—*JOHN WESTON*.

25th Henry VI.—*WILLIAM WESTON*.

(Returns lost from the 17th of Edward the Fourth to the 1st of Edward the Sixth.)

10th, 12th, William III.—*JOHN WESTON*, of Ockham.

Westons, Representatives of the borough of Guildford.—

2nd Henry VI.—*WILLIAM WESTON*.

38th Henry VI.—*JOHN WESTON*.¹⁷

For the following PEDIGREE of this family, which is far more extensive, and more correct, than that published in 1814, in the "History of Surrey," we are indebted to the Rev. Mr. Weston. In this, also, the origin of the family is traced to a more distant time, viz., to Radulphus de Wistaneston, who held certain lands under the Lord de Braose, in the 20th year of William the Conqueror. The *old* pedigree, which is entered on a roll of vellum, had been mislaid at the College of Arms for some years; but was afterwards recovered by its present possessor. It enumerates all the lands and estates that have belonged to different branches of the family down to 1624; and has the arms blazoned of all the families which the Westons have intermarried with. From the above year, the descent of the Westons to the present time, is distinctly traced in the ensuing pages.

¹⁷ Lieut.-Col. Henry Weston, in the Indian army, half-brother of the Rev. Mr. Weston, and then a Major, commanded the 31st Bengal Native Infantry at the late memorable storming and capture of Khelat, (November 13th, 1839,) and is named and thanked for his conduct, in the official despatch of Major Gen. Sir Thomas Willshire.

¹⁸ The above list of the Westons occupying public situations, has been derived, chiefly, from Manning and Bray's SURREY.



Arms borne by the first four generations.

PEDIGREE
OF
THE WESTONS OF WEST HORSLEY.



Arms of Adam de Weston and his descendants.

[The Notes to which the reference figures allude are inserted in page 88.]

RADULPHUS DE WESTON or RALPH.¹ = —.

Had from the Lord William de Braose, baron of Brember, Wistaneston for 12 hides, and Sultinges for 17 hides, A° 20 William the Conqueror.

Ralph,¹ son of Ralph. = —.
Lord of Wistaneston, Changton, Chittington, Sultinges, and Heene, in the county of Sussex.

Walter,¹ son of Ralph. = —.
Had 4 feod. mil. of the Lord William de Braose, baron of Brember, as appears from the Red Book in 6th Henry II.

William de Weston,¹ = Agnes, dau. and co-heir of William Lord of Wistaneston, Ashurst, de Hardecourt, by whom she had and Ifield, county of Sussex, Chittington, Heche, and Erningham, Sussex, A° 1st K. John.

Henry de Wistaneston, son and heir of William de Weston, = —. county of Oxon, A° 2nd, 6th, 8th, John.

William de Wistaneston, son and heir of Henry, = —. Lord of Ashurst, Chittington, Heeme, Ermingham, and Sloughtre, Sussex, A° 36th Henry III.

An only Daughter and heir of William, = Adam de Barent, of Peverell in Sussex, by whom she held 4 feod. militum which he had Wm. de Braose, A° 43 Henry III. from his Lordship of Bramber, Sussex, A° 51 Henry III.

William de Weston.

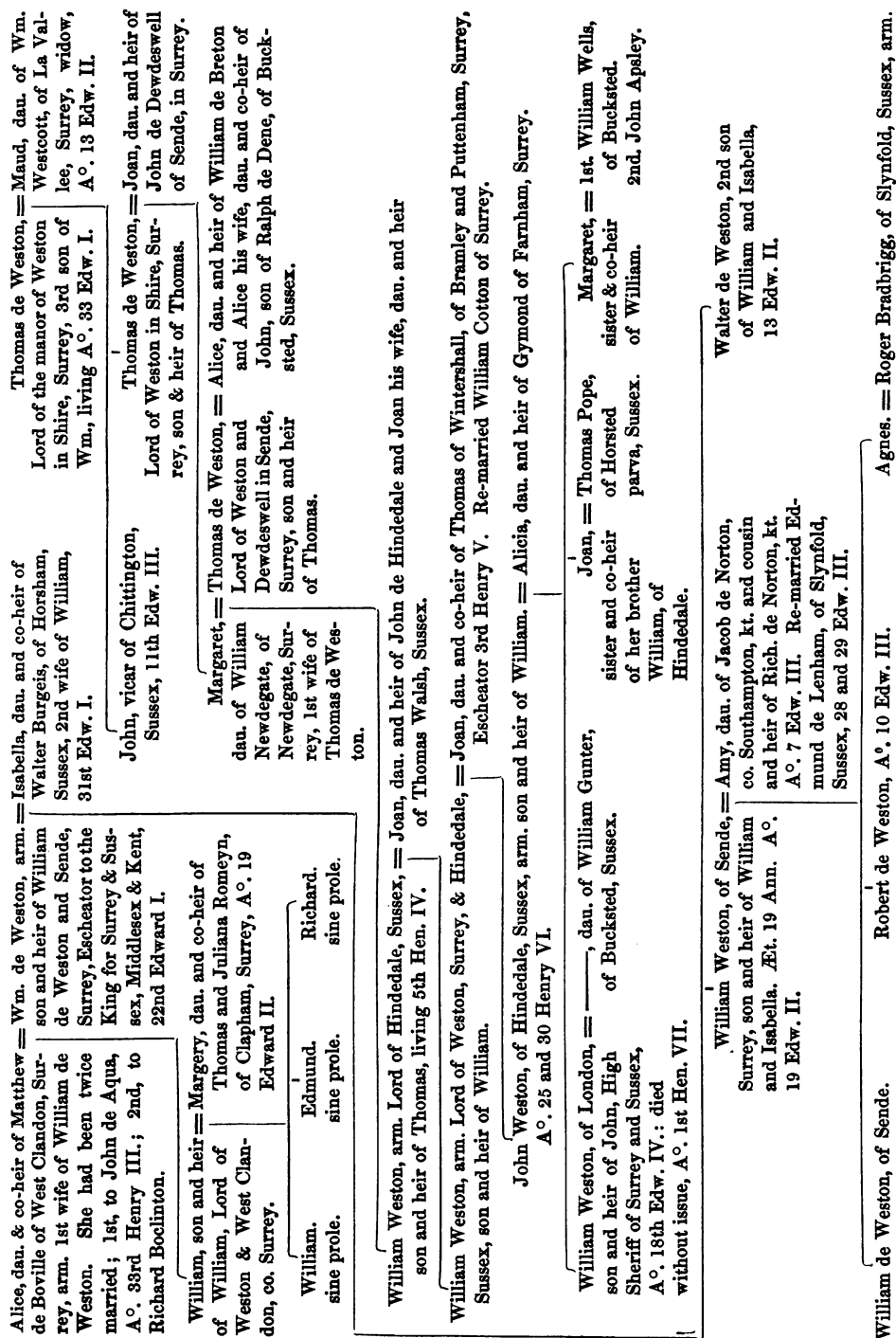
Godfrey de Weston.

Adam de Weston,¹ = Mand, heiress of divers lands held plea of Surrey, had the manor with the Prior of Merton of one half hide of Weston, A° 6th John. Surrey, 6th John.

Richard of Wistaneston, son of Henry, had the manor of Weston in Ifelde, Sussex, A° 43 Henry III.

Osbert, of Weston.

| | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|---|--|
| William de Weston, son and heir of Adam. = Juliana, dau. and heir of Witness to many deeds in the Abbey Book of Merton, Surrey, A.° 1, 2, 3, Henry III. | | Godfrey de Weston, = ———. of Albury, Surrey, son of Adam. | | Osbert of Weston, = ———. of Albury, Sussex, son of Adam. | |
| Thurstinus de Weston. | | Ralph de Weston. = ———. | | John de Weston. | |
| Robert de Weston, = ———. of Surlleton, Sussex, son of William, A.° 25 Henry III. | | William de Weston, son of Ralph, A.° 40 Henry III. | | Oderic de Weston = Maud, dau. and Albury, son of William. Herman de Tangley. | |
| Alienora, = William Atende, of Surrey, daughter of A.° 51 Henry III. Robert de Weston. | | John de Weston, of Albury, Surrey, son and heir of William. | | Henry de Weston, = Cecilia, dau. of son of William, heir of his brother John, and of Wernham and Surlleton, Sussex, and Tydd, co. of Lincoln, A.° 25 Hen. III. Chief Justice of Assize, co. of Surrey, A.° 9 Hen. III. 1225. | |
| Thomas de Weston, = Isabella, dau. of of Albury, A.° Roger Atende, 39 Henry III. of Sende, Surrey. | | William de Weston, knt = the Lady Joan de held in free warren in Rogate, Hartinge, Turwick, Studham, and Amersham, Sussex, A.° 51 Henry III. | | Walter de Weston, of Albury, son of Henry, 39 Hen. III. clerk, son of Henry, was living A.° 24 Edw. I. | |
| John Weston, fourth son of William. = Mabel, daughter of Edmund Boteler, of Shire, Surrey. | | John de Weston, son and heir of John. = Margaret, dau. of Wm. Greningham of London, and sister and heir of Robert de Aston, co. Southampton. | | | |
| John de Weston, of Ockham, = Margaret, dau. and heir of Henry Pyry, of Sende, Surrey, by whom he had lands and tenements son and heir of John. | | John de Weston, of Ockham, = Margaret, dau. and heir of Henry Pyry, of Sende, Surrey, by whom he had lands and tenements son and heir of John. | | | |
| Christopher. son of John Weston, of Ockham, brother and heir of Christopher; died 7th Henry IV. | | John Weston, of London, = Maud, widow, son of John Weston, of Ockham, brother and heir of Christopher; died 7th Henry IV. | | Maud, dau. of John, living A.° 8th Henry IV. Elizabeth Weston, dau. of John of Ockham, living 8th Henry IV. | |
| William de Weston. | | Walter de Weston, of Wernham, Sussex, clerk, 2nd son of William. | | Thomas de Weston. | |



William de Weston, of Sende, = Agnes, dan. and heir of Elie de Climsfield, of Slynfold, Sussex, and Agnes his wife, heir of John Dunstavell, A.° 32 Edw. III.

son and heir of William, also of West Clandon and Paperworth, in custody of William Weston, sen. A.° 16 Edw. III. Cousin and heir of William Weston, sen. 20 Edw. III.

William Weston, son and heir of Wm. = Joan, only dan. and heir of John Lord of Weston & other manors, aged Leghe, of Cateshull and Ertingdon, Surrey, aged above 25. 5th above 10, on the death of Margery Weston; High Sheriff of Surrey & Sussex. Richard II.

Robert Weston, arm. = Elizabeth, dan. and co-heir of son of William Weston, of Sende, Hamelin de Metham, of Sadelbridgeworth, Herts, Ar. Proved age, 19 Richard II.

William Weston, of Clapham, arm. = Agnes, dan. of John Fountayn, had lands and tenements in Guildford, Merrow, and other parts of Surrey.

Philip de Weston, arm. = Margaret, dan. of Henry Marshall, of West Sheene, Surrey, and had lands and tenements in Wimbleton, & other parts, widow 31 Henry VI.

Robert Weston, of Clapham, Surrey, arm. son and heir of William and Agnes, aged above 22, 13 Henry VI.; was living A.° 21 Henry VI.

John de Weston, of Stretham and Croydon, Surrey, son of William, 31 Henry VI.

John Weston, of Weston, arm. = Millicent, dan. of Wm. Cathorpe, brother and heir of Thomas, High Sheriff for Surrey and Sussex, A.° 4th Henry IV.; died 9th Henry VI., 1441.

Nicholas Weston, son of William, of West Clandon, living 6th Henry IV.

William Weston, arm. = Mand, dan. & co-heir of West Clandon, had Horsham and other lands in Sussex, the gift of his father, High Sheriff for Surrey and Sussex, 5th Henry V.; cousin & heir of John Weston of Ockham, 7th Henry V.

Agnes, dan. and co-heir = John Attell, of John Weston, of Horsham, Weston, ar. aged above 36, 19th Henry VI.

Joan, 2nd dan. and co-heir = John Skyyitt, of John Weston, above 30, 19th Henry VI.

Anne, 3rd dan. and co-heir = Thomas Slyfield, of John Weston, aged above 25, 19th Henry VI. Surrey.

William Weston, of Ockham & Sende, Surrey, arm. son and heir, = Margaret, dan. and co-heir of Edmund Richking, of Iver and Langley had Horsham and other lands in Sussex; Escheator of the King for Surrey and Sussex. A.° 26th Henry VI., 1448.

John Weston, of Ockham and Sende, Surrey, son and heir = Margaret, dan. of John Mitford, sister of William; had Horsham, Warnham, Hechinfield, & Sutton, & heir of John Mitford, of Molesden, in Sussex, A.° 4 Edw. IV.; died June 14, 1483.

Joan, = Henry, son and heir of Thomas Elliot, of Womersley, Surrey.

John Weston, of Ockham and Sende.

Thomas Weston.

John Weston, of Ockham and Sende, Surrey, son and heir = Alice, dau of Wm. Edsawe, of Petworth, Sussex; whose father was guardian to John Weston, of Ockham, A.° 1 Rich. III. Thomas Weston, of Chipsted, = ———.
Sussex; about 19, 2nd Richard III. Ockham, Surrey, Hen. VII.

John Weston, of Chipsted, Kent, = Anne, dau. of John Katherine Weston, = John Lennard, of Chevening, Kent, 1st Prothonotary son and heir of Thomas, Prothonotary of Agmundesham, of dau. of Thomas of the Common Pleas. Their son Sampson married the Common Pleas. Margaret Fynes, who succeeded her brother Gregory as Baroness Dacre, he dying without issue: from them sprung the Lennards, Barons Dacre.

Mary, dau. and co-heir = Michael Weston, = Elizabeth, dau. of John Thomas Weston, John Weston, = ———, dau. of Robert White, of of Lye, Kent, 2nd son of John of Boyer, of Aldershot, Hants, 1st of Chipsted, Kent; Cuckfield, wife of Michael. Withelham, Sussex; son and heir of John. in the service of K. Hen. VIII. Sussex.

Michael Weston, = Margaret, Elizabeth. = John Lewet, Frances. = Thos. Conchman, Katherine. = John Burd, Maria. = G. Wilkins, of Wimbledon, dau. of R. of Bodiam of Tunbridge, of Withyam, of Stoke, Surrey, son and Bromley, of Castle, Sussex. Kent. Sussex. Kent. heir. Nantwich, Chester, arm.

John Weston, of Ramhurst = Mary, dau. of Caldwell, of in Lye, Kent. Rothes, Kent.

Walter, Richard, Agmundesham. sine prole. sine prole.

Anne, and three other daughters.

Joan, dau. of Thomas Only and Clemence his wife, = John Weston, of Ockham and Sende, and of Horsham, = Juliana, dau. of Oliver Sandes, of of Stamerham, Sussex, arm. 1st wife of John. Warnham, Hechinfold, and Sutton, Sussex, arm. son and Shire in Surrey, 1st Edward VI. heir of John, A.° 33 Henry VIII.

Bartholomew Weston, of Sutton, Sussex, arm. = Joan, dau. of John Parker, Surrey, John Weston, of Mayfield, = Margaret, son and heir, A.° 34th Henry VIII. died May 23, 39th Q. Elizabeth. Sussex, 2nd son of John. widow, 29 Eliz. Mayfield.

Richard Weston, son and heir, aged above 21, Jane Weston. = Ludovic Lewis, of Sutton, Sussex. 27th Elizabeth; died without issue.

Henry Weston, of Horsham and Hechinfold; purchaser of Ockham manor; died 13 James I.; 1615.

Juliana Weston. = Henry Payne, of Oxford. John Weston. Richard Weston.

John Weston, of Ockham & Sende, Surrey, arm. — Juliana, dan. and heir of John Freeland, son and heir of John, cousin and heir of Richard Weston, of Sutton, Sussex, 30th Elizabeth; died in 1592.

Richard Weston, — Bridget, relict of — of Warnham, Sussex, Plexted, dan. of John Leigh, of Farnham, Surrey.

John Weston, of Warnham, son of Richard, brother and heir of Edward, — Bridget, dan. of Robert Forster, of Crowhurst, Surrey, who died in Portugal.

Agnes. — Ralph Margaret. — William Elizabeth. — Thomas Joan. — Marlow. Sarah, — John Weston, — Mary, dan. Edward, — Anne, dan. Osburne. Redford. Austen. relict of Per- son and heir; of John of Baynham, Mary = Andrew Elizabeth = Alan Joan = Henry Elizabeth = Edward Price, of Chertsey, (qu. Norman. Cold- Died Smith. & dan. of L. Dygges, Vaulx, of Lambeth, Surrey, Anna). cott. 1658. co. Radnor. John; 2nd wife of died in 1607. 2nd son. Westbury, Gloucestershire. mar. at Ockham, 1593.

Anne, dan. of Nicholas Francis Bacon, and sister and heir = Gerrard Weston, son and heir = —, 2nd wife. of James Bacon, son and heir of Lettice, dan. and sole heir of Edward Weston, of Chertsey; aged above 7, 40 Elizabeth.

Frances; no issue.

Anne, aged 4, 1616, or 1626; no issue.

— Francis. — John. — Maria. — Margaret. — Elizabeth. — Anne. no issue.

Edward Weston, Lord of the manor, — Elizabeth, relict of George Henry, of Ockham and Sende, son & heir = Sarah, dan. of Lawrence and rector of Speldhurst, Kent; 2nd Elliot, and dan. of John Stoughton, knt. of son of John Weston, and heir to his Tylden, of Milsted, Kent; died in 1615: he died in 1638. He built Ock- Stoughton, Stoke, Surrey. brother Henry. died in 1646. ham House, now standing, October 20, 1841.

Henry Weston, son and heir of Edward, — Katherine, dan. of Sir Wm. Ford, of Haring, Sussex; Elizabeth. — Francis Drury, esq. of mar. 1639; High Sheriff for Surrey and Sussex, 1661; died in 1666. her mother was sister to Henry and John Ireton, Lord Watigate, Sussex. Deputy of Ireland; died in 1678.

Anne Weston, — Sir Thomas Vernon, knt., M.P. City of London; Katherine. — Sir Richard Heath, knt.; died died in 1709. They had 6 sons and 9 daughters; — a son. Recorder of Guildford, Baron of whom, Katherine marrying her cousin, George of the Exchequer, Judge of Common Pleas. He re-mar- ried Lettice Woodroffe. Sir John Walter, of Saraden, Oxon; 2nd, Simon, Viscount Harcourt, no issue.

John. Henry. Elizabeth. — Charles Took, esq. Richard. Judith. William. Jane. — Robert Yard, esq. Kent: bur. 1699. bur. April, 1705.

John, son and heir, = Frances, dau. and High Sheriff, 1687; Knight of the Shire for Surrey, 1699, 1701; Receiver-General for Surrey. Sold Ockham to Sir Peter King, afterwards Lord Chancellor, 1710. Died in London, 1712.

Catherine, = William, clerk, rector = Elizabeth, dau. of —, Sutton, esq. of Ockham, vicar and impropiator of Cobham, & widow of Sir Wm. Inwood, knt.: she died in 1692. 1st wife.

Thomas,

Gainsford Christmas, esq. of Crowhurst Place, Surrey. = Elizabeth = Richard Shrine, esq. of Warleigh, Somersetshire, (2nd husband; issue, a son).

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| Henry, of Chertsey = Anne Copperthwaite, heiress of lands and tenements at Elmstone, Preston, Burmarsh, and Chislelet, in Kent: died in 1749. | Elizabeth, = Patricius Roberts, esq.; died in 1762. | George. bur. in 1795, aged 110. | Frances, = Thomas Fitzgerald, clerk, rector of Wotton & Abinger, died in 1752. | Catherine. | William, = Margaret Bellenden. Registrar to the Council at Calcutta: bur. at West Horsley, 1754. | —Lewisse. —Richard. |
| Jenny, = James Kendall, esq. of Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire. died, 1769. | Jude, or Judith. = John Fullerton, esq. | | | | | |
| James John: bur. 1750. | | | | | | |

John Fullerton, clerk, rector of West Horsley, heir to his aunt, Mrs. Kendall; mar. a dau. of —, Garth, of Derives, Wilts; leaving a son, John, heir to his uncle, Weston Fullerton.

Weston Fullerton, clerk, born 1725, Robert, died young. She survived her husband, & left Thyrbergh to her brother Weston.

Anne, (born June 27, 1747.) = Horace St. Paul, esq. of Ewart Park, Northumberland; a Colonel in the Austrian service, and a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, and all his descendants, male and female, 1759: died April 16, 1812.

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| Sir Horace David Cholwell, = Anna Maria, dau. of Lord Dudley & Ward. | Henry Heneage, M.P. for Berwick, 1812 to 1820; died in 1820. | Charlotte Elizabeth. | Anna Maria. | Charles Maximilian, a Major in the army. |
| Sir Horace David Cholwell, = Anna Maria, dau. of Lord Dudley & Ward. | Elizabeth Catherine. | Frances Agnes. | Jane Isabella. | Sir Horace, late M.P. for East Worcestershire. |

Anna Maria Charlotte. — Rev. Leonard Shafto Orde.

Marianne, dau. of Sebastian Bergier de Roverez, = Henry Perkins Weston, of West Horsley. = Jeanne Marie, dau. of Joseph Sam. Bergier du Mont, of Lausanne, Switzerland: married 1770: died March 11, 1789.

Joined with his son Ferdinand in selling the Chertsey estates, and re-settling the West Horsley: died March 4, 1826.

Marianne Bergier, (1st wife) = Henry Perkins Weston. = Jeanne Marie Bergier (2nd wife).

Hen. Benjamin John, Ferdinand Fullerton Weston, = Harriet Eliza, Chas. Henry Frederick Mary Augusta. = Charles Sigismund Cerjat,* late
died an infant in of West Horsley: bur. June, Samuel, A.M. Alexander, Died 1828. Lieut. Col. of Royals or 1st Dra-
Switzerland. 1835, at Lichfield. Babington, esq. Heir to his late Lieut. Col. in the service goons, of Lausanne and Moudon,
Canton de Vaud, Switzerland.

Anne Henrietta; born at Bath, Feb. 7, 1813.

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| Henry Sigismund, clerk, born 1813. | Eliza Anne Marguerite, born 1815. | Charlotte Madelina, born 1817. | Maria Charlotte Georgina, born 1818. | Charles Thomas William George, R.N., born 1820. | Augustus Henry Sigismund, born 1822. | William Victor, born 1823. | Wynne Charles, born 1825. |
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Sarah, dau. of Major Gen. McGregor, = John Samuel Henry Weston, = Margaret, (2nd wife,) dau. of Rev. Patrick Nicolson, minister of Thurso
died in India, 1826. Lieut. Col. of 31st Bengal Caithness, N. B.; died in India, 1838. In April, 1840, J. S. Henry
Mary Isabella Adams, born Henry, born in Native Infantry, which he Weston married his 3rd wife, Jessie, dau. of George Playfair, of the
in India, 1823; died 1840. India, 1825. & capture of Khelat in 1839. Medical Establishment, Bengal.

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| Angusta Cerjat, born in India, August, 1829. | Malcolm Charles, born in India, August, 1832. | Jessie, born in India, March 6, 1836; died in 1837. | Henrietta, born in India, 1838. |
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| William Francis, = Elizabeth Settled on a grant of land Crouch. in N. S. Wales; d. 1826. | George Horace, died in 1826. | George Edward Nicholas. = Blanche, dau. of Lieut. Col. Geo. Johnstone, 102nd Regi- ment, of the Annandale family. | John Finch, born at West Horsley, 1799; died in Switzerland, 1811. | Augustine Charles, born at West Hors- ley, 1801; died in Switzerland, 1811. |
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|--|--------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|--|
| George, born at Calcutta, 1830; died at Madras, 1831. | Julia Maria, born N. S. W., 1831. | Edward Henry, born N. S. W. Aug. 30, 1833. | Frederick, born N. S. W., 1836. | Blanche Eliza, born N. S. W., 1839. |
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|---|---|---|-----------------------------|
| Angusta, = Richard Brook, esq. of born N. S. W. N. S. W.; issue. | William Henry, born N. S. W.; died at Calcutta, of Cholera, Aug. 1837. | Mary Ann, born N. S. W.; died there, 1838. | Elizabeth, born N. S. W. |
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¹ Original Coat of Arms, borne by the first four generations:—Sable, three Leopards' Heads erased Arg. crowned Or. langued Gules.

² Coat of Arms, borne by Adam, 2nd son of Walter de Weston, and his descendants:—Sab. a Chevron Or. between three Leopards' Heads erased Arg. langued Gules. *Crest*: A Wolf passant Arg. ducally gorged Or. *Motto*: Gloria sat Deus unus.

³ The Sussex property passed through William de Wistaneston's daughter into the Barent family. From them, by an only daughter, into the family of De Braose by marriage. Beatrix, dau. of Peter de Braose, mar. Sir Hugh Shirley, knt.; who was ancestor of the Earls Ferrers.

⁴ Arms varied by Thomas, of Albury, and his descendants:—Ermine, a Bend Gules. Charged with three Leopards' Heads erased Or. langued Azure.

⁵ Arms granted to Rodolph Cerjat, of Moudon, Switzerland, and descendants, by letters patent, dated Oct. 9, 1415, by the Emperor Sigismund:—Az. a Stag passant Gu. an Etoile Or. betw. the Horns.

The benefice of West Horsley, which is a rectory in the deanery of Stoke-next-Guildford, is rated in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas at 35 marks; and in the King's books, at 22*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*; charged with 2*l.* 5*s.* 8½*d.* for tenths, and 9*s.* 8½*d.* for procurations and synodals. The right of presentation has always accompanied the possession of the manor.

The Register begins with marriages, in February, 1600; burials, in May, 1600; and baptisms, in January, 1605: but a preceding part seems to have been torn out, or lost.

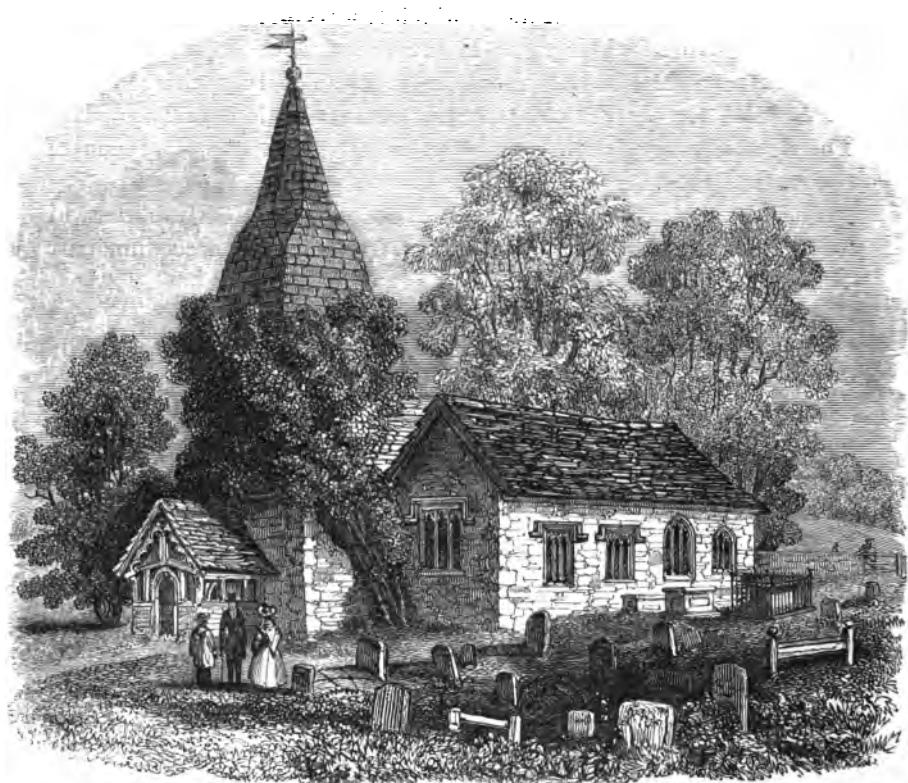
*Rectors*¹ of West Horsley in and since 1800.—

WESTON FULLERTON.² Instituted on the 30th of August, 1770: resigned in 1816.

CHARLES HENRY SAMUEL WESTON. Instituted on the 2nd of October, 1816: resigned on the 3rd of November, 1841.

¹ THOMAS HOWELL, D.D., who was rector of this parish in the early part of the reign of Charles the First, was promoted by the king to the See of Bristol in 1644. He had previously held the rectory of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, with that of Horsley; but being of a mild disposition, he was unable to withstand the inroads of the Puritans, and retired from both livings, "which were then sequestered for his absence." During his prelacy at Bristol, he was treated with so many indignities by the more violent partizans of the dominant faction, that his spirit was broken, and his decease accelerated. Lloyd says, that "although he found few well-affected in his diocese at his coming thither, yet he left few ill-affected in it at his death; and that he was so well beloved in Bristol, that it is said after his decease, which happened in 1646, the City took upon them the care of his children's education, who were eleven in number, in gratitude to the memory of their most worthy father." This prelate was brother to that voluminous writer, James Howell; who, possibly, is better known by the "*Epistolæ Ho-Elizanz*, or Familiar Letters," than by any other of his multifarious publications.

² The Rev. Weston Fullerton was the second son of John Fullerton, esq., of the very ancient family of that name of Ayrshire in Scotland, and Gillingham in Dorsetshire, by his marriage with Judith, daughter of John Weston, esq. of Ockham. His eldest son, John, was first vicar of Cobham, and then rector of West Horsley; to which living, on his resignation in 1770, his brother Weston succeeded. His aunt, the widow of James Kendall, esq. of Stratford-upon-Avon, who was daughter also of John Weston, left him her estates in Warwickshire and elsewhere. He married Rebecca, daughter of John Garth, esq., many years a member of parliament (and recorder) for Devizes, Wilts; and left an only son, his heir, the present proprietor of Thrybergh Park, near Rotherham in Yorkshire. Mr. Weston Fullerton was but in moderate circumstances until the close of his life; when his sister Judith, widow of Savile Finch, esq. (grandson of Heneage, first earl of Aylesford), who left her his estate of Thrybergh Park, dying in 1803, bequeathed him her property for life; to revert to her nephew John. This accession of wealth made no alteration in his style of living, which was very retired; but gave him an opportunity of exercising his benevolence of heart, which he did in the most unostentatious manner, devoting the greater part of his income to acts of charity and beneficence. He seldom put his name even to his public charities; and the private objects of his compassion were often left without any knowledge of the name of their benefactor.



WEST HORSLEY CHURCH.

This *Church* is situated on a gentle eminence, amidst lofty trees, on the south side of the turnpike road leading from Epsom to Guildford, and nearly adjoining to the parish of East Horsley.* Being of ancient foundation, it is noticed in the Domesday book; and the interior, although greatly altered, still retains vestiges of its remote origin. There is much of the picturesque in the general character of this edifice; and its rudely-built porch, and slated spire, (which is surmounted by a gilt ball and vane,) with its venerable mantling of ivy, add considerably to the interest of the scene. Its present excellent state of repair and respectability of internal appearance is chiefly owing to the liberality of the Rev. Weston Fullerton, the late rector, who

* Manning says, "there is a tradition, that at a former period the church stood on the green opposite the parsonage, a mile from its present site, amongst the greatest number of houses in the parish, and that it was removed to the present spot with a view to a consolidation of this parish with East Horsley, and accommodating both parishes." He admits, however, though in other words, that there is no satisfactory evidence to support this tradition.—SURREY, vol. iii. p. 42.

expended three thousand pounds on this church in the year 1810. At that time it was entirely new pewed; a pulpit was erected; a vestry-room built; and a stone pavement laid down in the nave, in place of the old brick floor which had previously existed.

The entire length of this church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is eighty-one feet; and its general breadth, including the aisles, forty-six feet. It consists of a nave and aisles, a chancel, and a small monumental chapel, (called the Nicholas Chapel, from containing the monuments of that family,) attached to the east end of the south aisle. That aisle is separated from the nave by flat Tudor arches, rising from octagonal piers: the north aisle exhibits a different character,—the arches being of the early pointed form, and springing from massive circular columns. The nave is divided from the chancel by a broad, pointed arch. In removing the old brick flooring in 1810, there was found under it a small, yet curious sculpture, (about eighteen inches by twelve,) in marble, of the *Holy Family*; which is now inserted in the wall at the west end of the nave. It is in bas-relief, and well executed; but the hands of the Virgin Mary, behind whom there is an Angel, are broken off.

The pulpit and sounding-board are finely carved and panelled in the decorated style of pointed architecture: the sounding-board is an elegant canopy, enriched with tabernacle work, and small pinnacles, crocketed. These, with the pews, reading-desk, communion table, &c., are all painted in imitation of oak. The east window of the chancel, which is partly hidden by tables of the Creed, Lord's Prayer, &c. consists of three lancet-shaped lights, separated from each other by slender shafts with neat capitals. On the north side, within a recess, under an enriched pointed-arched canopy, is an ancient tomb, on which is the recumbent figure of a Priest, (as evinced by his costume,) in his robes; supposed to represent either *Roger de Berners*, who was rector of this parish in the reign of Edward the Second; or Radulphus de



ANCIENT SCULPTURE IN WEST HORSLEY CHURCH.

Berners, Clericus, who lived in that of Edward the Third.⁴ At the head and feet there appear to have been angels; and the whole is surmounted by a rich oggee-arched canopy supported by buttresses. On the same side, is an elegant marble monument, by Bacon, commemorative of the Rev. WESTON FULLERTON, the late rector and restorer of this church; whose excellent qualities of heart we have already adverted to. It exhibits, under a funereal urn, a beautiful bas-relief of a good Shepherd feeding his flock, a church in the distance. Around it, are the emblems of the sacrament; and at top, is a celestial crown. This was erected in 1819, by John Fullerton, esq. (the nephew of the deceased,) of Thrybergh Park, in Yorkshire. The inscription is as follows:—

“To the memory of the REV. WESTON FULLERTON, who was presented to the living of this parish in the year 1770; and resigned it in 1816. The instances of his benevolence to his relations and friends, seldom equalled and never exceeded, are deeply engraven in their hearts: his charitable donations were extensive and liberal, particularly in those cases where his poorer brethren of the clergy or their families were concerned: it will doubtless be transmitted to posterity by his servants, that he was one of the best of masters; and by his parishioners, that he was the true and faithful shepherd of his flock. Within the last six years of his life he expended more than three thousand pounds in the repairs and improvements of this church.

“It pleased God to bless him with extraordinary good health, and his cheerfulness at such an advanced age was remarkable; the one almost as invariable a consequence of a regular temperate life as the other is of a pure conscience; and at the last he was spared from all lingering and painful illness: he had retired to enjoy his usual temporary rest, between the hours of ten and eleven, and before midnight had entered into rest eternal, on the 15th of March, 1819. *Ætat.* 84.”

The monuments of SIR EDWARD NICHOLAS, knt., and his son, SIR JOHN NICHOLAS, K.B., in the Nicholas chapel, are very handsome. That for Sir Edward was erected by Dame Jane, his widow, a daughter of Henry Jay, esq. of Holston in Norfolk; and includes inscriptions, both in Latin and English, the former being written in a strain of great eulogy. He was principal Secretary of State from the year 1641 to 1663; and continued a Privy-councillor until his decease in

⁴ Roger de Berners was presented to this living by the then patroness, Christiana de Berners; but the king, claiming the right of presentation, inhibited the bishop from instituting any clerk presented by Christiana, until the right of advowson should be determined in the King's Bench, and conferred the benefice on John de Ockham. After some intermediate proceedings, the cause was determined in favour of the lady; and De Berners was instituted on the 30th of July, 1309. In October, 1317, the diocesan bishop issued his mandate to the archdeacon, to sequester this rectory, on account of the great dilapidation committed by Roger, “as well to the chancel, books, ornaments, &c., of the church, as in the dwelling house and woods belonging to the parsonage.” The mandate was repeated in the December following, with the further charge against the priest, “that he had lately married contrary to the canon”; and it appears from another mandate, issued in January, 1317-18, to the official of London, that “the woman was

September, 1669, at the age of seventy-seven years. His widow, who survived him upwards of nineteen years, died at the age of eighty-nine, in September, 1688.—That in memory of Sir John Nicholas and his wife, the Lady *Penelope* (who was killed in the great storm of 1703,) was erected by their son Edward. The inscription concludes thus:—"Johannes et Penelope Nicholas, ambo, propter morum simplicitatem, mutuum inter se concordiam, liberalitatem in pauperes, atque ergo Deum minime fucata religionem, insignes, pias animas Creatori rediderunt; illa 26 Nov. 1703, ætatis 64; ille 9 Jan. 1704, ætatis 81."—Some others of this family lie buried in the church-yard; one of whom, *William Nicholas, esq.*, the last of the male line, was interred under the south wall: he died on the 26th of December, 1749, aged eighty-one years.

Against the eastern wall of the south aisle is fixed a tablet of black marble, in commemoration of *Susan Brisco*, "wife of William Brisco, of Lincoln's Inne, esq., and daughter of Sir Randill Cranfield, knt., of Sutton Athone, in Kent," who died on the 4th of November, 1636.

Maud, widow of Ralph Josselyn." These aggravated charges caused his removal; and in February, the Bishop presented Stephen de Ledebury to the vacant living, by lapse.—Manning, *SURREY*, vol. iii. p. 43, note.

There was formerly in the north window, above their tomb, the crest of the Berners' family, viz., a Monkey, (their arms were, Quarterly, Or and Vert,) and under it a man in armour, kneeling, (probably a portrait,) and this inscription:—

Jacobus Berners, Patronus hujus Ecclesiæ.

This has been removed into the centre compartment of the east window; where, also, on each side has been placed some painted glass, (formerly in the lancet windows of the chancel,) supposed to be either of the latter end of Henry the Third's, or beginning of Edward the First's reign. The subjects represent, 1st, Our Saviour at Supper—Mary Magdalene wiping his feet with her hair; and 2nd, St. Catherine delivered from the Wheel of Torture: the former measures 24 inches by 14 inches; and the latter 21 inches by 14 inches.

^s The Lady *Penelope* was interred on the 16th of December, 1703.—*Oldys*, in his "Life of Sir Walter Raleigh," (p. ccxxx. note b,) states that it was asserted at West Horsley, that his son (*Carew*) was buried there; and "they have a tradition, that when he was interred, the head of Sir Walter, which had been kept by him, was then put into the grave with his corpse." With reference to this tradition, he quotes a letter he had seen, written by *William Nicholas, esq.* (the youngest son of the above lady, and the last possessor of West Horsley, of his family,) in which that "ingenious gentleman," says he, "does verily believe, the head he saw dug up there in 1703 [most probably on the occasion of his mother's funeral,] from the side of a grave where a *Carew Raleigh* had been buried, was that of Sir *Walter Raleigh*; there being no bones of a body to it, nor room for any, the rest of that side of the grave being firm chalk."—The head of Sir *Walter*, which, after his decapitation, was put into a red-leather bag, over which his velvet night-gown was thrown, and the whole was then conveyed away in a mourning coach, provided by Lady *Raleigh*, who is reputed to have preserved this sad memorial in a case during her entire widowhood, twenty-nine years, prior to her son *Carew* obtaining it on her decease. It appears, likewise, that the body of her murdered husband was consigned

The following quaint, yet not unpleasing epitaph records her decease, in child-bed:—

While th' Heav'n her pure departed Soule containes,
And in the World her virtue's Fame remaines,
The Earth's cold bosom shrouds this precious dust—
(For the dust of Saints is precious), till it must
In glory meete the Soule,—onely her race
Seem'd short in this, that to supply her place
She left no issue,—for the Childing-bed
Which gave her death, brought forth an Infant dead.

To Heav'n, not Earth, her Fruitfulness She lent,
And did Increase that World to which She went.

The *Charities* belonging to this parish are but few; and, as appears from the "Further Report of the Commissioners," returned to parliament in 1823, they chiefly consist of small tenements, and about two acres and a half of land; the rents of which, together with those received for five acres and a half awarded for right of common, under an Inclosure act, produce 30*l.* 11*s.* yearly;—and this sum, says the Report, "is duly applied to the repairs and other uses of the church." About 2*l.* 3*s.* per annum is, also, derived from Henry Smith's Charity; which was formerly expended in the purchase of clothes for the more needy parishioners; but is now differently appropriated, under the new Poor Law. But the principal charity was established in November 1817, by the late Rev. Weston Fullerton; who vested the interest of 3200*l.* stock (3 per cent. reduced consols,) in trustees, for the benefit of three poor widows and three poor men, who must be housekeepers, and upwards of sixty years of age; each of whom receives 16*l.* annually,

to Lady Raleigh; and notwithstanding the current opinion, that it was interred in St. Margaret's church, Westminster, the following short note, recorded by Manning, from the Carew papers at Beddington, (*vide* SURREY, vol. ii. p. 527,) gives cause to believe that he was interred at Beddington, though privately and at night.

"To my best b[rother]

Sur Nicholas

Carew, at
beddington.

I desiar, good brother, that you will be pleased to let my berri the worthi boddi of my nobell husban Sur Walter Raleigh in your chorche at beddington; wher I desiar to be berred. The lordes have geven me his ded boddi, though they denied me his life. This nit hee shall be brought you with too or three of my men: let me her presently.

E. R. God hold me in
my wites."

Unfortunately, there is no date to this note; yet no reasonable cause can be assigned for any refusal by Sir Nicholas of his sister's request.

in half-yearly payments. The same benevolent clergyman had previously, in 1813, erected a School-room, and endowed it as a Sunday school, for the education (and occasional clothing) of poor children, on the National system: at present, about forty boys receive instruction in this school. Another school-room has been lately built by the Rev. Mr. Weston, for sixty children; and the numbers now attending are, twenty boys, under seven years of age; and thirty-three girls, under the age of twelve years. This school, which, like the former, is conducted on the National plan, is maintained by the contributions from its founder, and from Henry Currie, esq., of West Horsley Place, and Lieut.-Colonel Sumner, of East Clandon, (who holds considerable property in this neighbourhood); aided by small subscriptions from the farmers and other persons connected with the parish.



THE PARSONAGE HOUSE, WEST HORSLEY.

This pleasant and respectable mansion was erected by its present occupant, the Rev. Charles H. S. Weston, in the year 1819, in place of the old house, which was in a very dilapidated state, and was then almost wholly taken down. It is situated about a mile from the church:—the surrounding views are very beautiful, and the neighbouring country highly cultivated.

The collection of PORTRAITS belonging to the Rev. Mr. Weston, which was originally formed by Sir Edward Nicholas, and augmented by his son, Sir John, includes the most distinguished characters of their time. They are still at West Horsley Place; and we have been favoured with the following list of them, by the present owner.

SIR WALTER RALEGH; an old picture, and apparently an original.

A Head, supposed to be of SIR NICHOLAS CAREW.

CHARLES THE FIRST, and SECOND; from Vandyke: ARCHBISHOP LAUD, æt. 64, anno 1636; EARL OF STRAFFORD; EARL OF NORTHAMPTON, in armour, with a shirt of chain mail; EARL OF DERBY, with a basket-hilted sword; LORD CAPEL, in armour; MARQUIS OF MONTROSE; EARL OF ORMOND; LORD CHANCELLOR CLARENDON:—these are copies, mostly by Paert, or Peart, of whom Walpole remarks, that he “was a disciple of Barlow, and afterwards of Henry Stone, from whom he contracted a talent for copying”; and Graham says, his “copies were better than his portraits.”

JEROME WESTON, Earl of Portland, with the Lord-treasurer’s Wand, full-length; reputed an original, by Vandyke.

CATHERINE OF BRAGANZA, the queen of Charles the Second, a full-length, in the dress of a Shepherdess; a view of Windsor Castle in the back-ground: supposed, by Huysman.

RALPH, LORD HOPTON; an original from Clandon, presented by George, earl of Onslow, to Mr. Weston’s father.

SIR EDWARD NICHOLAS, knt.; by Sir Peter Lely.

His Lady, JANE (Jay), as a widow.

HENRY COMPTON, Bishop of London; Lely.

SIR WILLIAM COMPTON.

SIR JOHN NICHOLAS, K.B.; Lely.

The LADY PENELOPE, his wife, daughter of the Earl of Northampton.

EDWARD NICHOLAS, esq. (eldest son of Sir John,) and his wife.

WILLIAM NICHOLAS, esq. (youngest son of Sir John), who bequeathed Horsley to the Westons.

PENELOPE NICHOLAS, daughter of Sir John.

Head of CHARLES THE SECOND, when old; JAMES, Duke of York, his brother; and MARY D’ESTE, the second wife of James:—these are supposed to have been executed by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

HOBBS, the Philosopher; in a gown and bands, with grey hair, combed strait.

A Head, in an oval, with a large wig, surrounded by several mottoes from the Latin poets; this is said to be a portrait of DRYDEN; at the bottom on a scroll, *Par omnibus unus*.

A Head, BEN JOHNSON.

A Head, said to be of LADY SUNDERLAND.

Several of King Charles’s *Beauties*; one of them, a three-quarter length of NELL GWYNNE.

A small three-quarter length of a General in armour, with a laced cravat, a George, and truncheon; supposed of GENERAL MONK, Duke of Albemarle.

A small three-quarter length of a Female, probably QUEEN MARY the Second; a conjecture strengthened by a miniature which she wears, supposed to be of William the Third: on a pedestal, a figure of Minerva proceeding from Jupiter, with a *Jove principium*: a landing of troops from sea, is represented in the distance.

A large three-quarter length of SIR RICHARD FANSHAWE, ambassador to Spain, and translator of Camoens’ *Lusiad*, and Guarini’s *Pastor Fido*: he is represented sitting, in a fancy dress, with a paper in his hand, and a greyhound at his knee. Walpole has mentioned this picture, which, he says, “has been taken for the hand of Dobson,” but was

"painted by one De Meetre; a name unknown to me."* At Horsley, however, it has always been considered as a production of Dobson's.

SIR WILLIAM PERKINS, of Chertsey, sitting, in a gown and wig; and his brother, CAPT. MATTHEW PERKINS, in his naval uniform, with a breast-plate under a laced coat faced with scarlet.

THE COUNTESS OF AYLESFORD, when old, dowager of the first Earl; and her daughter, LADY ESSEX FINCH.

A second portrait of SIR JOHN NICHOLAS, a large three-quarter length, with the ribbon of the Order of the Bath: he is here shewn in a black wig; but in the former piece, is fair-haired.

A Head of GEORGE CLARK, LL.D., Fellow of All-Souls College, who represented the University of Oxford in three successive Parliaments, from about the year 1720 to 1737.

Here, likewise, are many portraits of the *Westons*; and of other individuals, whose names are not ascertained; together with a large family picture, thought to be of HENRY WESTON, esq. of Ockham, his wife, and children; the former in a black gown.

In Mr. Weston's possession are three boxes of manuscript papers, which belonged to the *Nicholas* family; together with a catalogue of what remained at West Horsley about a century ago, in the handwriting of Mr. William Nicholas, the grandson of Sir Edward. They were very numerous and curious; but most of those of any great value or interest have disappeared. Still, many letters and papers remain which contain miscellaneous information of importance; together with many autographs, and some ciphers. Of the great value of the Collection, as originally formed, both in a national and historical point of view, some appreciation may be made from the following copy of a paper drawn up by the above Mr. Nicholas in 1733, and endorsed thus:—

"About the Collection in the Library at Horsley, and elsewhere there."

"There are amongst the Papers I have looked over in the two boxes several things that are curious, as well during the troubles as since. They were made up of things during Sir Edward Nicholas's being exiled, as well during the life of Charles 1st and 2nd as till the Restoration, whilst he was also Secretary of Charles 2nd. Sir John Nicholas during that time, and his brother, who had lived with their father in his exile, it appears employed great part of their time in writing, and both writ very fair hands. Most part of the papers in the time of Sir E. N. are at Horsley, he removing thither within a year or two after he was put out of the place of Secretary of State in 1663, and there continued till his death; tho' sometimes I find he went to Council, being till his death a Privy Councillor to K. Charles 2nd. Sir John, though he was Clerk of the Council for life, and Clerk of the Signet, lived very privately, and meddled with no public affairs beyond the sphere of his employment; he had an opportunity of making a collection of every thing before as well as in the time of the Popish Plot and to the Revolution when he was 64 years of age, and from the Restoration till that time had served in Parliament, first for Ripon in Yorkshire, and afterwards for the Borough of Wilton, for which he

* Walpole's WORKS, 4to., vol. iii. p. 238, note.—Some time since, a similar picture to the above, the property of Mr. Watson Taylor, was exhibited at the British Institution, and called "Dobson, by Himself";—probably by mistake, in the catalogue.

served in the Parliament of King James 2nd. He stood for Wilton at the Convention, but lost it. His eldest son Edward was then chosen for Shaston, which place he served for till his death in 1726, which is a space of 38 years. He collected a great many curious pieces relating to the Revolution Parliaments and their proceedings, and went to a great charge to get estimates and other papers laid before the house, as well as a collection of Journals, and making himself a master of precedents, which was a work that took up a great many hours by night as well as day. When the collection of Sir Edward Nicholas at Horsley, and what there is of Sir John, and my brother Edward, are digested into a method, these will be as compleat for information about transactions for near 100 years past as most persons have, and as authentic."

WEST HORSLEY PLACE, the extensive family mansion of the Westons, is at present occupied by Henry Currie, esq. (son of the late William Currie, esq. of East Horsley), to whom it has been under-let by Thomas Dickins, esq., who took a lease of this estate for twenty-one years, in 1827. The House consists of a long range of brick building, disposed into a centre with wings; but it is irregular in construction, the right wing projecting more than the left. The chief part of this edifice is, apparently, of the time of James the First; but it has been much altered at various periods, and the Dutch taste, which prevailed in the reigns of the Georges, First and Second, has evidently guided some of the alterations. When beheld from the Guildford road, it appears like a heavy mass of brick-work; yet, on a nearer approach, its seeming heaviness is relieved by pilasters, architraves, projections, &c., which give it a certain degree of architectural character. It consists of two stories and an attic; in front of the latter is a large semi-circular window. The gables of the roof are masked by the wall being carried up, ornamentally, before them, from the top of the parapet. In each story of the wings is a large window, composed of three lights; those of the middle division of the upper story are curvilinear.

There is cause to believe that some parts of the present house were in existence prior to the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and it seems not improbable from the following circumstances, that the original mansion was erected by Sir Anthony Browne, K.G. (to whom the manor had been granted) after his marriage with the *Fair Geraldine*. Among the Nicholas papers is a plan of the ceiling of the old drawing-room, traced by Mr. William Nicholas, about the year 1730.* From this,

* This date is inferred from the following memorandum.—"West Horsley, 8th July, 1730. I agreed with Mr. Overton, of Esher, to repair and mend every part of the ceiling of the Room called the Dining Room at West Horsley in Surrey, and at the two ends of it east and west; and to size and compleatly white-wash it all over; and at the west end of the said room, to put up seven coats of arms, as I shall direct, for which I am to pay him when done Five Pounds. He is to find every thing necessary and do it, except lime: Witness my hand, Wm. Nicholas."

it appears that the ceiling was divided into a great number of rectangular compartments (on a uniform design), including squares, diamonds, and other forms; in most of which armorial crests were placed, many of them being repetitions of each other. According to the plan, the length of the ceiling was forty-two feet, and its breadth nearly twenty-five feet, four inches. In the central compartment was a Monkey, the crest of Kildare, as borne by Gerald Fitzgerald, ninth earl of Kildare, the father of the Lady Elizabeth Browne, who has acquired so much notoriety from being celebrated in the poems of the Earl of Surrey under the above appellation.* This crest was repeated in ten compartments on each side of the room, and the five intermediate compartments contained a Rein-deer (as it is called in the plan), with a Garter. Now, it is not unlikely, that the Stag, proper, which was a crest of the Brownes of Cowdrey, was mistaken for a Rein-deer; a conjecture deriving strength from the accompanying *Garter*, of which Order Sir A. Browne was a knight. In all the other divisions which had crests, except two, were either a Ram, and the initials A.B., [for Anthony Browne]; a Spread Eagle; or the initials A.B., and a Griffon's Head; and these are all recognized in Edmonson's Heraldry as crests of the Browne family. In the excepted compartments were a Stag, with the initials C. R.; and a Cap and Feather, with similar initials; which, doubtless, had been put up when Mr. Carew Raleigh resided here, in place of the more ancient crests which he may be supposed to have had removed. The ceiling described is now plain, and has a cornice below it; but there is a small bed-room adjoining, which strongly corroborates the above inference as to the age of this mansion. It has a lofty ceiling, (coved at the ends), which is divided into several compartments like the former, and is

* The Sonnet in which the Earl traces the lineage and early years of his Lady Love, is as follows:—

From Tuscane came my Ladie's worthy race,
 Fair Florence was sometime her ancient seat;
 The Western Isle, whose pleasant shore doth face
 Wild Camber's cliffs, did give her lively heat.
 Fostered she was, with milk of Irish breast:—
 Her Sire, an Earl; her Dame, of Princes' blood:
 From tender years in Britain she doth rest
 With Kinge's Child, where she tastes costly food.
 Hunsdon did first present her to mine eie,
 Bright is her hue, and *Geraldine* she hight;
 Hampton me taught, to wish her first for mine,
 And Windsor, alas, doth chase me from her sight.

Her Beauty of kind, her Virtue from above;
 Happy is he that can obtain her Love.

similarly ornamented with crests; including the crest and motto of Kildare, viz., a Monkey chained at the loins, and the word *Cremabo*, with the initials E. B. ; and the Griffon's head erased, with the initials A. B. The large room, formerly the dining-room, is now called the tapestry-room, from being hung with tapestry, which is of a rich manufacture, but much faded; the subjects are,—the Devotion, Consecration, and Death of Decius; and Hiero of Syracuse presenting to the Senate a Statue of gold.—From what has been stated, it may be reasonably inferred that Sir Anthony Browne and his lady were sometimes resident here; and as the manor was vested in dower upon the latter, that she and her second husband, the Lord Clinton and Say, afterwards first earl of Lincoln, were likewise its occasional inhabitants. They both presented to the living; the lady, as Countess-dowager of Lincoln, in September, 1588, which appears to be the latest date that is known in any record relating to her.

The ground called the *Sheep-leas*, on the south side of the road, opposite the house, forms one of the most agreeable summer prospects that can well be appreciated. Its general appearance is that of a park; the trees, chiefly beech, growing in large clumps in some places, and in others, feathering to the ground, amid beautiful sweeps of lawn spreading over a diversified surface of considerable extent.

M E R R O W.

This is the most westerly of the range of small parishes which have just been described, and which are situated on the northern side of the Surrey chalk-hills, near the road between Leatherhead and Guildford. On the east, this parish adjoins to West Clandon; on the north and north-west, to Send and Stoke; and on the south, to St. Martha's-on-the-Hill and Albury. The high and boldly-swelling downs on which the Guildford race-course is situated, are chiefly in this parish; and they unite with those of Albury to the south and south-east. From many parts of the downs, the prospects are very beautiful, and particularly from the well-known spot called *Newland's Corner*;¹ whence the admiring spectator beholds displayed before him, a landscape of vast extent, richly cultivated, and teeming with parks, seats, and villages. In one direction the towers of Windsor can be faintly distinguished; and pursuing the line of the horizon to the eastward, even the situation of London can be ascertained by the murky clouds which constantly overhang its ever-toiling and countless multitudes.

¹ This appellation is derived from Newland's farm, which lies adjacent.—Manning mentions a Hare-warren, belonging to Lord Onslow, on the south side of the down, inclosed by a wall of flints.

Merrow, itself, with Clandon house and park, form distinct objects in the foreground of this prospect.

At the time of the Domesday survey, Merrow appears to have formed a part of the extensive manor of Stoke, belonging to the crown. From the "*Testa de Nevill*" we learn, that Henry the First gave a part of Merewe, which was his royal demesne, to William de St. John, for nine pounds of land; and the residue remained in the hands of the king.² St. John gave the land to Walter Fitz-Ingard, who had two daughters; one of whom conveyed a moiety of the estates to Roger Craft, as her marriage portion; and the other moiety, having been forfeited to the crown in the reign of Richard the First, was by his successor granted to William de Leycester and Roger Craft.³ The estate belonging to the family of Craft was transferred to the Knights Templars, before the reign of Edward the First; and in the seventh year of that reign, the Templars being impleaded before the king's Justices at Guildford, obtained the recognition of very extensive privileges, with an exception, however, of their alleged right of frank-pledge; and on that inquisition it appeared, that the knights had a grant of one-third of the manor, confirmed by a charter of Henry the Third; who had granted another third part with the advowson of the church, to the prioress and nuns of Ivingho, in Buckinghamshire; and the remaining third to the prior of Boxgrave in Sussex.⁴ In 1316, George de Charneles and the prior of Boxgrave are stated to be lords of the vill of Merrow;⁵ the former, doubtless, being the lessee of the Templars; for in 1361, Nicholas de Charneles, knt., (probably a son or grandson of George,) released to John Paveley, prior of the hospital of St. John in England, and to his brethren and their successors, and to Robert de Bradenham and his heirs, all right in the manor of Merewe.⁶ The order of the Knights Templars was suppressed in the reign of Edward the Second, and their lands and superiorities were bestowed on the Hospitalers, or Knights of St. John, who thus became parties to the grant of a lease of the estate at Merrow (originally held of the Templars by the family of Charneles) to a new tenant, Bradenham; who may, possibly, have purchased the interest of the former lessee.

The estate of the Knights Hospitalers at Merrow must have come

² *TESTA DE NEVILL*, p. 225; published by the Record Commission in 1807. The words are,—“H. Rex senior dedit q'ndam p'te' in *Merewe* quod fuit d'nic' Reg' Will'o de S'co Joh'e pro ix libr' 't're & residu' remansit in manu' d'ni Reg'.”

³ *SURREY*, vol. iii. p. 59.

⁴ *Placit. Cor. Jud. in Dom. Capit. Westm. asservat.*

⁵ *Nomina Villarum*, in *Off. Rememb. Scacc.*

⁶ *ROT. CLAUS.* 34 Edw. III.

into the possession of the king before the suppression of the order, (which took place in 1540); for Henry the Eighth, in the 23rd year of his reign, (1532,) demised it to Sir Richard Weston, of Sutton,[†] for a term of sixty years, at an annual rent of eight pounds. This grant, however, was revoked in the reign of Philip and Mary; who, having restored the order of Knights of St. John in England, granted by patent, dated April the 2nd, 1558, to Sir Thomas Tresham, prior of the order, and others, the manor of Merewe, with the issues from Michaelmas, 1555. In the course of a few months the queen died; and in the first year of Elizabeth the priory was finally dissolved, and all the estates of the Hospitalers reverted to the crown. The following year, the queen re-granted the manor to Sir Henry Weston, grandson and heir of the former grantee; who, in 1593, died seised of the manor of Merrow, Temple-court, and Boxgrave. His descendant, Sir Richard Weston, sold *Temple-court Farm* to Sir Richard Onslow, of Knoll; from whom it has passed, with the other estates of the family, to the present Earl of Onslow. The first earl, on coming into the possession of West Clandon, in 1776, enlarged and improved his park, by adding to it the land belonging to this farm; and he erected two handsome lodges, as already mentioned in the account of that parish.

The Boxgrave estate at Merrow, which consists of a farm-house and about one hundred and fifty acres of land, came into the possession of George Duncumb, of Weston in Albury; and one of his descendants of the same name, having lost an only son by death in infancy, settled this property on George Sturt, the son of his daughter, the wife of Nathaniel Sturt, esq. This gentleman died unmarried in 1769; having left the reversion of the estate, after the death of his sister, to his nephew, the Rev. George Chatfield; to whom it belonged in 1811.[‡]

The advowson of the church of Merrow was given by Henry the Third to the prioress and nuns of Meuresley, or St. Margaret, of Ivingho, in Buckinghamshire. Their right to the estate having been contested, King Edward the First, by charter dated July the 20th, in the eighth year of his reign, confirmed to them all the lands, tenements, and appurtenances, in Merewe, which they had formerly held of the king's fee. The Rectory, according to the return made by the Ecclesiastical commissioners, in the 27th of Henry the Eighth, was worth 12*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*, including, besides the tithes great and small, a mansion

[†] Sir William Weston, who was prior of the hospital at the time of the grant mentioned above, was a younger brother of Sir Richard Weston of Sutton.

[‡] Manning, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 61.

or parsonage-house, an orchard, with divers arable fields, meadows, and pastures; and out of this income, the rector paid a pension of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to the nuns of Ivingho. Subsequently to the dissolution of monasteries in 1538, Sir John Daunce, or Daunsey, had a grant from the crown, (in reversion, after the expiry of the lease of a former grantee,) of the estates belonging to the priory of Ivingho, including the advowson of Merrow; and he presented to the living in 1561 and 1562, although the lease of his predecessor did not terminate until 1565. The patronage was vested in Henry Knivett, esq. (afterwards knighted,) in 1574; and in 1582 it belonged to Sir Henry Weston, to whom the manor of Merrow had been granted by Queen Elizabeth. It was transferred by sale to the Onslow family, apparently before 1673; in the December of which year, Arthur Onslow, esq., presented to the rectory; and it now belongs to the Earl of Onslow.*

*Rectors of Merrow in and since 1800.*⁹—

SAMUEL COLE, A.M. (master of the Free school, Guildford.)

Instituted on the 28th of April, 1784: died on the 4th of January, 1812.

ARTHUR ONSLOW, A.M. Instituted on the 19th of August, 1812.

Merrow Church, which is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is an ancient and substantial building, constructed of flints and chalk, intermixed with rubble. Although not mentioned in the Domesday book, it exhibits strong characteristics of Norman architecture, both in the northern entrance and in the nave. It consists of a nave, chancel, and south aisle; and has a small square tower at the west end: the latter contains three bells, and is surmounted by a low chamfered spire, faced with lead. Within the porch is a semi-circular headed doorway, recessed, with several round, zigzag, and billet mouldings, rising from small columns; and on each side is a large head. The nave is separated from the south aisle by three semi-circular arches, springing from circular piers; and in the chancel, on the south side, is a piscina. The length of the nave and chancel is

* In the reign of Henry the Second, Elyas de Utteswurda [Otteworth in Cranley] rendered an account of 8½ marks for the land of *Cnavehurst*, in Merrow. In the third year of Richard the First, in the Pipe Rolls is a memorandum that he owed 33*s.* 8*d.* for the same land; and the next year, 2 marks. Mr. Manning says, that nothing is now known of the land called Cnavehurst.—Vide Madox, *EXCHEQUER*, vol. i. p. 106; and Manning, *SURREY*, vol. iii. p. 61.

⁹ The Rev. WILLIAM MURDIN, B.D., who was rector of Merrow from 1752 to 1760, published (in 1759) a folio volume of State papers, transcribed from the Manuscripts of Cecil, Lord Burghley; in continuation of the Collection which had been similarly published in 1740, by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Haynes. The two volumes contain selections from the Cecil papers from the year 1542 to 1596 inclusive.

about seventy-four feet; the breadth of the nave and aisle is thirty-five feet. At the east end of the aisle, there appears to have been a chantry-chapel, entered by a pointed arch; but this has been parted off, and converted into a burial-place for the Onslow family. Below the arch, on a small tablet of white marble, is the following inscription:—

Pro Parentibus optumis
pro seipso & dilectissimâ suâ HENRIETTA et
eorum filiis;
atque pro omnibus
a RICHARDO ONSLOW arm^{to} & KATHARINA HARDING uxore suâ
olim (Elizabetha Regnante) de Knole in parochia
de Cranley, in hóc Comitatu oriundis,
Mausoleum hoc
GEORGIUS, Baro Onslow et Cranley,
a supradicto Richardo et Katherina immediatè
ipse descendens,
Extruxit A. D. MDCC.LXXIX.

The bodies of the Right Hon. Arthur Onslow, the celebrated speaker of the House of Commons, (whose cenotaph is in Trinity church, Guildford,) and Anne, his lady, were removed from Thames Ditton and deposited here; where also, George, first earl of Onslow, and Thomas, the late and second earl, lie interred.

In this church is a handsome pulpit with a sounding-board of cedar, which was put up about the year 1806; when the interior was new pewed, and the building cleaned and repaired.¹¹ There are no monuments of importance in this edifice. The following inscription, recording a remarkable instance of longevity, occurs on a head-stone in the church-yard.—

In memory of SARAH BATTAY, wife of Thomas Battay, who died the 6th of
June, 1799; aged 103 years.

By St. David's rules, our Ages then
Were number'd Threescore years and Ten;
But if to Fourscore years we gain,
Our labour then but grief and pain.
At Ninety years I do depend
To make a good and holy end:
But at One Hundred years and Three,
The Grave's the Bed that best suits me.

Merrow contains some good houses, and an ancient inn or hostelry; opposite to which, at the intersection of the roads near the church-yard, is a public well; which is recorded by Mr. Manning to be more than one hundred feet deep.¹²

¹¹ The cedar was presented by the then Earl of Onslow.

¹² HISTORY OF SURREY, vol. iii. p. 59.



*Knows, the Seat of
 William Hanham Esq.
 now Presented.*

London, Published by J. & J. Hatch, No. 10, Pall Mall.



There is neither vestry, parsonage-house, nor glebe, belonging to this parish, which, according to the recent estimation under the tithe Commutation act, comprises only 1600 acres of land; of which, 250 acres, forming part of West Clandon park, are tithe free by prescription. The remainder is thus appropriated, viz.—arable land, 783 acres; meadows, 85 acres; woodlands, 42 acres; commons, 390 acres.

It was first noticed by Salmon, as remarkable, that in the "List of the Gentry of Surrey," returned by the commissioners appointed to "tender the oaths," in the twelfth year of King Henry the Sixth, *seven* gentlemen from Merrow are named, but only one from Guildford, and none from Stoke." Altogether, the names amounted to one hundred and thirty-two; the gentry in question, as appears by the list inserted in Fuller's '*Worthies*,' (vol. ii. p. 366; edit. 1811,) being Thomas Hareward, Walter Broke, Thomas Palshud, Richard Combe, Richard Eton, Hugh Ashbury, and Nicholas Fitz-John, arm. This is the "more remarkable," Mr. Manning observes, "as we have no trace in records of any property belonging to any of those names. *Hareward*, or *Harward*, remained here, however, till 1636, as appears by the inscriptions in the church; and of them, Walter Harward was buried here in 1603, aged 107; and is reported to have walked, when upwards of 100, from hence to London in a day."¹⁴

OCKHAM.

This parish, which is called *Bocheham* in the Domesday book, adjoins, on the north and north-east, to Purford; on the east, to East Horsley, Wisley, and Cobham; on the south, to West Horsley and East Clandon; and on the west, to Send. Ockham, or Oakham, is supposed to have obtained its name from the flourishing Oaks abounding there; Oak-ham signifying the village of oaks; the old English word Ham being still in use in the diminutive form, Ham-let. The soil is various; in the north-western part, consisting of the light loose sand which

¹⁴ Salmon, *ANTIQUITIES OF SURREY*, p. 109.—The Commissioners were,—Henry Beaufort, bishop of Winchester, and cardinal of England; Sir Robert de Ponnyges; and John Fareby, who was twice Sheriff of Surrey in that reign, and twice a knight of the shire.

¹⁵ *HISTORY OF SURREY*, vol. iii. p. 59.—The *Guildford Race-course* on Merrow downs has been already noticed in our account of that borough, in the preceding volume;—but there seems to be an error in attributing the origin of the *King's Plate*, of one hundred guineas, to William the Third; since Manning states, that it was given "to be run for, by King George I., when he was at Lord Onslow's, at Clandon." During the last sixty years, the interest excited by these races has progressively declined, and the race-stand has been long taken down. About the middle of the last century, they are said to have been so numerous and fashionably attended, that no lodgings could be procured at Guildford, without a previous application.

extends over Bagshot heath : more to the south, the plastic clay crops out ; and this reaches to the foot of the chalk-hills. Abundance of gravel is found in various places.

The following particulars of this manor appear in the Domesday survey :—‘The same Richard [de Tonbridge] holds *Bocheham* in demesne. Ælmar held it of King Edward. It was then rated for nine hides ; now, for one hide and a half. The arable land is four carucates. One carucate is in demesne ; and seven villains and two bordars have two carucates. There is a Church, and three bondmen ; two Fisheries, worth ten-pence ; and two acres of meadow. The wood yields sixty hogs. It is worth, and always has been worth, sixty shillings.’

Richard Fitz-Gilbert, alias de Tonbridge and Clare, was one of the Norman warriors who aided Duke William in the conquest of England ; and he was rewarded by the grant of numerous manors in this and other counties. After a chivalrous life, he was slain in Wales about the year 1100 ; and his grandson, Richard, earl of Clare and Hereford, to whom this property had descended, was likewise slain by the Welsh, in 1139. Gilbert the Red, earl of Clare, Hereford, and Gloucester, the lineal descendant of the preceding earls, was one of the barons who associated with Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, in resisting the tyranny of Henry the Third ; and he commanded the second division of the confederate army in the battle of Lewes, which was fought on the 14th of May, 1264 ; when the royalists were defeated, and the king himself, with his brother Richard, king of the Romans, and his son, Prince Edward, were all made prisoners. In the following year, however, Earl Gilbert, chagrined and aggrieved at not being sufficiently rewarded by Leicester for his services, concerted the escape of the prince with Roger de Mortimer ; and having effected that object, he was the first to appear in arms on the king’s behalf. At the battle of Evesham, which took place on the 4th of August, 1265, he was entrusted with a chief command in the royal army ; and his warlike talents and bravery contributed greatly to the victory which was then obtained over the barons by Prince Edward ; and the result of which was, a complete monarchical despotism. In the succeeding reign, he stood so high in the royal favour, that after his divorce from Alice, daughter of Hugh le Brun, earl of March and Angoulesme, in 1285, Edward bestowed on him the hand of Joan d’Acre, his second daughter by Queen Eleanor. On that occasion, he surrendered the inheritance of all his castles and manors in England and Wales to King Edward, to dispose of as he pleased. The marriage took place on the 13th of April, in the above year ; when the king restored all

the earl's estates; which were now settled on the issue of the body of Joan; and in default thereof, on her heirs and assigns, in the event of her survival.¹ After the decease of the earl, on the 7th of the ides of December, 1295, (24th of Edward the First,) and on the inquisition subsequently taken, it was found that he had died seised of this manor, and that it then consisted of 'a capital messuage, 148 acres of arable land, 20 acres of meadow, 9 acres of pasture, and 1 of wood; 2 water-mills, rents of assize amounting to 32*s.* per ann., works great and small 21*s.* 10½*d.*, 3 cocks, 5 hens at Christmas, 27 eggs at Easter, pleas and perquisites of courts 3*s.*'"

This nobleman left a son and heir, Gilbert, who was then at the age of five years; but Joan of Acre, his widow, held the manor of Ockham during her life. After her decease in 1307, her son, Gilbert, earl of Gloucester, just mentioned, had livery of all his inheritance. He was killed at the battle of Bannocksburn, in 1314; and leaving no issue, his estates were divided among his three sisters. This manor fell to the share of Margaret de Clare, married to Hugh de Audley, afterwards earl of Gloucester; and their daughter and heir, Margaret, became the wife of Ralph, earl of Stafford; whose great-grandson, Humphrey, earl of Stafford, was created Duke of Buckingham, by Henry the Sixth, and was killed fighting in the cause of that monarch at Northampton, in 1460. He was succeeded by his grandson, (Humphrey, his son and heir, having been slain in battle at St. Alban's, in 1456,) Henry Stafford, duke of Buckingham; who was a most active partizan of Richard, duke of Gloucester, and contributed much to his elevation to the throne. But shortly after, he formed a conspiracy against King Richard; which being frustrated, he was taken prisoner, and executed in 1484. His estates, including the manor of Ockham, were confiscated; but his son, Edward Stafford, was restored to the title of Duke of Buckingham, and to the inheritance of the lands possessed by his father, in 1499. He fell a victim to his own ambition, or, according to some historians, to the malice of Cardinal Wolsey; and being accused of treason, was convicted, and beheaded: Ockham and his other possessions thus reverting to the crown.

Henry the Eighth made a grant in fee of the estates of Edward, late duke of Buckingham, to Sir John Bouchier, Lord Berners, who translated the "*Chronicles of Froissart*" into English. But the heirs of that nobleman do not appear to have obtained possession of this manor, which is supposed to have fallen to the king, with other estates in this county, in consequence of a debt due to him from

¹ Vide ROT. CLAUS. 18th Edw. I. m. 1, in Cedulâ; and Dugdale's BARONAGE, vol. i. pp. 114 and 115.

² ESCHETS, 24th Edw. I. n. 107.

Bourchier. Ockham was next bestowed on Henry Courteney, marquis of Exeter; who, in 1536, had a license to settle this and other manors in Surrey on his countess, Gertrude. Both the marquis and his lady were involved in a conspiracy against King Henry; for which, the former was executed, and the latter imprisoned; and their estates escheated to the crown.

On the 8th of April, 1561, Queen Elizabeth, in consideration of the sum of 437*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, granted to Anthony Crane, gent., and Elizabeth his wife, the manor and lordship of Ockham, "parcel of the possessions lately of Edward Courteney, earl of Devon, and the advowson of the rectory of Ockham, as fully as they came to the crown by the attainder of the late Marquis of Exeter, to hold to them, and to the heirs and assigns of Anthony Crane." That person, in 1566, obtained a license to alienate the manor and advowson to trustees for the benefit of John Vaughan, esq. and Lady Ann (Knivett) his wife, for their lives, with remainder to the heirs of Lady Ann.* She conveyed Ockham to trustees, to be held in fee, after her decease, by Sir Henry Weston, knt., her son by her first husband, Sir Francis Weston, (son of Sir Richard Weston, of Sutton Place, in this county,) who was one of those unfortunate persons executed in 1536, for the alleged crime of adultery with Queen Ann Boleyn. The estate was afterwards sold (in the 19th of James the First) to *Henry Weston, esq.*, then of Ockham, but of another family; whose ancestors, as appears by the Close Rolls quoted by Manning, "were owners of Papworth, or Paper Court, in the adjoining parish of Send, before the reign of Edward the Third." His descendants continued owners until the beginning of the last century; when John Weston, the then possessor, who held the appointment of receiver-general of the county, becoming in arrear to the crown, his person was arrested, and his estates were seized. Henry, his son and heir, on coming of age, in order to liberate his father, joined with him in alienating the family property; and Ockham was sold (under an act of parliament, to secure the arrears due to the crown,) to Sir Peter King; who, on the accession of George the First, had been made chief-justice of the Common Pleas. This gentleman was raised to the peerage on the 25th of May, 1725, by the title of Lord King, baron of Ockham, in Surrey.

* This lady, who was the daughter of Sir Christopher Pickering, of Killington, in Kirby Lonsdale, Westmorland, had three husbands, viz.—first, Sir Francis Weston, knt.; second, Henry Knivett, esq., afterwards knighted; and third, John Vaughan, esq. In December, 1580, (22nd of Elizabeth, this lady and Sir Henry Weston, her son and heir-apparent, entered into an agreement with some of the copyholders of this manor for enfranchising their estates; and by this, or subsequent purchases, all the copyholds have been extinguished.—Manning, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 122.

On the 1st of June following, he was appointed lord-chancellor; and from him the property has regularly descended to his lineal representative, the Earl of Lovelace, its present possessor.

This parish (as appears by a recent survey) comprises 2340 acres; nearly one-tenth of which is woodland, and a large proportion of the remainder is meadow and pasture. The Earl of Lovelace is the proprietor of the whole, except about one hundred acres, belonging to different individuals. There are two manors within the parish, both in the possession of Lord Lovelace; but manorial courts are seldom held for either.

The Farms vary in extent, from eighty to three hundred acres. The usual course of crops is the four-field shift: wheat upon a cloverley, turnips, and barley, or oats; and occasionally mangel-wurzel, beans, peas, and cabbages are grown. The Sheep kept here are chiefly of the South-down kind, but not exclusively; nor is any peculiar breed of cattle preferred. There is a good deal of game. The wells in the sandy soil, are from twelve to twenty feet in depth; and in the clay, from thirty to forty feet. There are several large ponds in the parish; one of which covers fourteen acres. Aubrey mentions purgative wells, impregnated with a mineral much like alum, at Ockham, the water of which could not be used for washing or brewing.⁴ The mineral impregnating this water must have been Sulphate of Magnesia (Epsom salt); which occurs in springs in many places in the northern part of the county. On a branch of the river Wey there is a mill for grinding corn. In the Domesday survey of Ockham, two fisheries are specified, yielding to the lord of the manor 10*l.* a year: but no mill is there mentioned.

The Living of Ockham is a rectory, in the deanery of Stoke, valued in the King's books at 11*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*; and paying 6*s.* 1*d.* for procurations and synodals. In the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, its value is stated at 10*l.* The glebe lands, which are now estimated at one hundred and twenty acres, include about twenty-three acres, and a house, near Holmbury-hill, between eight and nine miles distant, but rated with and paying taxes to Ockham.⁵ The rectorial tithes have been recently commuted. Since the purchase of the manor by Sir Peter King, the patronage of Ockham has always been vested in his family, and is now possessed by the Earl of Lovelace; but on one occasion, in 1727, after the *Rev. John Hoadly*, (brother of Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, bishop of Winchester,) who was the then rector,

⁴ NAT. HIST. AND ANTIQ. OF SURREY, vol. iii. p. 245.

⁵ Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 124.—Holmbury-hill forms part of the southern chalk-range of this county, and is reputed to be in the parish of Ockley.

had been promoted to the See of Leighton and Ferns, in Ireland, the king (George the First) presented for that turn.* The old Parsonage-house, being in a very dilapidated state, was taken down about three years ago by the Rev. Charles H. S. Weston, who built the present respectable edifice in its stead. The Registers of this parish commence with the ninth year of Queen Elizabeth, anno 1567.

Rectors in and since the year 1800.—

SAMUEL MAN GODSCHALL. Instituted in 1797.

CHARLES HENRY SAMUEL WESTON, A.M. Instituted on the 19th of September, 1821.

Ockham Church, which is dedicated to All-Saints, is scarcely one hundred yards distant from the mansion of the Earl of Lovelace, in Ockham park. Although mentioned in the Domesday book, hardly any remains of that remote age can now be traced; the present structure being partly in the decorated, and partly in the perpendicular style of pointed architecture. It is chiefly of stone; and consists of a nave and chancel; a kind of aisle on the north side, formerly called Weston's Chapel; and projecting from that, a small square building, forming the Mausoleum of the Lord-chancellor King, and the burial-place of his family. There is, also, at the west end, a massive tower, of three stories in height, embattled, and strengthened by graduated buttresses at the angles. This is partly covered with ivy; and by its combination with the other divisions of the church, and their sloping roofs of grey tile, clothed with moss and lichens, the whole forms a picturesque and interesting view.

The basement story of the tower, which is entered by a pointed-arched doorway, with a large square-headed weathering above, forms a vestibule to the church; the ceiling being perforated to admit light from the second story, which is the place where the ringers stand: the upper story contains five bells. Another pointed-arched doorway forms the entrance to the nave, which is spacious, and lit on the south side by two large and elegantly-designed windows in the florid style; the lower parts are each separated by mullions into three divisions, and the surmounting heads filled with enriched tracery, extending to the apex. The aisle is divided from the nave by two pointed arches, springing from circular piers; and the soffites have been painted with zigzag and other ornaments in the Norman style. The whole of the church includes sittings for about three hundred persons.

The ceiling of the nave is divided into panels, which were long ago painted over in lozenge-shaped compartments, "black, white, and grey"; giving it somewhat the appearance of a succession of draught

* Bishop John Hoadly was eventually raised to the archbishopric of Dublin.

boards. Recently, the chancel ceiling has been painted in a similar manner; and, also, that of the north aisle, with the addition of ornamental bosses at the intersections of the frame-work. The east and west windows of this aisle are ornamented with stained glass: that in the former, which is modern, and beautifully executed by Watson, exhibits, in eight escutcheons, the armorial bearings of the successive Lords King, from the time of the Chancellor. The small subjects in the west window, which are of ancient execution, represent the Baptism of Jesus, and the Last Supper, from the New Testament; and Moses at the Burning Bush, and Rahab and the Two Spies, from the Old Testament. Under the east window is a handsome projecting niche, in the pointed style, ornamented with tracery; and intended, possibly, as the receptacle for a statue.

There was formerly, on a grave-stone in this aisle, or rather chapel, a half-length figure, in *brass*, of a Priest, with the hands joined as in supplication, and beneath it, the following inscription:—

*Hic jacet Dⁿⁱs Walterus frilende quonda' Rector istius eccl'ie,
et factor huj's capelle, cujus a't'e p'picietur Deus.*

This memorial has been removed and placed under a window in the chancel; where, likewise, in a kind of niche formed by a circular doorway, now walled up, are two other *Brasses*, brought from grave-stones in the nave; the one, a small whole-length of a male figure, in armour, standing, with his hands clasped; the other, a female, in the dress of her time, with head-gear descending to a great length behind. These represent JOHN WESTON, esq., who died on the 1st of June, 1483,—and whose family were settled at Ockham, at least as early as the reign of Henry the Fifth; and *Margaret*, his wife, whose death occurred on January the 1st, 1475.

Against the north wall of the aisle, or Weston chapel, is an inscribed tablet of black marble, within a white border, in commemoration of HENRY WESTON, esq., who died on the 8th of July, 1638, aged sixty-three. "Hee marryed *Sara* y^e second daughter of Sir Laurence Stoughton, of Stoughton [in Stoke parish] in Surrey, knight, but dyed without issue, leveing Edward Weston, his sole brother, his heire."—Besides the above, there are two beautiful tablets of white marble on a dove-coloured ground, and nearly similar in design, in memory of the HON. GEORGE MURRAY, (brother of John, duke of Athol,) Vice-admiral of the White, who died without issue, on the 22nd of October, 1797, in the fifty-sixth year of his age; and *Wilhelmina*, his wife, the daughter of Thomas, fifth Lord King; she died in her fifty-eighth year, on the 28th of December, 1795.

Between the tablets last mentioned is a semi-circular arch, forming

the entrance to the Mausoleum of the LORD-CHANCELLOR KING. In front, it is decorated with gilt coronets and other ornaments; and the soffite and sides are panelled in white, on a blue ground; in the centre of each panel is a finely-sculptured boss. The monument of the Chancellor, which was executed by the celebrated sculptor, Rysbrach, is one of the most masterly compositions extant of this kind. It exhibits full-sized statues, in white marble, of his lordship and his wife, "in their habits as they lived"; the former being in his official robes and full-bottom wig, (with the mace and seals at his feet); and his lady, in the dress of the early part of the last century. They are both represented sitting, in thoughtful positions; the lady reposing her left arm upon an urn, which stands between them; and the Chancellor reclining his head on his right hand, the elbow resting on the urn; in his left hand is a vellum roll. These figures are placed on an advanced pedestal; the back-ground of the monument being a kind of truncated pyramid, with palm-branches, surmounted by a cornice and flaming urn: there are, also, flaming urns at the sides. Under the cornice is a shield with the following arms:—

Sab. Three Spears' Heads, Arg. embrued Gu.; on a Chief, Or, as many Battle-axes, Az.; King.—Impaling Sab. Three Spears' Heads, Arg. embrued Gu., for *Seys*.

On the urn are these words:—

DEPOSITUM PETRI DOMINI KING, BARONIS DE OCKHAM.

On the front of the pedestal is this inscription; partly arranged in a double column:—

He was born in the City of Exeter, of worthy and substantial parents,
but with a Genius superior to his Birth.

By his Industry, Prudence, Learning, and Virtue,
he raised himself to the highest Character and Reputation,
and to the highest Posts and Dignities.

He applied himself to his Studies in the Middle Temple;
and, to an exact and complete Knowledge in all parts and history of the Law,
added the most extensive Learning, Theological and Civil.

He was chosen a Member of the House of Commons in the year 1699;

Recorder of the City of London in the year 1708;

made Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1714, on the Accession of King George I.

Created LORD KING, BARON OF OCKHAM,

and raised to the post and dignity of *Lord High-Chancellor* of Great Britain, 1725;

under the laborious Fatigues of which weighty place

sinking into a paralytic Disease, he resigned it November 19, 1733.

And dyed July 22, 1734, aged 65.

A FRIEND TO TRUE RELIGION AND LIBERTY.

He married ANNE, daughter of Richard Seys, of Boverton in Glamorganshire, Esquire; with whom he lived to the day of his Death in perfect Love and Happiness; and left issue four sons, *John*, now Lord King; *Peter*, *William*, and *Thomas*; and two daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Anne*.

This monument and mausoleum have been recently cleansed, and the latter much enriched. The effect of the whole, when viewed from the sombre church, is very striking and resplendent. Another memorial has been erected here, for the late Lord King, the father of the present Earl of Lovelace: this consists of a fine Bust, by Westmacott, in white marble, standing on an upright pedestal, which is thus inscribed:—

PETER, LORD KING,
Born August 31st, 1776.
Married *Hester*, Daughter of Earl Fortescue.
Died June 4th, 1833.
Pure and Exalted in Character;
Cheerful and Affectionate in Disposition;
Noble, Virtuous, and Benevolent,
He was the Delight of all who knew him.
Just and Original in his Views,
Able and Consistent in support of them,
He enlarged the Knowledge
and promoted the Welfare
of his great and free Country.

To Him so deservedly loved, this Marble is inscribed
by Her who best knew his Worth, and most deeply feels his Loss.

The LORD-CHANCELLOR KING was the son and heir of Mr. Jerome King, an affluent tradesman of Exeter, descended (as Collins states, on the authority of Peter, the third Lord King,) from a genteel family in Somersetshire. He was born in 1669; and being designed by his father for his own trade, he received a suitable education, and was for some years employed in business. But his native abilities, and strong inclination for study, enabled him to surmount the difficulties of his situation; and by his own application, he obtained such a knowledge of literature as attracted the notice of his relative, the celebrated John Locke, author of the “*Essay on the Human Understanding*”; through whose advice he became a student at the University of Leyden. He seems to have first distinguished himself by the publication of “*An Enquiry into the Constitution, &c. of the Primitive Church*,” in 1691; which was designed as a vindication of the principles of the Protestant Dissenters from the Church of England; and gave rise to a controversy, that was carried on for several years, through the press.

After his return from Leyden, Mr. King entered as a student in the Inner Temple; and being called in due course to the bar, he soon obtained high reputation as a lawyer. In 1699, he was chosen a member of parliament for the borough of Bere Alston, in his native county; and he retained his seat for that place during the remainder

of the reign of William the Third, and in all the parliaments summoned by Queen Anne. In 1709, he was one of the managers of the proceedings of the House of Commons against the noted Dr. Sacheverell; and three years afterwards, he acted gratuitously as counsel for Whiston, on his trial for heresy, before the court of Delegates. After having been recorder of London, he was, on the accession of George I., appointed chief-justice of the Common Pleas, and a member of the Privy-council; and in 1725, he was raised to the peerage, and made lord-chancellor, in the place of the Earl of Macclesfield, who had been deprived of the great-seal, for selling the office of master in Chancery. In 1725, and again in 1727, Lord King was nominated one of the Lords Justices for the administration of government during his Majesty's visits to Hanover. He held the office of chancellor till 1733; when he resigned it on account of ill health, and obtained a pension of 6000*l.* a year, which he did not long enjoy, as his death took place in July, 1734. His lordship's devotion to the duties of his profession did not prevent him from prosecuting his researches concerning divinity and ecclesiastical history, which appear to have been his favourite studies. Besides a second part of his "Enquiry concerning the Primitive Church," he published "The History of the Apostles' Creed, with Critical Observations on its several Articles," 1702; and on this work his literary reputation principally depends.*

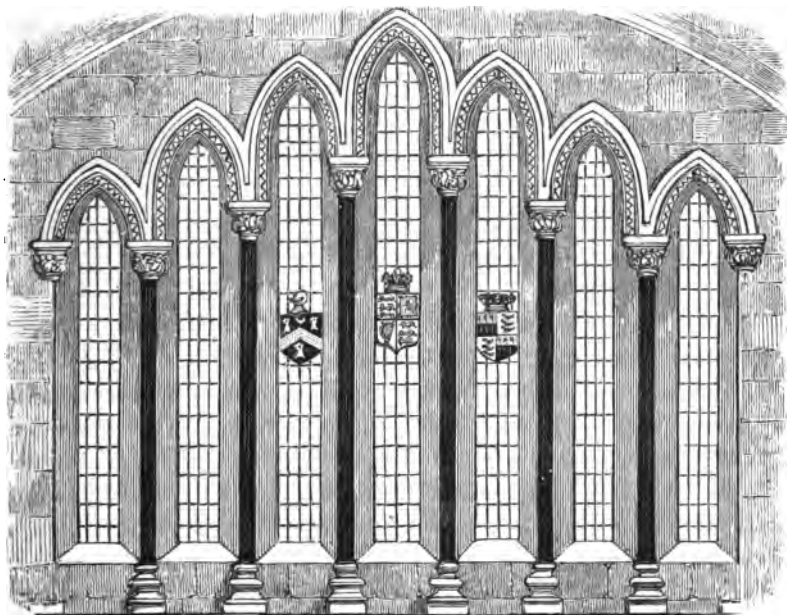
At the west end of the nave is a large gallery; in front of which is a representation of the royal arms, &c., as they appear on the bag containing the official seals of the lord-chancellor.

The pews, pulpit, and reading-desk, are of oak: some of the pews are ancient, but all are in good repair. The nave is separated from the chancel by a pointed arch; and on the south side of the chancel are considerable remains of three ancient stalls, of similar description to those in our collegiate churches.

The east window of the chancel, which is a very curious and, possibly, unique specimen of the lancet-head arrangement, may, with much probability, be referred to the latter part of the thirteenth century. It is a complete architectural gem; consisting of seven lancet-shaped lights, decreasing in height from the centre, and being separated from each other by slender columns of black Sussex marble; the capitals of which are diversified by sculptured foliage, all varying in design, and cleverly executed. There is no surmounting arch, as in other examples of this kind; nor is the writer acquainted with

* Collins, *PEERAGE*, 5th edit., 1779, vol. vii.: and *BIOGRAPHIA BRITANNICA*, 1757, vol. iv.

any window wrought in a similar style, that contains more than five divisions,—as at Oundle, in Northamptonshire, and a few other places. The royal arms of the British crown, in stained glass, were a few years ago placed in the central light; and in the adjoining divisions the arms of the Earl of Lovelace, viz.—*King*, quartering Or, three Martlets in pale, ppr. *Troye*; and of the Rector of Ockham, the Rev. Chas. H. S. Weston, (as described before,) with a Crescent for difference, as a younger brother.*



EAST WINDOW OF OCKHAM CHURCH.

Under a pediment, on the north side of the chancel, is a mural tablet of black marble, commemorative of the Rev. NICHOLAS BRADSHAW, B.D. (who was rector of this parish upwards of forty-eight years), and *Margaret*, his wife, sole daughter of George Cromer, citizen of London. The former died on the 15th of January, 1654, in the eightieth year of his age; and the latter, in April, 1648.

* The above shields of arms, together with the modern stained glass, in the north aisle, were executed and put up at the expense of Lord Lovelace in 1834-5; at which time the whole of the church was re-coloured (by license), and the surface of the church-yard lowered about eighteen inches; but it is still much higher than the floor of the church. The ancient stained glass in the north aisle, which was put up about the same time, was purchased by his lordship at various shops, and is supposed to be from the Low Countries.

They had issue twelve sons and six daughters; whose respective names are inscribed at the sides of the tablet.

Near the church, on the south side, is an old and much-broken tomb-stone, whereon was the following inscription, (great part of which is yet legible,) in memory of Mr. JOHN SPONG, a carpenter of Ockham, who died on the 17th of November, 1736, aged sixty years. It was written by Daniel Wray, esq. F.R.S.; and although composed in a strain of levity foreign to serious reflection, is not altogether undeserving of record:—

Who many a sturdy Oak has laid along,
Fell'd by Death's surer hatchet here lies SPONG.
Posts oft he made, yet ne'er a *Place* could get,
And liv'd by *Railing* tho' he was no *Wit*.
Old Saws he had, altho' no *Antiquarian*,
And *Stiles* corrected, yet was no *Grammarian*.
Long liv'd he OCKHAM's Premier Architect,—
And lasting as his fame, a tomb t' erect
In vain we seek an Artist such as He
Whose *Pales* and *Gates* are for Eternity.
So here he rests from all Life's toils & follies :—
Oh spare, kind Heaven! his fellow lab'rer *Hollis*.*

OCKHAM PARK, the seat of William, eighth Lord King, now Earl of Lovelace, was conveyed with the manor, as already stated, from the family of the Westons of Sutton Place, to the Westons of Ockham, in the reign of James the First. Henry Weston, esq., the first of the latter family who possessed this estate, erected the more ancient parts of the present mansion; and on the inquisition taken after his sudden decease in July, 1638, (when returning from the assizes,) it was found that he died seised “of the site and demesne lands of the manor of Ockham; the water-mills, called Ockham mills, to the said manor belonging; and the advowson of the parish church;—whereof, the capital messuage called Ockham Court, with the advowson and mills, and such part of the demesnes as were assigned to Sarah Weston, relict of the said Henry, were worth by the year 12*l*.; the residue of the manors and demesnes, 40*s*.” Besides the above, he had two messuages, gardens, orchards, thirty acres of [arable] land, twenty of pasture, and four of wood, in Ockham; late belonging to the priory of Newark, &c.; and late, by act of parliament, granted to Cardinal Reginald Pole.”

The Lord-chancellor King, by whom the whole of this property was purchased in the reign of Queen Anne, and who died in 1734, had four surviving sons; all of whom became the successive inheritors

* Hollis was the name of a bricklayer of Ockham, cotemporary with Spong.

¹⁰ *INQUIS.* P. M. 20th Nov., 14th Charles I.

of his peerage within the short space of thirty-five years. Thomas, fifth Lord King, married Wilhelmina Catharina, the daughter of John Troye, of Brabant; and on his decease in April, 1779, he was succeeded by Peter, his eldest son, born at the Hague in October, 1736. On the death of the latter, in November, 1793, Peter, his eldest son, (the late Lord King,) by Charlotte, daughter of Edward Tredcroft, esq. of Horsham, became his successor. That nobleman, who was educated at Cambridge, and who married the lady Hester Fortescue, daughter of the late Earl Fortescue, is advantageously known to the public by the independence of his conduct in parliament; and particularly in respect to the Bank Restriction act, in 1803. He, also, strenuously opposed (and was subjected to much party odium in consequence) the attempted ministerial delusion, that bank-notes and gold were of equal value. In 1829, Lord King published a very interesting "*Life of John Locke, with Extracts from his Correspondence, &c.*" in quarto; and in the following year, a second edition appeared, in octavo, with additional historical documents from the note-books of his ancestor, the Lord-chancellor King. On his decease in June, 1833, William, his eldest son, (born in 1805,) succeeded to the inheritance and title; since which, he has received an accession of honours from her present Majesty, Victoria; by whom, on the 28th of June, 1838, (on the occasion of the coronation,) he was created Viscount Ockham, and Earl of Lovelace. In July, 1835, his lordship married the Hon. Augusta-Ada, Noel-Byron," only daughter of the poet Byron; by whom he has issue. This nobleman is lord-lieutenant of Surrey; and likewise, the lieutenant-colonel commandant of the Surrey Yeomanry Cavalry.

There are two entrances to Ockham Park; the one, from the Guildford road, near Ripley; the other, from the Ockham road; and a handsome Lodge, in the Swiss style, is attached to each entrance. That from the Guildford road is through splendid iron-gates, swinging on highly-wrought piers, on which are cast shields of the family arms in bold relief. On the Ockham side, the park wall forms a large crescent, terminating towards the south, in two massive piers, ornamented with rustic work, and surmounted by sculptured mastiffs in stone, the supporters of his lordship's arms.

The mansion, which is situated in the most secluded part of the demesne, and almost surrounded by trees, is a large irregular pile; the original building having been much altered by the Lord-chancellor

¹¹ The Dowager Lady Byron, mother of the Countess of Lovelace, is one of the co-heirs of the Barony of Wentworth, now in abeyance; and a representative, lineally, of the Barony of Lovelace, which was created in 1627, and became extinct in 1736.

King; and still more completely Italianized by the late Lord King. The principal front consists of a centre and wings; the roofing of which projects considerably over the exterior walls. In each wing is a bay window of two stories, admitting light both to the ground story and the first floor. On the garden side are two large projecting chimney stacks; between which are two ranges of oblong and square windows, giving light to the middle and upper stories. Its interior is splendidly fitted up; and the hall contains some fine Grecian statues and Roman busts. The library, which is filled with choice literature, includes upwards of ten thousand volumes; among which are the books and papers bequeathed by the celebrated John Locke to his nephew, the Lord-chancellor King. The manuscripts, which are preserved in the same scrutoire wherein they had been deposited by their author, consist of the originals of many of his printed works, and of some which were never published; of his very extensive correspondence with his friends, both in England and abroad; of a journal, which he kept during his travels in France and Holland; of his common-place books; and of many miscellaneous papers."

The pleasure grounds, gardens, and shrubberies, are of considerable extent, and have been much admired by the lovers of the Italian style. The entrance from the park is under three enriched arches; and the large piers at the angles of the wall are surmounted by handsome vases. The walls are pierced, at intervals, and in place of balusters, are ornamented with ranges of semi-circular open work. In the park is a long sheet of water, supplied by one of the rivulets which flow into the river Wey. There are many noble oaks on this estate, together with very large chestnut and fir trees: the elm, acacia, almost all the pine tribe, beech, sycamore, lime, and walnut, also flourish here. The circuit of the park, which includes some very beautiful scenery, is about two miles and a half in extent. About half a mile south of the mansion-house, a range of farm buildings has been recently erected; by the situation, and style of which (the Swiss), an agreeable architectural effect is produced.

Ockham has obtained celebrity from having been the birth-place of three eminent Divines of the same name, viz., Nicholas de Ockham, John de Ockham, and William de Ockham; but whether they were related to each other, or not, is unknown. NICHOLAS DE OCKHAM, who flourished about 1320, (temp. Edward II.) was bred a Franciscan at Oxford, and is highly praised for his learning by the writers of his own order. He became the eighteenth public lecturer in the schools attached to the house of Grey Friars in that University; and was

¹² See *LIFE OF JOHN LOCKE*, by Lord King;—Preface.

much beloved by his conventual brethren. Besides his Commentaries on Lombard (Peter), he wrote on astrology and other branches of scholastic literature.—JOHN DE OCKHAM, who was living in 1344, (temp. Edward III.) is noticed by Pulton, in his ‘Collection of the Antiquities of the English Franciscans,’ as a great divine; and very learned in the laws, both canon and civil. He, also, ascribes to him a work intituled, “A Directory of the Laws of Equity.”

WILLIAM DE OCCAM, or OCKHAM, was, according to Wood, a fellow of Merton college, Oxford, in the thirteenth century; and became “a renowned teacher of the scholastic doctrine at that University.”¹³ He was collated by Bishop d’Alderby to the prebend of Bedford Major, in the diocese of Lincoln, in 1302; and in 1305, he accepted the arch-deaconry of Stow, which he had refused a few years previously. He had been a pupil of the famous Doctor Duns Scotus, founder of the metaphysical sect of the Realists; and Occam dissenting from the principles of his master, gave rise to the sect called Nominalists.¹⁴ His learning and skill as a disputant procured him the title of the Invincible Doctor. He was chosen Provincial of the Friars Minors

¹³ Pointer, when speaking of *Merton College*, relates the following anecdote:—“One particular ancient custom belonging to this college (now out of use) was their *Black-night*. It had been a custom formerly for the Dean of the College to keep the Bachelor Fellows, at disputation in the Hall, sometimes till late at night, and then to give them a Black-night, as they called it. The reason of which was this: among many other famous scholars of this college, there were two great Logicians; the one Johannes Duns Scotus, called *Doctor Subtilis*, Fellow of the College, and Father of the Sect of the ‘Realists;’ and his scholar, Gulielmus Occam, called *Doctor Invincibilis*, of the same house, and Father of the Sect of the ‘Nominalists.’ Betwixt them there falling out a hot dispute one Disputation night, Scotus being then Dean of the College, and Occam a Bachelor Fellow therein, though the latter got the better in the contest, yet being but an inferior, at parting he submitted himself, with the rest of the Bachelors, to the Dean, in this form:—‘Domine, quid faciemus?’ i.e. ‘Sir, what is your pleasure?’ as it were begging punishment for their boldness in arguing: to whom Scotus returned this answer:—‘Ite, et facite quid vultis;’ i.e. ‘Begone, and do what you will.’ Hereupon, away they went, and broke open the Buttery and Kitchen doors, and seized all the provisions they could lay their hands on; called their companions out of their beds, and made a merry bout on’t that night. This gave occasion for observing the same diversion several times afterwards, whenever the Dean kept the Bachelor Fellows at Disputations till twelve at Night. The last Black-night was about the year 1686.”—Vide OXONIENSIS ACADEMIA: or, the Antiquities and Curiosities of the University of Oxford. By John Pointer, M.A.; 1749; 12mo.; pp. 17, 18.

¹⁴ Fuller says, (WORTHIES, vol. ii. p. 362, edit. 1811,) Occam served Scotus “as Aristotle did his master Plato, disproving his principles, and first setting on foot a new sort of sophistry. Then it was hard to hear anything in the Schooles for the high railing betwixt the

Reals, headed by John Duns
Scotus; and

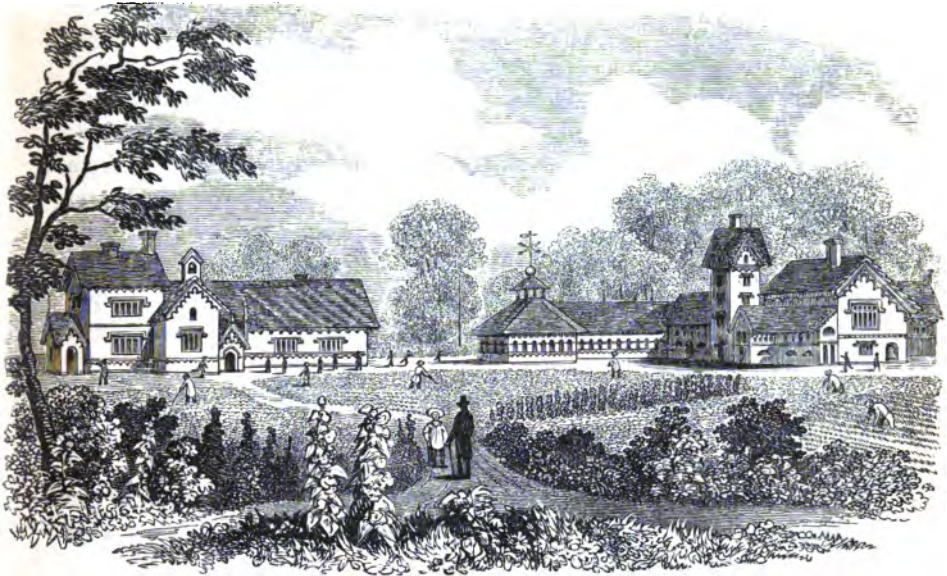
Nominals, fighting under their
General Ockham.

neither of them conducing much to the advance of Religion.”

in England; and subsequently, Diffinitor of the whole order of Franciscans. In this character, at a general chapter of the Order at Perugia in Tuscany, in 1322, he distinguished himself by maintaining, in opposition to the Pope, (John XXII.) that Christ and his Apostles, (like the Mendicant Friars,) had no property; and the doctrine of poverty being condemned as heretical, he wrote in defence of it, asserting the papal decree to be heretical. Being on this account forced to flee from Avignon, in 1328, he found an asylum at the court of the Emperor Lewis, of Bavaria; and refusing to return when summoned, he was excommunicated in 1329. His patron, Lewis, was similarly situated; and the Invincible Doctor is reported to have said to him—"Oh Emperor, defend me with thy sword, and I will defend thee with my pen." However, (according to Luke Wadding, in his '*Historia Ordinum Franciscanorum*,') Occam at last relented, made submission to the pope, and was absolved. He died at Munich in Bavaria, on the 7th of April, 1347; and was interred in the convent of his order in that city. It is said, that Occam was the only schoolman of whom Luther had a good opinion, or whose writings he kept in his library." His works in defence of the Emperor have been collected by Goldast in his "*Monarchia Sancti Romani Imperii*." Brown has published others in the Appendix to his "*Fasciculus Rerum Expetendarum*." And among the latter is a curious tract, intitled "*Defensorium adversus Errores Papæ Johannis XXII.*"

THE OCKHAM SCHOOLS.—These schools were established by the Earl of Lovelace about six years ago, on the plan of that of Emanuel Fellenburg, of Hoffwyll in Switzerland. They were intended for the instruction of the poorer classes of the neighbourhood; and are now attended by about sixty boys; from forty to fifty girls; and from thirty to forty younger children, the latter being called the Infant school. The buildings, which were erected according to the Swiss plan, in the year 1836, and have, externally, a very neat and pleasing appearance, include spacious school-rooms, commodiously fitted up for the tuition of each division of pupils, separately. The teachers, independent of their salaries, have large dwelling-houses, with gardens attached, and meadow ground for a cow. In the master's dwelling there is extra accommodation for about twenty boarders, with every requisite for such an establishment.

¹⁵ In Manning and Bray's *SURREY*, (vol. iii. p. 128,) it is stated, that Occham "was bred up under John Erigona, commonly called Scotus, or Duns Scotus." This is a double mistake.—Erigona may be an error of the press, for Erigena; but Johannes Scotus Erigena was a theological writer of the ninth century; and Johannes Duns Scotus, with whom he is here confounded, and who was the tutor of Occham, died in the early part of the fourteenth century.



SCHOOLS AT OCKHAM.

The system of instruction pursued in the boys' school is a combination of the Scottish training with that followed at the Battersea Normal school, near London;—it being the object of the patron, to enable those whose parents cannot allow them to continue long at school, an opportunity to acquire a plain, yet sound, elementary and religious education; whilst those who can remain a longer time, in a first class, may acquire a knowledge of the rudimentary principles of grammar, English composition, simple mathematics, linear drawing, history, geography, and the theory and practice of music; together with some instruction in natural philosophy, in a short course with the boarders. There is, likewise, a class on Wednesday evenings, for all those who please to avail themselves of the opportunity, for improving in reading, writing, ciphering, and music; and on Sunday evenings, a class (which is well attended by young and old) is kept up, for examination on the truths of Scripture.

Lord Lovelace, wishing to afford the youth attending this school the means for improving their corporeal as well as intellectual faculties, has added a Gymnasium, for the development of muscular power; a printing press; and small workshops, furnished with carpenters', turners', basket-makers', and other tools;—not so much for the purpose of instructing the boys in mechanical arts, as with the view of affording them opportunity to manifest their respective capabilities,

and induce them to employ their hours of relaxation from study in acquiring habits of industry and usefulness. The boys take great pleasure in printing; and they have gained some knowledge of carpenters' work, and gardening. It is a rule of the school, that they should devote an hour and a half, daily, to the general improvement of the institution; and this portion of time is usually spent by them in trenching, weeding, and keeping in neat order the flower-plots and little nursery-ground belonging to the establishment. Another hour is commonly thus employed, before going home, in their own gardens; one-sixteenth of an acre being let, at a moderate rent, to every boy that requests it, with an intimation that they should keep accounts of expenses and products.

Near the Schools, though in no way connected with them, Lord Lovelace has allocated a few acres of land for the use of agricultural labourers; to whom they are let at very low rents. These pieces of ground are well cultivated, and are productive of great benefit to the tenants. Every year, his lordship gives certain prizes for the best kept of these plots, or holdings.¹⁶

SEND, WITH RIPLEY.

The parish of Send is bounded on the north by Pirford and Woking; on the east, by Ockham; on the south, by East Clandon and West Horsley; and on the west, by Worplesdon. Its meadows, on parts of the western and northern sides, are bordered by the meandering stream of the river Wey; by which, indeed, they are occasionally overflowed. The soil in general is sandy, except in the southern part of the parish, where the land is heaviest. In the population returns of 1831, Send is stated to contain 5680 acres; of which, the commons and common fields, containing about 600, were inclosed under the provisions of an act of parliament passed in 1803. Under that act, the new inclosures were exempted from all tithes; and in lieu thereof, twenty-three acres were added to the glebe land of the vicar. The allotment to the then Earl of Onslow, as lord of the manor and lay-impropriator, was about fifty acres on Send heath, and one hundred acres on Burnt common.

This place is styled *Sande* in the Domesday book, in which it is thus described:—"Alured of Merleberge holds of the King, Sande; and Rainald holds it of him. Carlo held it in the time of King Edward. Then and now it was assessed at twenty hides. There are

¹⁶ The superintendence of the Ockham Schools up to the commencement of the year 1841, was under Mr. J. H. Wright; but they have since been directed by Mr. J. M'Pherson; to whose obliging communications we are indebted for the substance of this article.

10 carucates of arable land. Two carucates are in demesne, and eight bondmen; and there are fourteen villains, and ten bordars, with 6 carucates. There is a mill, yielding 21 shillings and 6 pence; a church; and five fisheries, producing 54 pence. There are 84 acres of meadow; and a wood, which yields one hundred and sixty swine. One Walter holds a hide and a half of the land; and Herbert, nine hides of the land in the tenure of the villains. Of this, 2 carucates are in demesne, with seven bondmen, and one villain, and sixteen bordars: and there is a mill, yielding 2 shillings. The whole manor, in the time of King Edward, was worth twenty pounds; now, the demesne (or lordship) is valued at ten pounds; and the other portion of the manor, at one hundred and ten shillings.

The parish of Send comprises three manors, namely,—Send, with Ripley; Dedswell, or Deudeswell; and Papworth, or Paperworth.

MANOR OF SEND.

In the reign of King John, this manor belonged to Robert de Tregoz, whose family held lands in Herefordshire, from the time of the Norman Conquest, and who, by a deed without date, confirmed the grants made to the priory of Newark, in this parish, by its founders, Ruald de Calva, and his wife, Beatrice de Sandes. His descendant, John de Tregoz, appears to have held the whole lordship, subject to the dower of his mother Julyan, as late as the 19th of Edward the First, anno 1291; and Robert de Lodeham, or Ludeham, held this manor of Tregoz, by the service of attending, annually, the guard of his castle of Ewyas Harold, in the county of Hereford, either in person or by substitute, with a horse properly accoutred; which service was valued at 13*s.* 4*d.* a year. Ruald Maubanke held one knight's fee in Sende, of Robert de Lodeham, as mesne lord; and at his death, left the estate to his three daughters and co-heiresses; who appear to have been respectively the wives of John le Blunde, John de Deudeswell, and Thomas de Sende.

Alice, the wife of Thomas de Sende, jointly with her husband, granted her share of the property, consisting of one messuage, one carucate of [arable] land, a water-mill, twenty acres of meadow, twenty acres of wood, and 30*s.* rent, in Sende, to the Prior and Convent of Newark.¹ In 1291, an inquisition was instituted, whether it would be to the prejudice of the king, as lord-paramount of the fee, if Tregoz should grant the homage and service of Lodeham; and the homage and service of the heirs of Maubanke, the tenant of Lodeham as mesne lord; and if Thomas de Sende and his wife, the usufructuary

¹ Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 107.

tenants, should grant their interest in the estate to the Priory. The jury returned, that the relative rights of the parties were as had been stated, and that the grant might be made without prejudice to the king, unless the heir of John de Tregoz should be the king's ward, and his estate, consequently, revert to the custody of the crown during his minority. Within a few years afterwards, Thomas and Alicia de Sende appear to have been wholly, or partly, dispossessed of their estate; for, from a record of proceedings in the court of Chancery, we learn, that in the 27th of Edward the First, (1299-1300,) Symon Pypard and Dionisia his wife recovered seisin of one messuage, and twelve pence rent, with appurtenances, in Sende and Rippele, against Thomas de Sende and his wife, Walter (prior of Newark), Walter le Bel, and Richard le Wariner. And the same Simon and Dionisia recovered seisin against De Sende and his wife, of two messuages, with appurtenances, in Sende. In the escheats of the same year it is stated, that John de Deudeswell held one-third part of two knights' fees, in Send; Simon Pypard, one-third; and Walter Maubank, one-third;—that John de Tregoz, deceased, had held the two knights' fees *in capite*, which, on his death, had been seized by the officers of the crown. This John de Tregoz was summoned to parliament, as a baron, in the 25th and 27th of Edward the First; in which last year, he died seised of lands in Herefordshire, Wilts, and other counties, besides Surrey; leaving John, son of Roger de la Warre, by Clarice his elder daughter, and Sibill, his younger daughter, the wife of William de Grandison, his next heirs.

The superiority of the manor of Send then became vested in the family of De la Warre; yet a share of it was certainly held by the fraternity of Newark; for in the 32nd of Edward the Third, (1359,) on an inquisition relative to a grant of lands to them from John Messenger, it was stated that the prior and Roger de la Warre were mesne-lords of the manor between the king and Messenger. From the escheats of the 22nd of Richard the Second, it appears that John de la Warre, knt., and his wife, Elizabeth, held rent from the manor of Send.

After the suppression of monastic institutions, the estate here of the prior of Newark devolved on the crown; and Henry the Eighth, by letters patent dated July the 1st, 1544, granted it to Sir Anthony Browne, K.G., by the name of the manor of Send and Jury, with the rectory inappropriate, and the advowson of the vicarage; a farm called the Chapelry of Rippeley; the site, farm, and hereditaments in the manor of Send, called Send Barnes, late parcel of the said monastery, with the stock and crops on the farm, and other property, to hold to

Sir Anthony Browne and his heirs in socage; paying to the crown a rent of 7*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*,—to the curate of Ripley a stipend of 6*l.* a year; to repair bridges in Send and Ripley, 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* annually; and an annuity, for life, of forty shillings to Thomas Rayle, the bailiff. Anthony Browne, the son and heir of the grantee, was raised to the peerage, as Viscount Montacute; and his descendants held the estate until the reign of Queen Anne; when it was vested, under the authority of an act of the legislature, in the Hon. Henry Arundell and his heirs, in trust, for payment of debts.² It afterwards passed, by purchase, into the possession of the Onslow family; and was similarly transferred, in the year 1785, to that of Lord Lovelace, the present owner.

Manor of DEDSWELL, in Send.

It has been mentioned above, that John de Deudeswell held a third part of two knights' fees in Send, in right of his wife, a daughter and co-heiress of Ruald Maubanke; and the estate thus acquired, doubtless, took the name of the proprietor; and at length was considered as a distinct manor. Thomas Weston, of Albury, who was living in the early part of the reign of Edward the Third, married Joan, the daughter and heir of John de Deudeswell. From the escheats of the 36th of that king's reign, it appears that Margery, the wife of William de Weston, held land in Send, and also Papworth, and Weston in Albury.³

On the 20th of May, second of Richard the Third, William Swan, (a trustee,) executed a conveyance to William Weston, esq., and his heirs, of the manor of Dedswell, together with those of Puttenham, Bramlegh, and Weston, late the possessions of William Weston, of Hynedale, and Joan his wife, or of their son, John Weston. William Weston, to whom this estate was thus conveyed, died in 1485, without issue, leaving two sisters his co-heiresses,—Margaret, who became the wife of William Welles, and afterwards of William Apsley; and Joan, the wife of Thomas Pope.⁴

PAPWORTH, in Send.

This manor, likewise called *Pappesworth*, and *Paperworth*, belonged to William de Weston in 1332, as appears from a grant of that date, made by Roger de Eynham, prior of Newark, to William, son of William de Weston, lord of the manor of Papworth, that he, his heirs, and assigns, should receive, on account of a tenement called Hullond, a pair of gilt spurs or sixpence, yearly, at the feast of St. James; and

² Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. iii. pp. 107, 108.

³ CALEND. INQUISIT. post Mortem. vol. ii. p. 256.

⁴ Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 108.

on account of a field called Stoughton-ryde, eight shillings, annually, and double that rent, as a relief, on the death, deposition, or *amotion*, [removal] of any prior. This William de Weston, in 1331, had procured from the Bishop of Winchester a license to have a chapel in Send, Albury, and Clandon, for seven years.

The manor was held by the Westons till the reign of Henry the Sixth; when Ann, the daughter and co-heir of John Weston, of Weston, who died in 1431, transferred it by marriage to the family of Slyfelde. Her husband, Thomas Slyfelde, of Slyfelde in Great Bookham, conveyed it to Richard Lowcock and others, as trustees; and in 1507, Lowcock, then the sole survivor in trust, conveyed the estate to Henry, the son of Thomas Slyfelde. It at length became the property of Edmund Slyfelde; who about 1612, sold it to Henry Weston, sen., of Ockham; whose great-nephew and heir, of the same name, dying without issue July the 8th, 1638, was succeeded by his brother, Edward Weston, D.D.; whose grandson sold it, (together with the Ockham estate,) to Sir Peter King, afterwards Lord-chancellor; one of whose descendants, namely, Peter, sixth Lord King, exchanged with the Earl of Onslow the manor of Paperworth for that of Wisley, in the year 1783.

The Living of Send is a vicarage, in the deanery of Stoke; rated in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas at 12*l.*; and according to the valuation in the King's books, at 9*l.* 0*s.* 2½*d.*; paying for procurations and synodals, 2*s.* 1*d.* There is a small but pleasant vicarage-house near the church, connected with an orchard, garden, and about two acres of pasture land. The glebe lands, altogether, amount to about thirty-seven acres; of which, five acres and a half lie in the common mead, called Searle's Mead, belonging to this parish. The Earl of Onslow is patron and lay-impropriator: in which latter character, he repairs the chancel. The present Register, which commences with the year 1654, includes some entries of marriages by John Pitson and Lionel Rawlins, esqrs., Justices of the peace, during the interregnum.

Vicar of Send in and since 1800.—

GEORGE WALTON ONSLOW, A.M. Instituted on the 9th of August, 1792: resigned, on taking *Wisley cum Purford* in July, 1806; but again presented, (by his relative, George, late earl of Onslow,) and instituted on the 26th of August, 1806.

Send is a long and scattered village, situated between the Wey navigation and the high road leading from Guildford to Ripley. The surrounding meadows are not unfrequently overflowed in wet seasons, a circumstance by no means detrimental to their general fertility.

Send Church, which is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and western tower, embattled; the entrance to the former being from the south porch. It is chiefly built with rough stones and rubble-work, plastered over; but the whole is in good condition. The interior has a singular appearance, from the great width of the nave, which is thirty-six feet; and there is a considerable space between the seats, which are all open: its length is forty-six feet. The chancel is nearly a square; measuring about twenty-five feet by twenty-two. Some remains of stained glass, but not sufficient to indicate what the subjects originally were, still remain in the east window, which is of the pointed form, and consists of three cinquefoil-headed lights, and a large circle in the heading. On the north side is a piscina. The church is paved throughout with red tile. Among the sepulchral memorials, (which are not of particular import,) are inscriptions for "*Laurence Slyfield*, Gent., and *Alys h' wife*,"—the former of whom died in November, 1521; "*Sr Thomas Marteyn*, late Vicar of Sande," ob. 1533; and for several members of the *Onslows*, of Ripley, who have a vault in the churchyard, surrounded by an iron-railing. There is, also, in the churchyard, inclosed by iron-rails, a handsome sarcophagus in commemoration of "*Lieut. Gen. WILLIAM EVELYN*, Colonel of the 29th Regiment of Foot, fourth son of Sir John Evelyn, Bart. of Wotton, in this county. He sat two Sessions in Parliament for Helston in the county of Cornwall, by the friendship of Lord Godolphin, and departed this life, looking forward to, and trusting in, a better, the 13th day of August, 1783, aged 60 years." The Evelyn *Arms*, and motto (*Meliora Retinete*), are sculptured at the west end. Twenty shillings per annum were bequeathed by the deceased, to repair this monument, when necessary; and when not, to be distributed to the poor of Send, yearly, on Christmas day.—Of the few other charities connected with this parish, *William Boughton* gave forty shillings a year, payable from the rental of a house called *Keep House*, for ever; *Mr. Alderman Smith*, eight pounds yearly, from the rents of his estate at Warbleton in Sussex; *Dame Anne Haynes*, widow, three hundred pounds, "towards putting and placing out poor men's children, apprentices"; and *Mrs. Legat*, two hundred pounds, the interest to be given to poor widows not receiving alms.

Near the church is SEND GROVE, or *Grove House*, as sometimes called, the pleasant residence of F. N. Balmaine, esq. The house was erected, and the grounds laid out, by the late Lieut.-Gen. Wm. Evelyn, (whose monument has been noticed above,) who resided here until his decease in 1783. The estate was afterwards purchased by

Rear-adm. Sir Francis Samuel Drake, bart., who, whilst under the command of Adm. Rodney, led the British fleet into action on the memorable 12th of April, 1782, when a glorious victory was obtained over the Count de Grasse in the West Indies. Adm. Drake was a descendant of the famous Sir Francis Drake, of Queen Elizabeth's reign. He was twice married; but dying without issue in 1789, he bequeathed this property to his second wife, Pooley, the daughter of Colonel George Onslow, M.P., and sister to the present vicar of Send, for life. She married, secondly, Mr. Arthur Onslow, serjeant-at-law, of the Onslows of Salop; who, whilst a resident here, was four times a parliamentary representative for the borough of Guildford, in this county.—The mansion, which is a handsome building, consisting of a centre with dwarf wings, has been modernized, and stuccoed over to resemble stone. The grounds, being only separated from Sutton park by the meandering course of the river Wey, have an appearance of great extent: they are judiciously laid out, and well planted.

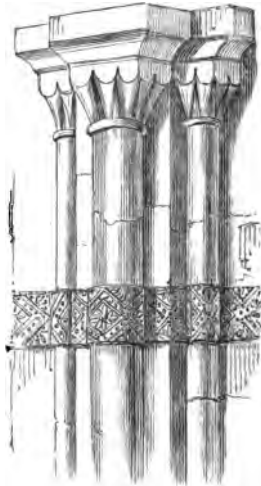
RIPLEY, in Send Parish.

The village of Ripley is situated on the Kingston road, at about the distance of six miles to the north-east of Guildford. It consists, principally, of a long and wide street; near the western extremity of which is Ripley *Chapel*, a rather mean-looking edifice, that appears to have been founded about the end of the twelfth century. In a charter of confirmation granted by Edward the Second to the neighbouring priory of Newark, it is twice called the *Oratory* of Ripelia, and Ripellee; and it appears to have been regarded as a chantry-chapel in the 2nd of Edward the Sixth, when a commission was instituted to inquire respecting chantries, &c., in Surrey.⁵ This chapel merely consists of a nave and chancel, separated from each other by a pointed arch; and at the west end, on the ridge of the gable roof, is a small cupola, open at the sides, and including a bell. The chancel is lit by lancet-windows with deep splays; that at the east end being in three

⁵ The commission was issued to Robert Southwell, Thomas Cawarden, Thomas Pope, William Goreing, Christopher More, knts., and other gentlemen of this county; and their return as to Ripley was as follows:—"There was one stipendiary Priest to say masse in the Chapel of Ripley, with one yearly stipend of £6, payable out of the manor of Send; the Chapel one mile from the parish Church, builded long time past for an Hospital, and sithen altered; unto which Chapel the parishioners dwelling nere have used for their own ease to resort to hear Divine Service: within which parish of Sende been 211 housling people. The Incumbent, Richard Woade, Clerk, age 40, having small lerning, no other provision but one pension of 106s. 8d. out of the late Monastery of Newark in Surrey; which chapel and stipend worth, yearly revenue £6. Plate, parcel gilt, 11½ oz. 56s. 9½d. Bells, 13s. 4d."

divisions. Though partly filled up on the north side, by a gallery which extends the whole length of the chapel, some interesting remains of our early English architecture are displayed in this chancel; and particularly in the clustered columns against the south wall, and the broad ornamental fillet which surrounds them, and is continued under all the windows.

The interior of Ripley chapel is much too small for the population, although the seats are piled upon each other in almost every part of it. Additional accommodation was provided about twelve or fifteen years ago, for one hundred and sixty persons (one hundred being free sittings); towards the expense of which, one hundred pounds was granted by the Incorporated Society for promoting the enlargement of churches and chapels. The monumental inscriptions are of little importance: one of them marks the burial-place of "the Rt. Hon^{ble} the Lady *Mary*, late wife of S^r Thomas Dilkes, who died the 25th of April, 1727." There is a Baptist meeting-house at Ripley; and, also, a Sunday-school, supported by subscription, and attended by from fifty to sixty children.*



ANCIENT COLUMNS AT RIPLEY.

On the north side of the village is a pleasant common, called *Ripley Green*, which when the other commons of this parish were inclosed under the act of 1803, was left open for the general recreation of the inhabitants. Cricket-matches are frequently played here; but they were formerly of more importance, and attracted a much greater company than they have done of late years.

On the west side of Ripley Green is DUNSBOROUGH, the respectable residence of the Rev. George Walton Onslow, A.M., the present incumbent of this parish. This estate belonged to the late Lord King; of whom it was purchased by Col. George Onslow, the father of the present occupant. From its name, this may be supposed to have been a place of some note in former times. The grounds, which

* It has been frequently stated, though, apparently, on erroneous grounds, that the noted alchemist, *George Ripley*, (to whom the discovery of the "philosopher's stone" has been attributed,) was a native of this village. He was a Carmelite friar, and afterwards became an anchorite at Boston, in Lincolnshire. Bishop Tanner says he was a native of Holland, in that county; but Fuller, on better authority, states that he was born, undoubtedly, at Ripley, in Yorkshire, "as was evidenced by his own relation of *Kindred*." He died about the year 1492.—See Fuller's *WORTHIES*, vol. ii. pp. 509-10; edit. 1811.

are pleasant and extensive, are partly bounded by one of the tributary streams of the river Wey.



DUNSBOROUGH HOUSE.

Ripley gave the title of Baron to JOHN, afterwards EARL LIGONIER, a military officer of distinction, in the reign of George the Second. He was of French extraction, and was born in 1679. Having entered into the army, he served with great reputation under the Duke of Marlborough, during his campaigns in the Netherlands. His strict attention to the duties of his profession procured him the favour of the king; who, in 1734, made him one of the chief rangers of all the woods and chaces in Ireland; in 1735, a brigadier-general; and in 1739, a major-general. At the commencement of the war on the Continent, in 1741, he had the command of the Danish and Hessian troops in the service of Great Britain; and was engaged in the principal actions that took place in Flanders. In February, 1743, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general; and having signalized himself at the battle of Dettingen, he was invested with the decorations of the order of the Bath by the king in person, at the head of the army. His subsequent military honours and offices rapidly accumulated; until, in 1759, he was constituted field-marshal of his Majesty's forces, and master-general of the Ordnance. He was created Viscount Ligonier of Inniskillen, in Ireland, in 1759; on the

19th of April, 1763, he was raised to the English peerage, as Baron Ligonier of Ripley, in Surrey; and in 1766, he was made Earl Ligonier. This nobleman, who was also a fellow of the Royal Society, died on the 28th of April, 1770; and leaving no issue, his English titles became extinct. Lord Ligonier was interred in Westminster Abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory, designed and executed by J. F. Moore. It exhibits a statue, in white marble, of the 'Muse of History,' displaying a scroll inscribed with the names of the following places, at all which the skill and courage of Lord Ligonier were eminently conspicuous:—Schellenberg, Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, Tanieres, Malplaquet, Dettingen, Fontenoy, Rocoux, and Laffeldt. There is a medallion of the earl; and various figures and insignia are added, with an inscription, recounting his lordship's titles and honours.'

PRIORY OF NEWARK.

In a pleasant situation, near the borders of the Wey in Send parish, a PRIORY of Canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, was founded, either in, or before, the reign of Richard Cœur de Lion, by Ruald de Calva and his wife, Beatrice de Sandes. The spot chosen by the founders, as appears from a charter of inspeximus and confirmation, granted to the Prior and Convent by Edward the Second, (dated at Westminster,) in the 14th of his reign, was originally called *Aldebury*; but it was subsequently denominated *De Novo Loco juxta Guildford*, New-Sted, New-Place, and Newark.

De Calva and his wife, with the assent of William Malbanc, their next heir, gave to the Canons the land called *Hamma* de Pappesworth, in Ockham, with all its appurtenances of woods, waters, &c., to build a Church to the Blessed Virgin and St. Thomas of Canterbury; and endowed it with other lands, and with the church of Sandes [Send], the chapel of Ripeli [Ripley], and other benefices. After the death of her husband, the above Beatrice de Sandes released to the canons the *Hamm* of Pappesworth, which was then in her sole power.

Godfrey de Lucy, bishop of Winchester, who died in 1204, endowed the priory with all his land called *Redecumbe* in his manor of Mienes, which used to pay a rent of 100s. with all the wood, lea, pasture, &c.; and this benefaction was confirmed by a succeeding bishop, John de Pontissara, in 1285. Hence, perhaps, this house, in the register of Winchester, under the date 1312, is said to be "*de Fundatione Episcopi Wintoniensis.*"

* Manning and Bray's SURREY, vol. ii. p. 735.—Brayley's HIST. AND ANTIQUITIES OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY, vol. ii. p. 202.

Robert de Tregoz, lord of the manor of Send, confirmed the grant of the founders, as already stated. Andrew Bukerel gave to the convent the manor of West Bedfont, and an estate at Stanwell, in Middlesex; and Thomas de Hertmere gave the manor of Hertmere, in Godalming, together with his rents at Ashurst and under Guild-down, &c., free of all secular services, saving only to William de Windsor and his heirs, the customary service belonging to one knight's fee, and castle-guard at Windsor. In 1220, the Canons obtained from Henry the Third, the privilege of holding a fair at Ripley, on the eve and day of St. Mary Magdalene; for which the prior gave to the king a palfrey. In 1260, Ralph de Treyere and his wife, Alice, gave lands in Burnham and Kirkeshye; and other property was subsequently conveyed to the priory by various persons.

In the 7th year of Edward the First, the prior of Newark, under a charter of Henry the Third, claimed the right of free-warren in his demesnes, and also that of holding a market and a fair at Ripley: the claim was allowed; but it is stated that the market was not used, no one attending it.* In 1359, John Messenger, vicar of Send, held one hundred and sixty-four acres of land, &c. in Send and Windlesham, in trust for the prior and convent, after the death of Margery, the wife of William de Weston, who had held this property of the prior, at the annual rent of 28*s.* 10*d.* and a pound of cumin seed, value 3*d.*, and suit of court to the manor of Send, of which the prior of Newark and Roger de la Warre, knt., were then mesne lords.

The fraternity of this convent held the impropriation of the following churches in 1262:—Woking, with the chapels of Horshull, Pyreford, and Pyrifrith; Leigh; Sandes; St. Martha; Wanda [Wanborough]; Shipton; Weybridge; and Windlesham, *cum capella*, sc. Bagshot: and they afterwards held the church of Ewell. In 1382 they obtained the tithes of Sutton in Woking, by the name of “the portion of the monks of Stoke.” In 1480, the 19th of Edward the Fourth, the canons were discharged from the payment of all tenths on these benefices.*

On the general suppression of the monasteries in the reign of Henry the Eighth, this priory was surrendered to the ecclesiastical commissioners by Richard Lyppescombe, its then principal, to whom a pension of 40*l.* was granted. At that time, there were seven other canons belonging to this foundation; and of them, William Thatcher obtained a pension of 6*l.*; and Thomas Snellinge, John Marten, Michael White, Richard Wood, John Rose, and Thomas Garland,

* Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 110; from Plac. Cor. in the Chapter House, at Westminster.

* Id. from Rot. Pat. 19 Edw. IV. m. 8.

pensions of 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each."¹⁰—The gross amount of the annual revenues of the canons was estimated at 294*l.* 18*s.* 4½*d.*; and the nett value at 258*l.* 11*s.* 11½*d.*; as shewn in the following statement.

From the surveys and valuation of ecclesiastical property made in the 26th of Henry the Eighth, it appears that the temporalities of the priory of Newark consisted of the firm of the monastery of St. Thomas at Newark, with the court-yards, and various houses, orchards, and gardens, within the precinct of the said priory, valued at 20*s.* a year;—the firm of the demesne lands reserved by the prior, for the use and support of the convent, 17*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*;—rents of assise, and other rents, and firm tenancies, in Ripley, Send, and several other parishes in the county, 75*l.* 15*s.* 0½*d.*;—the firm of the lord's mills at Send, called the Outmylls, 54*s.* 8*d.*;—woods, in Send and elsewhere, 45*s.*;—common fines in Ripley and Send, on view of frank-pledge, *communibus annis*, 2*s.*;—the profits of a fair held within the demesne of Ripley and Send, 2*s.* 8*d.*;—perquisites of court, amerciaments, &c., 2*s.* 8*d.*;—spiritualities in the county of Surrey, including the rectory of Send, 60*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*;—temporalities in London, 66*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*; in Essex, 35*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; in Hampshire, 16*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*—spiritualities in the same county, 15*l.*: amounting, in all, to 294*l.* 18*s.* 4½*d.* From this gross amount of the revenues of the monastery, deductions being made (for fees, pensions, alms, and other payments,) of the sum of 36*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*, there remained a clear income of 258*l.* 11*s.* 11½*d.*"

This Priory, as stated already, was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Thomas à Becket; and the following *Seals*, attached to a deed of the time of Henry the Sixth, still remain as evidence of the fact.—On the first Seal, the Virgin is represented, sitting, with the infant Saviour at her breast, and angels, glorifying, at the sides: the middle part is defaced, together with one half of the legend; the other half is as follows:—

+ S. ECCLESIE: BEATE: MARIE: ET: SCI: T

The second Seal represents the assassination of Archbishop Becket, whose prelatical arrogance involved the kingdom in many troubles during the reign of Henry the Second. The shield, charged with a Chevron between three Escallops, denotes Richard Brito, or Breton, who was one of the four knights by whom the murder was committed; and who is said to have cloven off a piece of the archbishop's skull. The other knights were, William de Tracy, Reginald Fitz-Urse, and

¹⁰ The above sums, which differ from those assigned to the Canons by Willis, in his "Mitred Abbeyes," are given by Mr. Manning from a Schedule, entered on seventy-seven skins of parchment, and signed by Queen Mary, that was in the possession of the late Richard Sharp, esq., of Coventry.

¹¹ VALOR ECCLESIAST. Hen. VIII.; pp. 33, 34.

Hugh de Moreville. Becket was slain near the altar of St. Benedict, in Canterbury cathedral, on the 30th of December, 1171. The circumstance of the arm of a priest being nearly severed in two by the sword of Fitz-Urse, when interposed to ward off the stroke aimed at the head of Becket, is also distinctly shewn on the seal. Within a niche, at the bottom, is a monk, praying to the archbishop, who received the honours of canonization from Pope Alexander the Third, in the year 1173.



SEALS OF NEWARK PRIORY.

Priors of Newark.—The following list includes the names of all the Priors which have been ascertained. No Register of the priory is, at present, known to be extant.

JOHN, prior in 1189.

RICHARD, prior in 1258; as recorded in Cole's manuscripts in the British Museum.

WALTER, prior in 1299-1300.

ROGER DE EYNHAM, or ENHAM: elected in September, 1312; but the election having been declared void, as informal, in the following month, the bishop of Winchester, Henry Woodloke, appointed him prior by his own authority. He resigned on the 1st of July, 1344.

JOHN DE BARTON, or BURTON, was, on the following day, appointed prior by Bishop Adam de Orleton; the canons, in full chapter, having resigned to him their right of election for that turn.

ALEXANDER CULMESTON. He resigned the priorate on the 25th of October, on account of his great age and infirmity.

THOMAS PYRYE: elected November the 8th, 1387; confirmed prior, by Bishop Wickham, on the 7th of December following.

ROBERT ALDERLEY.—RALPH, prior in 1432, 10th of Henry VI.

WILLIAM WHALLEY. He died prior, in the beginning of April, 1462; as appears by the register of Bishop Waynflete.

RICHARD BRIGGE: elected and confirmed on the 6th of April, 1462. Resigned February the 11th, 1485-6; having been appointed prior of St. Mary Overy, Southwark, on the 4th of that month.

LAURENCE HARRYSON: elected on the 21st of February, 1485-6, by three of the canons, on whom the chapter devolved their right for that turn. Resigned, from his great age and infirmities, May the 4th, 1514.

JOHN HASKENNE, alias JOHNSON: elected and confirmed May the 4th, 1514.

JOHN GRAVE: instituted vicar of Send in October, 1533; which benefice he resigned at the latter end of the following year; most probably, on his promotion to this priorate. He died prior, in 1536.

RICHARD LYPPESCOMBE. He was the last prior; and resigned, as already stated, the site and possessions of the priory at the time of the general suppression of monasteries in the 32nd of King Henry the Eighth,

The subjoined Seal, attached to a charter of the 17th year of King Edward the First, (which is preserved in the British Museum,) has been considered as that of a prior of Newark; but this cannot be determined by what remains of the legend, viz.—

CREDITE : SIG : EI : SIMO ——— S : SPEI . +

This, when perfect, may possibly have been intended as a rhyming inscription, thus :—

CREDITE SIG[ILLO] EI, SIMO[NIS IPSIU]S SPEI.



The site of **NEWARK PRIORY**, with divers other estates of the dissolved convent, including the manor of Send and Jury," (and also the manor of East Clandon, which had belonged to the suppressed abbey of Chertsey,) were granted by King Henry the Eighth to Sir Anthony Browne, by letters patent, dated July the 1st, in his thirty-sixth year (A.D. 1544); and the original grant is in the possession of the Earl of Lovelace,—to whom this property, as well as most of the estates named in the conveyance, now belongs.



RUINS OF NEWARK PRIORY.

From the dilapidated state of these remains, it is somewhat difficult to ascertain the exact nature of their original destination. They appear, however, to have formed a part of the Priory Church; and probably of an adjoining refectory; but the whole of the buildings shewn in the cut, were portions of the former edifice. The architectural style of these ruins, which have assumed a very picturesque character, is that denominated the early pointed; and the windows are of the tall lancet form. No tracery remains; and scarcely any thing of an ornamental description can now be traced in any part

¹² The manor, or reputed manor of Jury, (which is called Jury Farm in the Act passed in the reign of Queen Anne, for selling the estates of Francis, Viscount Montacute,) belongs to Lord Lovelace; by whose grandfather, Peter, sixth Lord King, it was purchased of George, Lord Onslow. It has neither courts nor tenants, the whole of the land, which might have been copyhold, being now in demesne.

of the ruins. The walls, which are about three feet thick, and mostly composed of rude flints, cemented by grout and rubble-work, appear to have lost but little of their original height; yet the roofing has been entirely destroyed. Before these remains of antiquity became so much esteemed as they have lately been, serious dilapidations were permitted here; and most of the priory buildings, with great portions of the church, were pulled down, and the materials used in repairing the roads. Grose, who has given an extremely insignificant view of the church, as it remained in 1761, says,—“It would, probably, have been entirely destroyed, but for the interposition of the late Arthur Onslow, esq., speaker of the House of Commons, whose taste preserved this ancient monument of the great, though mistaken, piety of our forefathers.” Similar care for the preservation of these remains has been manifested, during the last fifty years, by the family of Lord Lovelace.

The preceding view, which was sketched in the spring of 1840, represents the ruins as seen from the north-west; and it, apparently, comprehends the side walls of the eastern part of the church, and a part of the south transept. Other fragments remain in different places; and there appears, also, to have been an exterior wall, inclosing the whole of the conventual buildings. The ruins are traversed by a foot-path, running from east to west; and the ground immediately surrounding them is now appropriated to agricultural purposes.¹⁴

Some excavations were made in the interior of the south transept, in the early part of April, 1840, when various fragments of a tessellated pavement were found; together with numerous human bones, and

¹³ ANTIQUITIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES, vol. v. p. 114.

¹⁴ There is a tradition mentioned by Aubrey, (*Antiquities of Surrey*, vol. iii. p. 245,) that an underground communication once existed between this Priory and a Nunnery at Ockham Court; but not the least evidence can be given to authenticate the report. Aubrey's words are as follow :—“Ockham Mill is in *Ockham Court*, where the inhabitants have a tradition, there was formerly a *Nunnery*, though I believe on small grounds; as I find no notice taken of such a place by that eminent Antiquary, Dr. Tanner.—What propagated the current opinion here, was, that (as the Clerk told me) his father remembered to have gone into a vault at *Newarke Abbey*, which, say the People, went under the River to a Nunnery here; by which the poor deluded people would insinuate malpractices between the *Monks* and *Nuns*, a common Slander thrown upon the Religious at the time of the Reformation, when it was necessary for the Promoters of the *Monastick* Destruction, to alledge some specious Pretence to stop the clamour of Mankind against their proceedings.”—A rather whimsical Ballad founded on this tale, and called “*The Monks of the Wey*,” has been recently published in the first volume of Mackay's “*Thames and its Tributaries*”; in which the Newark brethren are represented as digging a *Tunnel* under the Wey, to facilitate their amours with the Nuns of Ockham; and being all drowned by the river breaking in upon them, when on the very eve of the completion of their labours.

almost an entire skeleton, which had been deposited at scarcely a foot deep from the surface. The tesserae were chiefly small glazed tiles, exhibiting inlaid devices of animals, flowers, buildings, &c.; and on one was impressed the figure of an abbot, with his pastoral staff. Several small bricks were, also, dug up, somewhat of a wedge-like form; each being about one inch and a half long, and one inch wide on the face (but gradually narrowing towards the base), and one inch in depth. Each of these was inlaid, either with a Saxon letter, or an Arabic numeral; but the whole had been disarranged by careless digging; and the chance of retrieving a continuous inscription was thus lost. An excavation was subsequently made through the sandy alluvial soil below the surface-ruins, to the depth of between four and five feet, when considerable remains were discovered of two skeletons, "which had, to all appearance, received the proper rites of sepulture." The skull, and other bones of one skeleton, are described as being much larger than ordinary; but nothing was found that could lead to a knowledge of their personal identity.¹⁵

The annual value of rateable property in the parish of Send, as ascertained in 1840, amounted to 6961*l.* 7*s.* The chief proprietors of the land are, the Earl of Onslow, who holds 1534 acres; the Earl of Lovelace, 1371 acres; and John Webbe Weston, esq., 395 acres. There are many other freehold estates in Send, but much smaller than the above.

WISLEY, WITH PIRFORD.

Except West Clandon, Wisley is the smallest parish in the hundred of Woking; the former, however, is far more populous. It extends from north to south, across the parish of Ockham; and is bounded on the east by the parishes of Walton-on-Thames, Ockham, and East and West Horsley; on the south, it adjoins to East Horsley; on the west, to Ockham and Byfleet; and on the north, to Byfleet. In the Population returns of 1831, the number of acres in this parish is stated at 1170.

At the time of the Domesday survey '*Wiselei* was held by Oswald, who had held it of Earl Harold'; and from that circumstance, and also from his name, it may be inferred that *Oswold* was a Saxon-Thane,

¹⁵ The above particulars were extracted from a small but garrulous pamphlet (of 24 pages), printed at Woking in 1840, intitled, "A History and Description of Newark Priory."—It appears that the excavations mentioned were made, without permission, by "several persons in the neighbourhood," in consequence of a rumour that "some coins and other curiosities in antiquity" had been discovered in the Priory. When, however, these irregular proceedings became known to the noble owner of this estate, he immediately interfered, and caused them to be discontinued.

who had transferred his allegiance to the Norman William. "In Harold's time," continues the record, "it was rated at $3\frac{1}{2}$ hides, but now at one hide and a half. The arable land consists of two carucates. One carucate is in demesne; and four villains and two bordars hold two carucates. There is a *Church* and two bondmen; and one mill, valued at 10s.; and six acres of meadow; and a fishery, yielding five-pence. The woods yield six swine. In the time of King Edward the manor was assessed at 40s.; now, at 60s."

There is much obscurity in the early history of this manor; but it must certainly have belonged to the crown in the reign of Henry the Third, since that monarch, in the 36th of his reign (anno 1252), granted it to *Robert de Bruys*;¹—and in the 7th of Edward the First, John de Brywes, or Bruys, claimed the right of free-warren in his manor of *Wyseleye*, under the authority of a grant from the king's father. This plea was investigated by the Justices at Guildford; who decided that his right extended only to a wood surrounding his house, which had been inclosed by his father, Robert de Brywes.²

Indeed, notwithstanding that John de Brywes had possession of this estate by grant from the crown, the right of free-warren and other manorial liberties could not have belonged to him; for Henry the Third, by charter in the 51st year of his reign, granted those privileges in Wisseley and Wymberholt³ to his second son, Edmund, afterwards earl of Lancaster; who, in the 13th of Edward the First, obtained another charter of free-chase, and other liberties, for Richard Moriashe, who, perhaps, was his bailiff, or one of his dependants: and these manorial rights descended to Thomas, the second earl of Lancaster; who, in the 11th of Edward the Second (1317), had a charter of confirmation for the same rights in Wiseley and Wymberholt.⁴ The estates of that nobleman escheated to the crown in 1321, when he was attainted and executed for rebellion, together with many other persons of rank who had appeared in arms to oppose the misgovernment of the king and his obnoxious favourites, the Spencers.

But whilst the Earls of Lancaster held the superiority of the manor of Wisley, so far, at least, as respected the privilege of free-warren, the substantial property in the estate belonged to the family of Brywes; and John de Brywes, (probably the person mentioned above,) presented to the rectory, as patron, in the beginning of the

¹ CALEND. ROT. CHART. p. 74, 36th Hen. III. No. 11.—It appears that Stephen de Somery held half the manor of Wislegh (Wisley) in the 31st of Henry the Third. Vide CALENDAR. INQUISIT. post Mortem. vol. i. p. 4.

² PLACIT. COR. ad Guildford: in Dom. Capit. Westm.

³ Wymberholt, or Wimborneholt, is in Dorsetshire.

⁴ CALEND. ROT. CHART. pp. 51, 114, 141.

second year of Edward the Second. In the following reign, as early as 1337, the advowson, and probably the manor, belonged to *Sir Robert Fitz-Paine*; but whether he obtained the estate by purchase, inheritance, or grant from the crown, is uncertain. He died in 1355, leaving by his wife Ela, daughter and heir of Sir Guy de Brien, Isabel, his daughter, next heir of his blood. At the time of his decease he was seised of large possessions in Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and other counties; and from the inquisitions taken on that occasion, we find that some of his estates, in default of male heirs, were limited over to Robert de Grey, son of Richard de Grey, of Codnor. No estates in Surrey are mentioned in the inquisitions; but Wisley must have ultimately come into the possession of De Grey, who assumed the name of Fitz-Paine, as by the style of Sir Robert Fitz-payne, or Fitz-Paine, knt., he presented to the rectory in 1388; and on his death, an inquisition was taken at Guildford, on the morrow of St. John Baptist, 1393, (16th of Richard the Second,) when it was found that he died on Wednesday before the feast of Pentecost, that year, seised of this manor; and that his daughter Isabel, widow of Sir Richard Poynynges, was his heir.^a She died on the 11th of April, 1395, having held the manor and advowson of Wisley in her demesne, as of fee of Thomas de Camoys, knt.; and her son Robert, then fourteen years of age, was her heir.^b This Sir Robert Poynynges, who was summoned to parliament, as a baron, from the 5th year of Henry the Fourth to the 23rd of Henry the Sixth, died in 1447. His son, Sir Richard Poynynges, was engaged in the wars in France, and was killed at the siege of Orleans, October the 2nd, 1429. The family estates, in consequence, descended to his granddaughter, Alianore; who married Sir Henry Percy, son of the famous *Hotspur*, who was restored by Henry the Fifth to the honours of his family, which had been forfeited by his grandfather, the Earl of Northumberland. This lady survived her husband, who was killed in the first battle of St. Alban's, fighting for King Henry the Sixth. On the decease of the countess, which happened in 1483, an inquisition was taken; on which it appeared that Robert de Poyninges was seised in fee of this manor and the advowson belonging to it; and by his deed, shewn to the jury, had granted them to Thomas Hoo, esq., and others, and their heirs, to the use of the said Alianore and her heirs; that the other trustees had died, *Hoo* alone surviving, and was sole seised; that the manor was held of Humphry Bohun, as of his

^a ESCHETS, 16 Rich. II. p. 1, n. 2.

^b Id. 17 Rich. II. n. 46; and Dugdale's BARONAGE, vol. ii. p. 135.



Drawn by L. Allom. Engraved by J. Adams.

*Windsor Castle, from Bishopsgate.
Every side of the Great Park.*

Dorling Published by & for J. B. Lide, Jan^y 1. 1842



manor of Wotton; and that Henry Percy, knt., then earl of Northumberland, was her son and heir.

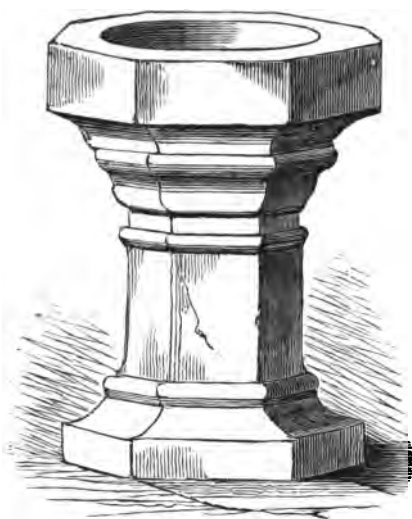
According to Aubrey, William, marquis of Berkeley, by will dated February the 5th, 1491, gave Wisley to Thomas Stanley, earl of Derby, who, after the death of the marquis, obtained possession of the estate; but Mr. Manning represents this statement as being very doubtful.⁷ In 1494, *William Covert, esq.*, of Hascomb, died seised of the manor; leaving a son and heir, named John, who died in 1502, and was succeeded in the possession of his estates by his cousin, Richard Covert. The last of that family who held the property was another Richard Covert, of Hascomb, who was lord of this manor in 1587. The next owners were, *Sir John Wolley*, of Pirford, (chancellor of the order of the Garter,) and *Elizabeth* his wife, to whom it was conveyed in 1594; and their only son, *Sir Francis Wolley*, succeeded to this estate on the death of his mother in 1604. That gentleman died, without legitimate issue, in the year 1610; when this property devolved on his first cousin, *Sir Arthur Manwaring*, whose father *Sir George* had married his mother's younger sister, namely, *Ann*, the 2nd daughter of *Sir William More*, of Loseley.⁸ *Sir Arthur* presented to the living of Wisley in 1639; but soon after, this manor was transferred to *Sir Richard Parkhurst, knt.*, (whose father, *Sir Robert*, had been lord-mayor of London in 1635,) and who held his first court here in September, 1641. He died in 1651, and was succeeded by his son, of the same name; about three years after whose decease, in 1674, this estate was sold to *Denzil Onslow, esq.*, of Pirford; "who held his first court here in October, 1677." That gentleman was the seventh son of *Sir Richard Onslow, knt.*, of Cranley, by *Elizabeth*, daughter and heir of *Sir Arthur Strangways*, of the county of Durham. He represented the borough of Haslemere in three parliaments, viz.—in the 32nd of Charles the Second, and in the 1st and 2nd years of William and Mary; and in the 7th of William the Third, he was returned as one of the knights of the shire for this county. In the 12th and 13th of the same reign, in all the six parliaments of Queen Anne's time, and in the 1st of George the First, he was chosen member for the borough of Guildford; but his seat was, at length, vacated, on his being appointed a commissioner of the Victualling office, and out-ranger of Windsor forest, in December, 1717. Shortly after, on the removal of *Sir Thomas Onslow* to the House of Peers,

⁷ Manning, *SURREY*, vol. iii. p. 118, note v.

⁸ See the account of Loseley Chapel, in the preceding volume of this work, p. 357. Mr. Manning has erroneously stated that *Sir Arthur* married *Ann More*, but the inscription on her monument proves him to have been the son of that lady, by *Sir George Manwaring*.

he was again returned to parliament, as a knight of the shire; which honour he retained until his decease, on the 27th of June, 1721. He was twice married; but having no issue, he devised this property to Jane, his second wife; leaving the reversion to his grand-nephew, Thomas, Lord Onslow; from whom it descended, with West Clandon and other estates, to George, first earl of Onslow; who, in the year 1783, exchanged Wisley for Paperworth in Send, with Peter, sixth Lord King; and it is now in the possession of his grandson, the Earl of Lovelace.

Although the Domesday survey mentions a *Church* at Wisley, there is little appearance of that age in the present edifice, which is a very small building, consisting of a nave and chancel, scarcely extending to the length of fifty feet. It is constructed of rough sand-stone with ferruginous concretions, and plastered over. On the roof, which is



FONT IN WISLEY CHURCH.

covered with plain tiles, is a small octangular turret, inclosing a bell. The entrance is from the north porch, under a semi-circular arch; and a similar arch separates the nave from the chancel: in the latter are two lancet-windows, on each side. There are no monuments, nor any thing requiring notice in the interior, except the Font, which is large and ancient, and of an octagonal form, but unornamented.

The Living of Wisley is a discharged rectory, in the deanery of Stoke. Except in two or three instances, when Edward, the

Black Prince, presented to this church, the advowson has been always united with the manor, until the latter came into the possession of the family of Lord Lovelace. The glebe lands amount to sixty-one acres. It appears that the curacy of Pirford was finally annexed to this benefice in the year 1631.*

Rectors of Wisley cum Pirford in and since 1800.—

EDWARD BIRKETT. Instituted on the 3rd of April, 1784.

GEORGE WALTON ONSLOW, A.M. Instituted on the 12th of August, 1806.

This parish is almost wholly agricultural; the houses are few and

* Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. i. p. 160.

scattered; and the population scanty. The main road from Ripley to Cobham crosses Wisley heath; on the north side of which was a pond, covering about fifty acres. This was drained by direction of the late Lord King, and the ground appropriated as a farm. His lordship also enlarged some plantations of fir, which had been commenced on the heath by his father. The rateable land in Wisley, in 1840, amounted to 825½ acres; of which, the Earl of Lovelace held 487 acres, and the Hon. P. J. Locke King, his lordship's brother, 185 acres.

PIRFORD.

The parish of *Pirford*, *Piriford*, *Purford*, or *Pyrford*, as it is variously spelt, is another of the small parishes situated in this hundred. It is about six miles to the north-east of Guildford: on the east, it is bounded by the river Wey; on the north, by the lordship of Chertsey; and on the west and south, by the parishes of Woking and Send.

In the returns made for the Domesday survey, in the Conqueror's time, this manor is recorded as being in Godley hundred. At that time it was included among the lands which were held in Surrey by the Abbot and Convent of St. Peter's, at Westminster; and is thus particularized:—"The *Abbey* holds *Peliforde*: [that is, *Periford*; the name having been wrongly spelt by the Norman writer]. Harold held it of King Edward. Before Harold had it, it was rated for 27 hides; but afterwards, with his approbation, at 16 hides; yet the homagers, or men of the hundred, testify that they never saw or heard of any Writ on the King's part which stated it at so much. It is now rated at 8 hides. There are 13 carucates of arable land. One carucate is in demesne; and 37 villains, and 14 bordars have 6 carucates. Here are 3 bondmen; two mills at 10*s.* value; 15 acres of meadow; and pannage and herbage yielding fourscore swine. In the time of King Edward, this manor was valued at £12; afterwards at £10; and now at £18. The King [William] hath three hides [of this district] in his Forest."¹⁰

Although Harold is named in this return without the usual addition of '*Comes*,' there cannot be a doubt but that the person meant was the brave and ill-fated Earl Harold (the son of Godwin), who assumed the sovereignty on the decease of King Edward, and was slain at the battle of Hastings in 1066. All his possessions were afterwards

¹⁰ "By the Forest here spoken of," Mr. Manning remarks, "in which the King had reserved to himself the use of 300 acres, is not to be understood the Forest of Windsor, strictly and legally so called, and which afterwards was extended into this County;"—"but the word Forest is only to be interpreted according to the popular meaning of it, namely, as so much *woodland* on his demesne, which he had reserved as a nursery for Game."—Manning and Bray, *SURREY*, vol. i. p. 153.

seized by the Norman William; and it is evident, from the Domesday record, that Piriford was granted to the abbey of Westminster prior to the termination of the Survey in 1086. Still, there is a deed existing of a *subsequent* date to that era, by which the eight hides forming this manor were granted by the Conqueror to the above abbey. This instrument, which is addressed to the Sheriff and all his officers in Surrey, states that “William, King of the English, for the health of his soul, grants unto God and St. Peter of Westminster, and to the Abbot G[*islebertus*] eight hides of the manor of Piriford, which are in his own demesne within the Forest of Windsor; (*Windle-shores*) quit, from this time for ever, and free from scot, and all his customary dues, and from the levy of money called *Geld*, [*Danegelt*?] in English.”¹¹

The abbots of Westminster held the manor of Piriford in frank-almoigne, in virtue of the king's writ above-recited. Hence in the seventh year of the reign of Edward the First, the following liberties and privileges were claimed by the Abbot and Convent on their estates in Piriford and Horshill, viz.:—“That they and their tenants should be exempted from all amerciements, scot, and geld, and all aids payable to the King and his Sheriff; and also from all manner of contribution to works on bridges, and houses of royal residence: that they should be at liberty to take at pleasure out of the Woods, without let or hindrance of the Foresters or any other person whatsoever; and that the lands, purprestures, and assarts of them and their tenants should be quit of all waste, regard, and view of the Forests, and of all things to them pertaining: and moreover, that they should be exempt from tolls in all markets and fairs, have a prison upon their

¹¹ Vide Dugdale's *MONASTICON*, vol. i. p. 307; edit. 1817. The original is as follows; but it should be premised, that William de Kairliph held the bishopric of Durham from November, 1080, to January, 1095. This deed, therefore, must have been issued at some time between those dates.—“W[*illielmus*] Rex Anglorum R. Vicecomiti et omnibus ministris suis in Suthreia salutem: Sciatis quia pro salute anime mee concedo Deo et Sancto Petro Westmonasterii et Abbati G[*isleberto*] viii hidas de manerio Piriford, que in dominio meo sunt infra forestam de Windlesores quietas à modò semper et liberas a scoto, et ab omni mea consuetudine, et censu pecunie que *Geld* vocatur Anglice. Testibus, W[*illielmus de Kairliph*] Episcopi Dunelmensi, et I. Tailebosc. Post Descriptionem tocus Anglie.”

It may be surmised, that the original gift of this manor to St. Peter's, at Westminster, was not accompanied by any written grant, although fully authenticated by the acts of livery and seisin by the king's officers; and that the entry in the Domesday book was regarded as a sufficient voucher for the right and title of the church to this estate. But the royal donation was rendered more valuable, by being exempted from those taxes to the payment of which landed proprietors were, in general, subject; and the king's Writ, directed to the sheriff of Surrey, was, doubtless, intended as a permanent testimony of that exemption.

demesne, attachment, execution of judgment, return of writs, and free-warren throughout the same.”¹²

In the 37th year of the reign of Edward the Third, the Abbot of Westminster obtained a license from the Bishop of Winchester to have mass performed by his monks, or chaplains, in the *Chapel* at his manor of Piriford, during the space of one year from the date of the license, October the 18th, 1257.”

On the dissolution of monasteries in the reign of Henry the Eighth, the possessions of the abbey at Westminster, including Pirford, were surrendered to the crown on the 16th of January, 1539-40. In November, 1558, Queen Mary granted this manor to the restored monastery of Shene, near Richmond, as a part of its new endowments; but within a twelvemonth of that date, soon after the accession of Elizabeth, the restored convent was finally suppressed, and Pirford again reverted to the crown. Its next possessor was Edward Clinton, earl of Lincoln, and lord high-admiral of England; who, “in my time,” says Camden, “built himself a house at Pyriford.”¹⁴ It had been granted to the Earl by Queen Elizabeth, but (as supposed) for life only; as, within a few years after his decease in January, 1584-5, it had come into the possession of *John Wolley, esq.*, who was much esteemed by the queen, and who held his first court here in August, 1591. This gentleman, who was a native of Shropshire, was educated at Oxford, and was chosen a fellow of Merton college, in that University, in 1553; where, also, he took the degree of Master of Arts, in July, 1557. On the death of the learned Roger Ascham, in 1568, he was appointed Latin secretary to Queen Elizabeth. In the following year, though a layman, he was made prebendary of Compton-Dundon, in the cathedral of Wells; and in 1578, dean of Carlisle. In 1589 he was constituted chancellor of the order of the Garter; in 1592, he received the honour of knighthood; about the same time, he was admitted a member of the Privy-council; and the next year, chosen a Knight of the shire for Surrey. He died at Pirford, in

¹² PLACIT. CORON. Surrey, 7 Edw. I. Quo Warranto, Rot. 30.

¹³ REGIST. Edindon. II. f. 46, b.—In the 40th year of the same reign a Chantry was founded, to pray for the Souls of the Father and the Mother of Nicholas Lytlington, then Abbot of Westminster, for the foundation and endowment of which John Pecche had a license, on a Writ of *Ad quod Damnum*, to give and assign to the Abbot and Convent one messuage, 50 acres of arable land, 7 acres of meadow, 60 acres of pasture, 6 acres of wood, with 13s. 4d. of assised rent, and their appurtenances, in Pyreford, holden of the said Abbot and Convent as of their manor of Pyreford, by the service of 14s. a year, suit of court,” &c.—Vide ESCAET. 40 Edw. III. N. 20. ROT. PAT. 40 Edw. III. No. 18.—For particulars respecting the customary services of this manor, see Manning's SURREY, vol. iii. p. 154.

¹⁴ Gough's Camden's BRITANNIA, vol. i. p. 242.

February, or March, 1595-6; and was interred behind the high altar in the old cathedral of St. Paul's.¹⁵

Whilst resident at Pirford, he was frequently visited by Queen Elizabeth; many of whose letters, and other papers, are dated from this place; and there is said to have been a pane of glass in the house inscribed by her own hand.¹⁶ The frequent visits of the queen to Pirford were, possibly, occasioned by her partiality for Elizabeth, Lady Wolley, who was the eldest daughter of Sir William More, of Loseley, and one of the ladies of her Majesty's privy-chamber. By Sir John Wolley, who was her second husband, she had one son, named Francis, who was born in March, 1582-3, and succeeded to the possession of his father's estates whilst yet a minor. He was educated at Merton college, Oxford; and in 1601, was chosen one of the parliamentary representatives for the borough of Haslemere, in this county, when only in the nineteenth year of his age. He was afterwards knighted; but died unmarried in 1610; and was buried in the same grave with his parents in St. Paul's cathedral;—his mother had previously married a third husband, namely, Sir Thomas Egerton, afterwards Lord Ellesmere, and Lord high-chancellor of England.¹⁷

On the decease of Sir Francis, this manor descended to Sir Arthur Manwaring, his cousin-german,¹⁸ in virtue of a feoffment which had been made by Sir John Wolley, in the latter part of the year 1590. Sir Arthur held his last court here in October, 1619; between which time and 1629, the manor was sold to Robert Parkhurst, alderman of London, who was afterwards knighted, and filled the office of lord-mayor in 1635. He died in 1636; and the estate was successively held by his son, and grandson. After the death of the latter in 1674, his two sons and his daughter conveyed the property in trust to their uncle, Sir Robert Gayer, that it might be sold. It was purchased of

¹⁵ The inscription to his memory was as follows:—D. O. M. JOHANNES WOLLEIUS, Eques Auratus, Reginae Elizabethae à Secretioribus Consiliis; Secretarius linguae Latinae, Cancellarius Ordinis Periscelidis: Doctrinâ, pietate, fide, probitate, gravitate, clarissimus. Obiit, 1595.

¹⁶ Gough's Additions to Camden, BRITANNIA, vol. i. p. 250.

¹⁷ The celebrated *Dr. Donne* having, by his marriage with the cousin of Sir. F. Wolley, greatly offended the father of that lady, Sir George More, of Loseley, was, through his influence, deprived of the secretaryship which he held under the Lord-chancellor, [Egerton,] and reduced to circumstances of great distress. From the consequences of his imprudence the bridegroom was, in a great measure, relieved by the kindness of Sir Francis Wolley, who not only afforded Donne an asylum at his seat at Pirford, but also, by his influence with his uncle, Sir George More, induced him to pardon the offenders, and bestow on his daughter, ultimately, a marriage portion of eight hundred pounds.—See the preceding volume of this work, p. 413.

¹⁸ See before, in Wisley, p. 141.

the trustee by Denzil Onslow, esq.; who held his first court, as lord of the manor here, on the 16th of October, 1677. After his decease in 1721, the estate came into the possession of his widow, as her jointure; and in pursuance of his will, it subsequently descended to Thomas, Lord Onslow, the grandson of his elder brother.

A court-leet, and court-baron, are held for this manor; and at the former are appointed a constable and ale-taster, for each of the four tithings of Pirford, Horshill, Sythwood, and Woodham, in Chertsey. The rateable land in this parish, in 1840, was 1372½ acres; of which, 538 acres were held by Lord Onslow; 487, by Lord Lovelace; and 132, by the Hon. P. J. Locke King.

When Aubrey made his collections for this part of Surrey, about the middle of the reign of Charles the Second, *Purford Park* was the seat of Sir Robert Parkhurst, knt., the third of that name, who represented the borough of Guildford in the last parliament which sat during the era of the Commonwealth, viz., in 1658-9. The park, says Aubrey, which is "a very delightful place, is three miles about: it is well wooded, and stored with Deer.—This was anciently the Seat of the Earls of Lincoln; but the House (as now) was built, for the most part, by Sir John Wolley, who read the *Greek Tongue* to Queen Elizabeth. It is a fair House standing near the river Weye: from the Lodge you may overlook the ruins of Newark Abbey, the seven streams running by it, and the rich meadows watered by them. Here is a walk of elms and birches a quarter of a mile long, which leads to the noble Gate-house, on which is J. W. (Jo: Wolley), which walk is now more than doubly lengthened. Adjoining to this Park is a very pleasant Decoy-pool with four tunnels. In this parish, by Guildford road, is a great Lake called *Sheer-water*, which is two miles about."¹¹ The lake here mentioned is not now in existence, having been dry ever since the inclosure, which took place about thirty years ago. The land which the water covered has been planted, chiefly, with Scotch pine; but the soil has proved less fertile than the planters expected.

Evelyn, in his "*Diary*," under the date of August 23rd, 1681, has thus spoken of this seat:—"I went to Wotton, and on the following day was invited to Mr. Denzil Onslow's at his seate at Purford, where was much company, and such an extraordinary feast as I had hardly seene at any country gentleman's table. What made it more remarkable was, that there was not any thing save what his estate about it did afford; as venison, rabbits, hares, pheasants, partridges, pigeons, quails, poultrie, all sorts of fowle in season from his own decoy neere his house. After dinner we went to see sport at the decoy, where I

¹¹ HIST. AND ANTIQUITIES OF SURREY, vol. iii. p. 197-8.

the hall adorned with paintings of fowle and huntings, &c., the work of Mr. Barlow, who is excellent in this kind, from the life.”*

The mansion here described was pulled down between sixty and seventy years ago, by the direction of George, Lord Onslow; and the park was converted into farms. The Decoy, however, mentioned by Aubrey, still exists. It had been suffered to decay; but after the purchase of this, and other property of the Onslows, by Peter, sixth Lord King, it was reinstated, and is now kept in order.

This Benefice was originally a curacy, dependent on Woking; which, since the Reformation, has been made perpetual, under license from the Ordinary. The stipend to the curate is paid by the lay-impropriator (Lord Onslow); and his appointment is now included in the presentation to Wisley. The Register of burials commences in 1665; of marriages, in 1666; and of births, in 1670.

Pirford *Chapel* is a small edifice, standing on a commanding knoll, overlooking the ruins of Newark abbey. It consists of a nave and chancel, with a low tower, (in which are two bells,) surmounted by a chamfered spire, rising from the roof of the former. On the north side is an old porch, from which the chapel is entered by a semi-circular arched Norman doorway, which is now much dilapidated, but still displaying remains of enriched zigzag mouldings and other sculpture. There is scarcely anything requiring notice in the interior. The pews are of oak, irregularly placed; and in the east window of the chancel is some ancient stained glass, representing the Virgin sustaining a crucifix. The Font is an octagon, of stone, nearly similar to that at Wisley; but with an additional plinth. There are no sepulchral memorials here of the least interest.

* Evelyn's *DIARY*, vol. iii. p. 53; 8vo. edit.—Francis Barlow, the artist above-mentioned, died in 1702. Walpole says he was born in Lincolnshire, and placed with one Shepherd, a “*face-painter*,” but “his taste lay in birds, fish, and animals, in which he made a great figure, though his colouring was not equal to his designs.”—Walpole's *WORKS*, vol. iii. p. 248.

THE HUNDRED OF GODLEY, OR CHERTSEY.

PARISHES IN THE FIRST DIVISION, VIZ :—

BISLEY.—BYFLEET.—CHOBHAM.—FRIMLEY CHAPELRY.¹—HORSELL.

SECOND DIVISION :—

CHERTSEY.—EGHAM.—PIRFORD.¹



ODLEY, or GODLEY HUNDRED, as its name is spelt in the Domesday book, is supposed to have derived its appellation from having, at a very early period, been given to the Church, and thence called *God's Ley*, or Land. In the County books, and other public documents, it is usually styled Godley Hundred; yet it is popularly known by the designation of *Chertsey* Hundred, from the name of

its principal town. This hundred is bounded, on the north, by the river Thames; on the east, by the hundred of Emley-bridge; and on the south and west, by the hundred of Woking.

The jurisdiction of this hundred, with exclusive rights, independent of the sheriff, or any other officer of the crown, was granted by Richard, Cœur de Lion, to the Abbot and Convent of Chertsey. The abbot's authority was, however, occasionally disputed; and in the reign of Edward the First, Albert de Cancellis, then sheriff of Surrey, refused to allow the abbot the right of return of writs within the hundred; but on complaint to the king, the privilege was confirmed. In the 9th of Edward the Second, (anno 1316,) it is stated that two-thirds of the jurisdiction belonged to the abbot of Chertsey, and

¹ The Chapelry of *Frimley*, which is in Godley hundred, has been described in the account of the parish of Ash, (to which it is attached,) in Woking hundred. *Pirford*, as subordinate to Wisley, in Woking hundred, has been alike described in connexion with Wisley.

one-third to the abbot of Westminster. Some additional privileges were obtained in the year 1325, when the king granted to the abbots of Chertsey the right of appointing a Coroner exclusively for this hundred. About that time, the perquisites of the hundred-courts, common fines, rents of the fair at Chertsey, &c., were worth to the abbot about five pounds per annum.

In 1446, (24th of Henry the Sixth,) the metes and bounds of the hundred of Godley were walked and surveyed by John Harmondsworth, abbot of Chertsey; William Sidney, his steward; Richard Lodelawe, keeper of the forest of Windsor; and a multitude of the people of the county, summoned for the occasion. A similar perambulation was made at Whitsuntide, 1471; when John May, abbot; Nicholas Henry, steward; William Manor, late steward; William Ewynton, bailiff; John Frampton, clerk of the castle of Windsor; John Butler, one of the foresters; Henry Fitz-John, esq.; John Manory; and many other persons, who had been summoned to give attendance, were present to witness and certify the proceedings.

This hundred, and seven parishes within the hundred of Woking, (*viz.* Ash, Pirbright, Wanborough, Windlesham, Worplesdon, and Stoke, together with Tongham, in Seale parish,) composed the district which formerly constituted the *Bailiwick* of Surrey, and was included by Henry the Second in Windsor forest. It was subsequently released from the tyranny of the 'forest laws' by the 'charter of forests,' obtained, or rather wrung, from Henry the Third; which was confirmed by judicial proceedings in the time of Edward the Third, and finally, in that of Charles the First, in the year 1641. The hundred-court for Godley is kept at Hardwick, in Chertsey, on the Tuesday in Whitsun week.

BISLEY.

This is one of the smallest parishes in the county; its whole extent scarcely amounting to eight hundred acres, which are chiefly appropriated to agriculture. On the north, it is bounded by Chobham; on the east, by Horsell; on the south and south-west, by Woking and Pirbright; and on the west, by Frimley in Ash.

Bisley is not mentioned in the Domesday book, it being included, at the time of the survey, in the manor of Byfleet, which belonged to the abbot and convent of Chertsey. In the 12th of Edward the First, Geoffrey de Lucy died seised of the manor of Biflete, together with the hamlets of *Busseley*, Frogbery, and Weybrigg,* which he held of the abbot of Chertsey, at a rent of 13*s.* 4*d.* a year, payable out of the

* See further, under Byfleet, p. 155.

proceeds of the lands of Busseley.* Geoffrey de Lucy, the son of the preceding, sold his interest in the estate of Busseley, or Bisley, in 1294, to Henry de Leybourne. The manor itself, however, continued to be attached to that of Byfleet, and was enumerated among the estates which belonged to the convent of Chertsey at the time of its suppression, when the superiority became vested in the crown. James the First granted Byfleet to his eldest son, Henry, and after the death of that prince, to the queen, Anne of Denmark. She died in 1619; and about two years afterwards, King James gave *Bisley*, (which he had detached from the manor of Byfleet,) to Sir Edward Zouch, together with Woking, and divers other estates in Surrey. The estates comprised in this grant were entailed on the male heirs of Sir Edward Zouch, on the failure of whom at the death, without issue, of James Zouch, esq., in 1708, they devolved on the trustees of the Duchess of Cleveland, to whom Charles the Second, in 1672, had granted the reversion for the term of one thousand years. The duchess died on the 9th of October, 1709; and in 1715, her interest in the property was sold, by the trustees, to John Walter, esq. His son and successor, Abel Walter, obtained, under the sanction of an act of the legislature, a grant from the crown of the estates in fee simple; they were afterwards transferred, by sale, to the Onslow family; and have descended to the present Earl of Onslow.⁴

The Living of Bisley is a rectory, in the deanery of Stoke; valued in the King's books at 7*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; paying for procurations and synodals, 2*s.* 1*d.* The Registers of this parish are perfect from the year 1673. The patronage is in the Thornton family. The glebe lands are estimated at twenty-eight acres.

Rectors of Bisley in and since 1800.—

RICHARD CECIL. Instituted on the 25th of April, 1786: died on the 15th of August, 1810.⁵

JOHN KING, A.M. Instituted on the 18th of October, 1810.

Bisley Church, which is a small and ancient structure, dedicated to St. John Baptist, has been so much altered that very little of its early character remains. It is constructed of flints and rough stones; and

* CALEND. INQUISIT. post Mortem. vol. i. p. 83.

⁴ See account of Woking, p. 11.

⁵ The "Works" of the Rev. Mr. Cecil were published in four volumes, octavo, in 1811; with an introductory account of his Life and Character, by the Rev. Josiah Pratt, the editor. The first volume contains the Life of the Rev. W. B. Cadogan; that of John Bacon, the celebrated sculptor; and that of the Rev. John Newton: the second contains Miscellanies and Practical Tracts: the third, Sermons: and the fourth, his Remains. Mr. Cecil was long known and respected as a favourite preacher at St. John's chapel, near Bedford-row, London.

consists of a nave and chancel, with a small wooden tower, and spire, surmounting the gable at the west end. The interior is rudely fitted up; the seats and pews, which are of oak, are very old and in bad condition. In the nave, at the back of the singing-gallery, is a large indifferently-executed painting of 'Elijah's Ascent into Heaven in a Fiery Chariot:' and the ceiling over the gallery is painted to represent clouds; in the middle of which are full-sized figures of angels sounding trumpets.

On a wooden tablet, in the chancel, (which is entered by a small semi-circular arch,) is a printed translation from the Latin of the Will of "*Isabella Champion*, alias *Champion*, who presented an estate called Brach-mead for the use of this Church for ever. This was given in the 21th year of the reign of Henry the Seventh. The Money arising from this donation is applied to the repair of the church." The rental of the above estate, which consists of seven acres of land, was 19*l.*, in 1829.—Another tablet, in the nave, records a bequest made in the latter part of the last century, by "The Rev. *Andrew Lamont*, D.D. Rector of Bisley, of the sum of One Hundred Pounds, to purchase an estate; the rent of which should be given to the poor parishioners of Bisley." The trustees appointed by the will, accordingly, purchased a house and land in the parish, known by the name of Queen-lane; the rent of which, viz. 4*l.* 10*s.*, is distributed, yearly, among the poor, on the 14th of February. Nearly a similar sum, arising from the donations of Mr. Alderman Smith, in 1627, is also annually expended, for the use of the poor; sometimes in provisions, and at other times, in clothing. There is, also, another charity, which produces, collectively, a rental of about 16*l.* yearly; arising from what is called the *Dead Hill* estate; which consists of about five acres of land, &c.; but at what time it was given to the parish is uncertain.

About two hundred yards from the church is a spring called *St. John's Well*, which, in former ages, is said to have been used for the baptism of children; and the water now used for that purpose is brought from the same spring, which is beautifully clear.

BYFLEET.

The parish of Byfleet adjoins Weybridge, on the north; Walton-upon-Thames, on the east; Wisley, East Horsley, and Ockham, on the south; and Pirford and Wisley, on the west.

In 1800, an act of parliament was obtained for inclosing the commons, wastes, &c. in Byfleet and Weybridge. There were then in this parish, 1192 acres of old inclosed land; 22 acres of common meadow land; and 820 acres of common or waste,—40 of which were left

open and unappropriated, for the benefit of poor cottagers. This parish is intersected by the river Wey; and also, for a short distance, by the Wey navigation, which is partially connected with, and supplied by, that river.

At the time of the Domesday survey, the manor of '*Biflet*' was included among the territorial possessions of the abbot of Chertsey. It was then held by *Uthwin*, a Saxon, who had, also, been the tenant in the reign of Edward the Confessor; in whose days it was assessed at eight hides; but when the survey was taken, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ hides only. In this manor, says the record, "there are two carucates of arable land. One carucate is in demesne; and there are seven villains and two bordars with two carucates. There is a *Church*, and three bondmen; and a mill, worth five shillings; and a fishery and a half yields 325 eels. There are six acres of meadow land; and a wood, yielding ten swine for pannage. In the time of King Edward, this manor was valued at 100 shillings; but now, at £4."

In the reign of Henry the Third, *Geoffrey de Lucy* held lands at Byfleet of the abbot of Chertsey, by military service, as half a knight's fee; and in 1267, he impleaded John le Fraunceys and others, for entering by force his park and warren at Byflete, and taking away deer, horses, and cattle.¹ In 1279, (7th of Edward the First,) the same person claimed, before the king's Justices at Guildford, the rights and privileges of lord of the manor of Byflete, including the fishery mentioned in the Domesday book; and the claim was allowed.² He died in 1284, seised of the manor of Byflete, with the hamlets of Busseley and Frogbury, held of the convent of Chertsey, by the service of half a knight's fee, and suit at their hundred-court of Godley; paying one mark annually from the rents of Bisley. The advowson of the living, which pertained to the manor, was valued at 100*s.* a year. Here was a park of ten acres in demesne; together with seventy acres of arable land, twenty of meadow, pasture in Bulbroke and Le Frith, rents of assise of free and customary tenants, toll of brewers, a water-mill, pleas and perquisites of courts of Byflete, Waybrigg, Bisslegh, and Frogbury; valued together at 9*l.* 15*s.* 1*½d.*; besides the advowson, and three shillings for pannage.³ Geoffrey de Lucy, son and heir of the preceding, sold the tenancy of the manor, in 1294, to *Henry de Leybourne*, who was with King Edward the First at the siege of Caerlaverock, in Scotland, where he received the honour of knighthood for his services.

¹ PLACITA coram Rege; 51 Hen. III.; Rot. 10, in tergo.

² PLACITA, &c.; 7 Edw. I.; Chapter-house at Westminster.

³ ESCHEAT. 12 Edw. I.; No. 16.

The manor afterwards came into the possession of the king; and Edward the Second is supposed to have resided here occasionally, in the first years of his reign, as from this place are dated his letters, or warrants, for the arrest of the Knights templars, December the 20th, 1307;⁴ writs addressed to the sheriffs of Hampshire and Wiltshire, November the 21st, 1308, relative to a grant to his sister, the princess Mary, a nun at Ambresbury; and also another document, concerning a grant of money to Jewish converts, dated November the 24th, in the same year.⁵ Mr. Manning supposes that the king had given this estate to his favourite, Peter de Gaveston, who obtained a charter of free-warren for Byfleet and Pachenesham, in the first year of Edward the Second.⁶ However, if Gaveston held the manor, it must have reverted to the crown on the execution and attainder of this favourite in 1312. In the 14th year of his reign, Edward the Second appointed Humphrey de Waleden steward of the manor of Byfleet. The appointment, which extended to a considerable number of manors and castles in several counties, was renewed in the 17th year of the same reign, in favour of Humphrey de Waleden and Richard de Ikene; and in the following year, the same joint-stewardship was granted to Richard Wynferthyng and Richard de Ikene.⁷

Edward the Third, in the fourth year of his reign, granted this manor to his brother John, of Eltham, earl of Cornwall, who died in Scotland, in 1335; and in the ensuing year, the manor and park of Byfleet were settled on Prince Edward, the king's eldest son, and his heirs, dukes of Cornwall. Owing to the terms of the grant, the estate reverted to the crown on the death of Richard the Second; and Henry the Fourth, in his first year, settled on his son Henry, as duke of Cornwall, (together with many other manors and territorial estates in the counties of Cornwall, Devon, &c.) "the manor and park of Byfleet, in Surrey."⁸

In 1402, this manor appears to have been in the possession of Sir Francis Court and his lady, (probably by a grant from the prince-duke,) as they presented to the living in that year. It must, however, have reverted to the crown, or possibly to the king, as duke of Cornwall, prior to 1447, (25th of Henry the Sixth,) when the sum of 64*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* was paid out of the Exchequer, by assignment, to John Penycok, valet of the king's robes,⁹ "in advance, for repairs done at Byfleet Park,

⁴ *FEDERA*, &c.; new edit.; vol. ii. part 1, p. 24.

⁵ *Id.* p. 62.

⁶ *CALENDAR. ROT. CHARTAR.* p. 140.

⁷ *ABBREVIAT. ROT.* Original. vol. i. pp. 252, 276, 281.

⁸ *FEDERA*, &c.; edit. 3, Hag. Com. 1740; vol. iii. part 4, p. 165.

⁹ *ISSUES OF THE EXCHEQUER*, &c., from King Henry III. to King Henry VI. By Frederick Devon. 1837; 4to.; p. 458.

and to a certain bridge within the said Park; also for repairing a certain lodge there, to keep Rabbits within the said Park."

In the beginning of the reign of Henry the Seventh, an act of parliament was passed for the resumption of all grants from the crown subsequent in date to the 34th of Henry the Sixth, except that from the reigning king to Sir Thomas Bouchier, of the office of keeper of Byfleet park.

The manor and park continued attached to the duchy of Cornwall till 1540, when, Henry the Eighth¹⁰ having constituted Hampton Court an *Honor*, Byfleet and Weybridge were annexed to it, and Sheppen, in Berkshire, was assigned to the duchy by way of exchange. Sir Anthony Browne, master of the Horse to Edward the Sixth, who appears to have had a grant of some part of the estate, built a mansion called Byfleet House; where he died, in May, 1548. James the First settled the estate on his eldest son, Prince Henry; and after his decease, on the queen. Aubrey says, "the Queen began to build a noble house of brick" here, which was completed by "Sir James Fullerton," one of the king's favourites.

The title of this manor is, Byfleet *cum membris*,—Bisley, and part of Effingham, having belonged to it, until the former was detached by James the First, and included in his grant of Woking and other estates to Sir Edward Zouch. Subsequently, this manor was usually leased from the crown to the possessors of Oatlands; but in 1804, an act of parliament was passed, to enable the late Duke of York, who then held the park and manor of Oatlands, to purchase Byfleet, together with Walton-on-Thames and Weybridge. From the duke, this estate passed to E. Ball Hughes, esq.; by whom a considerable portion was sold, in 1829, to the late Lord King; who, at his death in June, 1833, bequeathed his purchase to his younger son, the Hon. P. J. Locke King. But the manor still belongs to Mr. Hughes; who retains an extensive and valuable property at Byfleet.

The Living of Byfleet is a rectory, in the deanery of Stoke; valued, according to the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, at 5*l.*; and in the King's books, at 9*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; paying for procurations, 5*s.* 1*d.*: it is in the patronage of the crown. It appears from the Registers of the Bishops of Winchester, that this benefice was united with the rectory of Wisley from 1530 till about 1630; since which, there has been no connexion between the livings.

¹⁰ "By the Wharf, at Byfleet, is a house called *Dorney House*, where King Henry 8 was nursed."—Aubrey, *SURREY*, vol. iii. p. 195.

Rectors of Byfleet in and since 1800.—

GEORGE SEWELL, A.M. Instituted on the 11th of July, 1782 : died on the 30th of January, 1801.

WILLIAM HAGGITT, D.D., chaplain of Chelsea Hospital. Instituted in 1801.

CHARLES VERNON HOLME SUMNER, A.M., chaplain in ordinary to the Queen. Instituted on the 19th of March, 1834.

About the middle of the last century the rectory of Byfleet was held by the Rev. STEPHEN DUCK ; who was originally an agricultural labourer ; but having attracted some attention by his poetical compositions, he was recommended to the patronage of Queen Caroline, the consort of George the Second, by means of which he was enabled to improve his talents by study, and having subsequently entered into holy orders, he was instituted to this benefice on the 4th of January, 1752. The alteration in his circumstances appears to have had an unhappy effect on his mind ; and at length, in a fit of melancholy insanity, he put an end to his life, by drowning himself at Reading, on the 30th of March, 1756. One of Duck's earliest productions was intituled "*The Thresher's Labour*": and some of his shorter pieces appeared in Dodsley's collection of *Fugitive Poetry*. In 1736, an edition of his poems was published in a quarto volume ; with a prefatory account of the author, by the Rev. Joseph Spence, and a long list of royal and noble subscribers. The poems, which presented few claims to notice beyond the circumstances under which they were written, have long since fallen into oblivion.

Byfleet Church is a small edifice, dedicated to St. Mary, and chiefly composed of flints and rough stones, plastered over. It consists of a nave and chancel only, with a low wooden tower, (containing three bells,) surmounted by a slender chamfered spire, rising above the gable roof at the west end. The entrance is from a porch on the north side ; and near it, within-side, are remains of a piscina. There are two ancient stone seats in the south wall of the chancel ; and the east window, which, like the others, is in the pointed form, consists of three divisions, with smaller lights above. On a grave-stone, in the chancel floor, is the following inscription on a brass plate :—

*Hic jacet Thom's Ceplar, Rector eccl'ie Parochialis de Wiflete, et unus canonicor'
eccl'ie Cathedralis Lincoln ; qui quidem Thom's obiit die mensis
A° D'ni millio' cccclxxx ejus anime p'piciet'r De's.*

Over this was, formerly, a scroll with these words :—

Bone Jesu miserere, quique venisti salbare perditos noli dampnare redemptos.

Among the other monuments here, (three of which are for former

rectors of this parish, viz., the Rev. Nicholas Braman, A.M., ob. 1728; the Rev. Dr. Thomas Morgan, ob. 1782; and the Rev. George Sewell, A.M., ob. 1801;) is a neat tablet of white marble, within a yellow bordering, thus inscribed:—

“To the memory of JOSEPH SPENCE, M.A. Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford, Prebendary of Durham, and Rector of Great Horwood, Bucks; in whom learning, genius, and shining talents, tempered with judgment, and softened by the most exquisite sweetness of manners, were greatly excelled by those truly Christian graces, Humanity ever ready to assist the distressed, constant and extensive Charity to the Poor, and unbounded Benevolence to all. He died August the 20th, 1768, in the 70th year of his age.”

This amiable divine, whose general acquaintance with the polite arts has obtained for his memory a deserved celebrity, was born in the year 1698; but neither the place of his birth, nor the condition of his parentage, appears to have been ascertained. He is supposed to have been educated at Winchester school; but he afterwards became a fellow of New College, Oxford, where he took the degree of Master of Arts in November, 1727. In the same year, he published “An Essay on Pope’s *Odyssey*”; which procured him the friendship of that distinguished poet; and which Dr. Warton has characterized as “a work of the truest taste.” In July, 1728, he was chosen Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford; which he held for ten years, that being the longest term which the statutes allow. He afterwards accompanied the Duke of Newcastle (then earl of Lincoln) into Italy, as his travelling tutor: and the attention which he devoted to his noble pupil was rewarded by his Grace lending to him, for his residence, a pleasant house and gardens in this parish; the rectory of which he subsequently obtained for Mr. Stephen Duck. In 1742, on being promoted to the benefice of Great Horwood, he resigned his fellowship at New college; but in July, the same year, he was made Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford. His principal work, intituled “*Polymetis*;¹¹ or, an Enquiry concerning the agreement between the Works of the Roman Poets and the remains of the

¹¹ This work, which is divided into ten books, including a series of twenty Dialogues, is accompanied by numerous plates, illustrative of Roman Art and Roman Mythology. At the end of Book IV. is a pleasing moral poem, called the ‘*Choice of Hercules*.’ The work was first published by subscription, (upwards of seven hundred names being attached); and a second, and a third edition, appeared in 1755, and 1774, respectively: an abridgment of it, by N. Tindal, 8vo, has been repeatedly printed. His curious work, intituled “A Parallel, in the manner of Plutarch, between a most celebrated Man of Florence, (*Signor Magliabecchi*,) and one scarce ever heard of, in England,” (*Robert Hill*, the Buckinghamshire tailor, who acquired a knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, by his own untaught exertions,) was first printed at *Strawberry Hill*, at the private press of Horace Walpole, in 1758. An interesting volume, intituled “*Anecdotes of Books and Men*,” 8vo., was published, from his papers, in 1820, by Mr. S. W. Singer.

ancient Artists; being an Attempt to illustrate them mutually from each other"; which was first published in folio, in 1747, was composed at Byfleet;—as were, also, most of his other writings, until the time of his decease in 1768. He was then unfortunately drowned in a canal in his garden here; into which he was thought to have fallen in a fit, whilst standing near the brink; as he was found lying on his face, where the water was too shallow to cover his head or any part of his body.

The Register of Bisley commences in 1698. A new and pleasant *Parsonage-house* was erected by the present rector, a few years ago, upon a fresh site, at an expense of nearly 1300*l.*; a part of which sum was advanced by the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty. There are thirty-two acres of glebe-land lying around it, of old inclosure; and about ninety acres, of new inclosure, were allotted to the rector, in lieu of tithes, when the common lands were inclosed by an Act of parliament.

The general soil of this parish is gravel and sand. Its situation is low; and it is frequently much flooded by the overflowing of the old river Wey after heavy rains. The surrounding country is diversified by pleasant scenery; and several respectable families reside within a short distance of the village. On its western borders, this parish is crossed by the Southampton railway, the Weybridge station being about three miles distant. The bridge over the Wey at Byfleet is kept in repair by the lord of the manor; and it was rebuilt by the late Duke of York, the then lord, in 1807. There is a considerable corn-mill at a short distance up the river; which, about the beginning of the present century, was used as an iron-mill: the view is not unpicturesque.

Among the superior residences in this neighbourhood are, BYFLEET PARK, the seat of R. Bravington, esq.; BYFLEET LODGE, of E. Garraway, esq.; WEST LODGE, of J. Sparkes, esq.; and BYFLEET RECTORY, of the Rev. Chas. V. H. Sumner.

CHOBHAM.

This parish, which lies within the sandy district forming the Heaths of Surrey, is bounded on the north by the parishes of Egham and Windlesham; on the east, by Chertsey; on the south, by Horsell and Bisley; and on the west, by Frimley. Its length, from east to west, is seven miles; and its breadth, from south to north, about four miles. According to the Population returns made in 1831, its extent comprises 9470 acres. It includes "the Tythings of Stanners; Pentecost, where was formerly a White Cross; and the Forest

Tything, in which is a place where two roads intersect, called Long Cross, and near it a hill called Steeple Hill.”¹ Aubrey mentions two great ditches in this parish, of “the depth of ten feet or more, imagined to have been made in ancient times for defence of some army lying there;”—but the situation of these appears to be now forgotten. The heath and waste lands are of considerable extent; and include several peat-moors, from which every householder has the right of digging peat for his own use. There are bogs on different parts of the heath; and also a large sheet of water, called *Gracious Pond*, which is stated to have been made by John Rutherwyk, abbot of Chertsey, in the reign of Edward the Third. In this pond, which is about three-quarters of a mile in length, (comprising between fifty and sixty acres,) Aubrey says, were “excellent carp.” But its appearance has been much changed of late years; a considerable part of the bank on the north side, which consists of peat, having been cut away for fuel, by persons to whom it had been let. There are several strong chalybeate springs in different parts of Chobham parish; and also a small stream, called the *Bourn*, which, flowing from the heaths, passes through the village, Crotford bridge in Chertsey, and falls into the Thames near Weybridge.

The manor of Chobham was given by King Edward the Confessor to the convent of Chertsey. At the time of the Domesday survey it was assessed, as it had been previously, at ten hides. ‘There were twelve carucates of arable land, one of which was in demesne; and twenty-nine villains, and six bordars had eleven carucates. There were three bondmen, and ten acres of meadow. The wood yielded one hundred and thirty swine. Odmer held four hides of this land of the abbot; and Corbelin held two hides of the land of the villains. There was one carucate in demesne; and seven villains, and four bordars had three carucates. There were in the manor a *Church* and a *Chapel*.’ In the Domesday book it is called *Cebeham*.

John de Rutherwyke, during his abbacy, inclosed and planted a wood at Chobham; and conducted a stream of water from Gracious pond to form a moat around the manor-house. When a grant of a fifteenth was obtained from the clergy, in 1490, the villain-tenants of the abbot here paid towards it the sum of 2*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* On the surrender of the monastery of Chertsey to Henry the Eighth, the manor of Chobham became vested in the crown. The advowson of the vicarage, however, was given to the monks, as part of the endowment of *Bisham*, in Berkshire, to which they were suffered to retire; but that convent being suppressed shortly afterwards, the advowson fell into the hands of the king. Queen Mary sold Chobham park to

¹ Manning's *SURREY*, vol. iii. p. 192.

Nicholas Heath, archbishop of York; reserving the manor and advowson, which continued vested in the crown, until James the First granted them, together with the manor of Bisley, and other estates in Surrey, to Sir Edward Zouch. The sum that Archbishop Heath gave the queen for Chobham park was 3000*l*. At that time the estate consisted of a house, garden, orchard, and five hundred acres of land, inclosed by a pale, rented at 180*l*. a year, (the price being about twelve years purchase); and the timber was valued at 800*l*. After this prelate had been deprived of his benefice on the accession of Elizabeth, for his adherence to the Catholic faith, he retired to this place; where he spent the latter part of his life; and dying in 1579, he was interred in the chancel of Chobham church. Dr. Heath had held the office of lord-chancellor of England in the reign of Queen Mary; by whom he was highly esteemed; as he was, likewise, by her successor, who, it is said, was accustomed to make him a visit once a year, after his retirement to Chobham.

On the decease of the ex-archbishop, this estate descended to his kinsman, Thomas Heath; and it subsequently belonged to Sir Francis Lee, or Leigh. The mansion stood on one side of the road leading from Chobham to Chertsey; where was afterwards a farm-house. The park was divided into separate farms; which became the property of Mr. Revel, whose daughter conveyed the estate by marriage to Sir George Warren, who died in 1801; and through his daughter, it passed to Viscount Bulkeley, who was the owner in 1811. It is now the property of Sir Denis Le Marchant, bart., (so created by her present Majesty, Victoria, on the 23rd of August, 1841); by whom, together with Chobham Place, and several large farms in this parish, it was purchased about three years ago. About one hundred acres are attached to what is still called *Chobham Park*, which is tenanted as a farm by the Doburns.

In the year 1772, an earthen pot, in which were a great many Roman coins of the Lower empire, was ploughed up in a field which formerly was a portion of Chobham park. Among these coins were two silver of Gratian and Valentinian: on the reverse of both the inscription, "*Virtus Romanorum*"; the exergue of the former, A. Q. P. S., and of the latter, T. R. P. S. There were copper coins of Theodosius, Honorius, and Valentinian. With the coins was found a spear-head, and a gold ring weighing 4 dwts. 10½ gr.

MANOR OF STANNARDS, OR STANYERS, AND FORDS, in Chobham.

This manor was held, in the reign of Edward the Second, by Sir John de Hamme and his wife, Aliva; and it afterwards belonged to William Lambert, of whom it was purchased by King Henry the

Eighth. Queen Elizabeth, in the second year of her reign, granted by letters patent, to Thomas Reeve and George Evelyn, her lordship and manor of Stanyers and Fords, in the county of Surrey, to hold by the fortieth part of a knight's fee. Reeve was only a trustee for Evelyn, who, in 1607, levied a fine, and settled the premises, as to one moiety, to the use of John Evelyn, one of his younger brothers; remainder to himself in fee: and as to the other moiety, to the use of another brother, James Evelyn. Other transactions in the family followed relative to this estate, which was at length vested in Sir John Evelyn, of West Dean, in Wiltshire; who, in 1636, in conjunction with his wife, Dame Elizabeth Evelyn, in consideration of 5300*l.*, conveyed to James Lynch and his heirs, the manor of Stanyers and Fords, with quit-rents of 15*s.* 4*d.* pertaining to it; together with the manors of Katerham and Windlesham, and various other estates. A part of the property thus transferred consisted of a capital messuage, named Stanyers Hill Farm; a farm, called Trotters; another called Stanners Grove and Benny Grove; with the manor-house of Stanyers and Fords, and lands belonging to it; and also a moiety of the manor of Freemantles, with the mansion-house and lands, let at 60*l.* a year, and two couple of fat capons; and farms in Bagshot and Chobham. On the 31st of October, 1639, (14th of Charles the First,) James Lynch, by indenture with certain trustees, settled his estates on his three grand-daughters, Eleanor, Susanna, and Elizabeth Gantlett, and John Lynch, his nephew. The estate of Stanyers and Fords was given to Elizabeth Gantlett for life, with remainder to her issue; remainder to John Lynch. Francis Swanton, the son and heir, under the settlement, to Elizabeth Gantlett, in the 3rd of James the Second, executed a deed to lead to the uses of a recovery to himself in fee, and which was suffered accordingly. He subsequently granted off several parcels of land, reserving quit-rents to his manor of Stanyers and Fords; and in 1694, he conveyed the manor to Nathaniel Cocks. This person settled it in jointure on his wife, leaving, as his sole heir, a daughter, Sarah Cocks, who married Joseph Paris; and in 1721, Paris and his wife sold the reversion of the manor, after the death of Mrs. Cocks, to Zachariah Gibson. These parties last mentioned, immediately after, joined in a sale of the manorial property to John Martin, who, in February, 1727, conveyed it to Thomas Woodford, esq. He gave it, by will, to his eldest son, the Rev. Thomas Woodford; who, in April, 1761, sold it to Thomas Sewell, esq., a Chancery counsellor, afterwards knighted, and appointed master of the Rolls. His son and heir, in 1795, sold this, together with the manor of

Ottershaw, in Chertsey, to Edmund Boehm, esq.; to whom it belonged in 1811.^a

Chobham Place, in the reign of Elizabeth, was the seat of Anthony Fenrother, esq.; from whom it passed, by the marriage of his daughter and sole heiress, to the family of Thomas. It next belonged to the Abdys, baronets: in 1803, Sir William Abdy (the 7th and present bart.) succeeded to the estate, on the death of his father; and in 1809, he sold the house and park to the Rev. Inigo William Jones; who died, suddenly, in October the same year. It now belongs to Sir Denis Le Marchant, bart., but is at present tenanted by a gentleman from Bombay.

The Manor of ADEN.—At the north end of Chobham street is a house, which, with a mill, and forty acres of arable and meadow land, is styled in certain deeds, “the Manor of Aden.” In 1479, Isabella Manory, widow, daughter and heiress of Nicholas atte Broke, of Chobham, granted to William Campion, citizen of London, and others, all her tenements in Chobham, Bysley, Chertsey, and Horsull, in Surrey. In 1540, John Danister, esq., one of the barons of the Exchequer, died seised of a considerable estate in Chobham and the neighbouring parishes, which he divided between his natural son Robert, and his daughter Ann. She married Owen Bray, the second son of Sir Edward Bray, of Shere; and a daughter of Owen Bray conveyed her mother’s property, by marriage, to Mr. Johnson, an attorney. It was afterwards sold to General Broome, and re-sold to Mr. Chapple, a stationer in London; who, about 1808, disposed of it to the Rev. Charles Jerram, who succeeded Mr. Cecil in the vicarage of Chobham, in 1810, and made this place his residence.

A Farm, called the manor of *Twitching*, alias *Durnford*, in Horsell and Chobham, consisting of about one hundred and sixty acres, constituted the gift of Mr. Danister to his son, mentioned above. In 1718, it belonged to Richard Bonsey; whose grandson, dying in 1755, devised the estate to trustees for sale. In 1774, it was purchased by Sir Thomas Sewell; and after his death, in 1795, sold by his son, with other property, as mentioned above, to Edmund Boehm, esq.

The Rectory of Chobham, which anciently belonged to the abbey of Chertsey, and afterwards to the crown, was granted by Queen Elizabeth, in fee, to William Haber, or Harber, and Richard Duffield; who, in 1565, sold it to Owen Bray, esq., of Chobham. In 1638, Mr. Bray, in conjunction with his son and heir-apparent, Edward Bray, conveyed the property to Sir Thomas White; from whom it descended to the Woodroffes; and in November, 1687, Sir George

^a Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. iii. pp. 195, 196.

Woodroffe, and his son and heir, suffered a fine and recovery, and in December following conveyed it to Philip Beauchamp. The present lay-rector is Sir Wm. Abdy, bart.

This Living, which is a vicarage, in the deanery of Stoke, is valued in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas at 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and in the King's books, at 10*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*; paying for procurations and synodals, 2*s.* 1*d.* The patronage is vested in the family and trustees of the late Samuel Thornton, esq. The Registers are perfect from the year 1654.

Vicars of Chobham in and since 1800.—

RICHARD CECIL.^{*} Instituted in 1800: died on the 15th of August, 1810.

CHARLES JERRAM, A.M. Instituted on the 12th of October, 1810: removed to Witney, in Oxfordshire, 1834.

JAMES JERRAM. Instituted on the 21st of April, 1834.

Chobham is an extensive village, consisting of a wide but irregular street; near the middle of which the church is situated. At the south end is a small stream, called the Mill-bourn, which is crossed by a brick bridge of one arch. On this stream, towards the west, about two hundred yards from the road, is a corn-mill, above which the water is dammed up, and forms a considerable expanse. Near it, on the right, is the large and handsome mansion of Miss Bainbridge; who derived it from her uncle, the late Thomas Bainbridge, esq., for whom there is a memorial in the church, and an elevated tomb, surrounded by an iron railing, in the church-yard. Many of the houses in Chobham are of red brick, and well built; and the shops are of respectable appearance.

The *Church*, which is dedicated to St. Laurence, is mentioned in the Domesday book; and it still displays unquestionable evidence of a remote origin, in the massive piers and circular columns which separate the nave from a narrow south aisle. It is built with rough stones, intermixed with flints and grout-work; but has been repaired with brick at the east end. At the west end is a large square tower, (supported by strong buttresses,) consisting of three stories, embattled, and crowned by a rather high spire, leaded, and surmounted by a vane. The tower, which contains five bells, is entered from a western porch by a deep-pointed arch; and another arch, of a similar form but much higher, originally opened from the tower to the nave, but has been closed up by a wooden partition. The side aisle is divided from the nave by three low-pointed arches, which spring from the

^{*} He was also rector of Bisley, (see ante, p. 151); and he greatly increased the congregations of both churches, by the earnestness of his manner and persuasive eloquence. Mr. Cecil died of paralysis; and his remains were deposited in a vault at St. Andrew's, Holborn.

ancient piers and columns above-mentioned, and the fluted capitals of which are partly concealed by a narrow gallery that extends along the south side and overhangs the nave: two other galleries are carried across the ends of the nave; near the middle of which, against the north wall, the pulpit and reading-desk are placed. The pews, which are tolerably regular, and in good repair, are painted white. The entire number of sittings is about nine hundred. Both the nave and the chancel are paved with red tile.

There are several memorials in the chancel for individuals of the Abdy family, of Chobham Place. Among them is a handsome mural monument of a pyramidal form, of variegated and white marble, for SIR WILLIAM ABDY, bart., who died on the 21st of July, 1803, aged seventy-one years. Another tablet, of white marble within a black marble frame, records the memory of *Mary*, his relict, (daughter of James Brebner Gordon, esq., of Moor-place, Hertfordshire,) who died at Rome, on the 4th of March, 1829, in the seventy-eighth year of her age; and was buried in the Protestant cemetery of that city. On a corresponding tablet to the former, is a highly eulogistic inscription in commemoration of *Harriet*, the wife of the Rev. G. Caldwell, of Cheltenham, and youngest daughter of Sir William Abdy, bart., who died on the 15th of September, 1830, in the forty-fifth year of her age. Here is, also, a small memorial for another daughter of Sir William, namely, *Katharine Mary*, wife of Capt. Thomas Fellowes, R.N., “who died at St. Germaine’s en Laye, on the 18th of October, 1817; and was buried at *Père la Chaise* in Paris.”

Against the wall, or pier, at the east end of the aisle, is a large pyramidal monument of white marble, exhibiting a bas-relief of a weeping female, leaning beneath an urn, with the following inscription:—

Sacred to the Memory of *Elizabeth*, the Beloved Wife of Thomas Bainbridge, Esq., who died April the 5th, 1827.

Pearl of Price, by Jesus bought,
To his glorious likeness wrought,
Go to shine before his Throne;—
Made for God, to God return.

In the gallery, near this, over the principal seat, is a small and neat

* The cemetery so called, which is a very extensive district on the north-east side of Paris, (outside the walls,) was first established by the celebrated *Père la Chaise*, who was Confessor of Louis the Fourteenth. It contains numerous sepulchral edifices; many of which are very elegantly designed in the general style of the small temples of Grecian and Roman architecture. This place is now the common depository of the Parisians; no interment, for many years past, having been permitted within the walls surrounding Paris.

sarcophagus of white marble, in memory of THOMAS BAINBRIDGE, esq., (the husband of the above lady,) of Chobham, and Guildford-street, London; who died on the 28th of March, 1833, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. This was "Erected by his Nieces, in testimony of the high esteem with which they regarded him."

Opposite to the monument of Mrs. Bainbridge is a small memorial for Mr. JOHN WOODMAN, who died in his sixty-ninth year, on the 15th of January, 1718, with the following epitaph:—

His Race is run, his Time is spent,
His Days are gone, which were but lent;
And now He is, as You must be,
For none can alter God's decree.
Therefore take care,—So Live to Die,
That you may Live Eternally
To praise the Holy Trinity. }

In the nave is a small and neat sarcophagus of white marble, inscribed in memory of several children of the late Rev. Chas. Jerram, vicar of Chobham;—and, also, a nearly similar memorial for SAMUEL JERRAM, esq., of Duncroft-house, Middlesex, who died on the 9th of April, 1824, aged forty-eight years.

The Font (which stands upon a low circular pedestal,) is merely a basin, inclosed within an octagonal wooden frame, and pyramidal cover. There was formerly a Chantry within this edifice; to which some houses and lands, called Freebarns, were annexed. Lights were, also, burned in this church in honour of the Blessed Mary, and of Corpus Christi, and St. Laurence; to the support of each of which, "a Sheep was given by Will, in the year 1488."^a

In the *Taxation* of Pope Nicholas, Chertsey, Egham, and Chobham, are rated as one rectory; and the inhabitants of the latter parish were obliged to carry their dead to Chertsey to be buried, until after the year 1216; when application was made to Pope Honorius the Third, for leave to have a church-yard consecrated here; the parishioners complaining of the great inconveniences they sustained, from the distance of Chertsey [six miles], the badness of the roads, and their own poverty. The result was, that the Abbot and Convent consented that Peter de Rupibus, bishop of Winchester, should consecrate a church-yard at Chobham; but with certain reservations^b which might recompence the abbey for the loss of the obventions and oblations at burials, that the mother-church of Chertsey had been accustomed to receive. In 1331, an endowment for this benefice was obtained by William de Dogelynggesworth, the then vicar, consisting of a house

^a Manning, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 199.

^b The reservations were, "that the Parishioners might bury at Chertsey if they chose

for his abode, with an adjoining close, containing six acres of wood and land; and also other lands at Brechefeld, Cherchefeld, Mullefeld, Southerks, Laymed, Westmed, and Chalfegarston; the whole amounting to about fifty-nine acres. Some rents, and moieties of tithes, &c., were likewise added; for all which it was agreed, that the vicar should pay a rent of assise of two shillings and sixpence, and twelve pence for pannage, yearly, to the lord of the fee; and ten shillings annually, and six pounds of wax, to the convent of Chertsey;—the latter undertaking to repair the chancel, and find bread and wine for the masses in the church at Chobham; and, also, books and ornaments. Further additions to the value of this living were made in 1427, during the abbacy of John de Hermondesworth. The present vicarage-house, which is at a short distance from the church, on the north-west side, was rebuilt by the Rev. Charles Jerram, the then vicar; and is a pleasant and respectable residence.

There are no remains of the ancient *Chapel* mentioned in the Domesday and other records, as being in this manor, now to be found; nor is its situation remembered. It seems not improbable, however, that it might have been attached to, or within, the manor-house; as Archbishop Heath is stated to have used the chapel there for religious services, whilst resident at Chobham, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Notwithstanding the sterility of the heaths in this parish, some of the meadows are stated to be exceedingly productive. For many of the meadows, a composition called *Mead Silver*, amounting to one penny an acre, is paid in lieu of tithe-hay; which is said to have been originally settled when the manor belonged to the abbots of Chertsey, by way of compensation to the parishioners for feeding the abbot's deer.⁷

The income derived from *Charitable Donations* to this parish for the relief of the poor not receiving alms, supporting schools, repair of the church, &c., amounts to about forty pounds annually.

The general appearance of the country for many miles in the neighbourhood of Windlesham, Bisley, Chobham, Horsell, and Woking, is flat and monotonous; but the ground rises to the north

so to do; that the first legacy given by any Parishioner should go to the Mother-church, and excepting to the Abbey all the great and small tythes which the Monks of Chertsey used to receive; together with all tythe of corn of Flexland, the moiety of the tythes of corn of the demesne lands of the Abbot called Burierchs, and the tythe of land belonging to the Chapel of Chobham." It was also stipulated, that the incumbent and his parishioners of Chobham, should pay 20s. and 6 lbs. of wax, yearly, to the Sacristary of Chertsey.

⁷ Manning, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 193.

and north-east of Woking, Pirford, and Ockham, and the scenery is diversified by undulations of surface, occasionally rising into hills; whilst the land becomes more fertile, and is better cultivated.

HORSELL.

This parish was anciently a hamlet belonging to Woking, "but, in respect to its demesne, it was part of the manor of Pirford." On the west, it adjoins Bisley; on the north-east and north, it is bounded by Chobham and Chertsey; and on the east and south-east, by Woking. It is chiefly a sandy tract; and the heaths of Horsell and Woking adjoin to each other. Aubrey states, that this parish contains two tithings, and, also, a small manor called *Twitching*, "which lies towards Chertsey." He likewise notices "two round Hills, or Barrows, supposed to have been the burial-place for men slain in battles,"¹ as being on the heath in this parish.

Anciently, when Horsell was a hamlet of the parish of Woking, the tithes belonged to the rectory of that parish; which, in 1262, (46th Henry the Third,) was appropriated to the priory of Newark. After the dissolution of monasteries, these tithes remained vested in the crown till the time of James the First. That prince, by letters patent, dated September the 25th, 1609, granted them as parcel of the rectory of Woking to Francis Morrice and Francis Philips, in trust, to be conveyed to Sir Francis Aungier, knt., afterwards Baron Aungier of Longford in Ireland, to be holden of the king in free and common socage, as stated in the account of Woking; reserving a rent of 19*l.* 6*s.* to be paid annually, for the whole. Charles the First, by letters patent, dated July 30th, 1628, granted the tithes of this chapelry to other trustees, for the benefit of Christopher, earl of Anglesea; in which the subject of the grant is described in the following terms:—"The Chapel of Horsehill, with the dwelling-house of the same, and all tithes, oblations, profits, tithes of Sheaves, Woods, Underwoods, Lands, and Tenements, to the same Chapel in any manner belonging, then or late in the occupation of Edward Jones or his assigns; to hold of the King, &c., by fealty only, in free and common socage, and not in chief,² or by Knight's service; rendering annually to the

¹ Aubrey's *SURREY*, vol. iii. pp. 189, 193.

² Mr. Manning, (*SURREY*, vol. i. p. 163, note p.) on the highly respectable authority of Madox, objects to the expression "by fealty, &c., and not in chief, or by knight's service," (which often occurs in the charters of Queen Elizabeth, and her immediate successors,) as an error. But these learned gentlemen are certainly mistaken; for estates might be held of the king, (as in the above case of Lord Anglesea,) in free and common socage, only, under which tenure, the holder was exempt from the burthens of heriot, relief, &c., incident to tenancy in chief, and also from military service, to which

King, his heirs, and successors, the rent of 2 shillings, at his and their Exchequer." The trustees, by direction of the Earl, in the following year, conveyed the premises to John Robinson, of Sunning-hill, subject to the same rent and services; and subsequent transfers of the property, by sale, took place. "The several purchasers, however, under this grant of Charles the First, appear to have received the small tithes only; and, at length, to have been compelled to relinquish their pretensions even to those, on the ground that two lay fees of the same tithes cannot subsist in one and the same parish."

For in 1682, Francis, earl of Longford, grandson of Lord Aungier, the grantee under the patent of James the First, (at the same time that he sold the tithes of Woking to Mr. Maximilian Emily, as stated in the account of that place,) conveyed those of Horsell, (described as consisting of the chapel, parsonage, or rectory of Horsell, with all tithes great and small within the said chapelry,) to Richard Lee and William Beauchamp, in trust for Richard Bonsey, Richard Roake, John Collier, and John Scocher, all of Horsell, to be divided into equal shares between them. Some of the shares were afterwards sold by the descendants, or representatives, of the first purchasers; and more recently, the holders of those shares disposed of the tithes of all, or most, of the lands in the parish, except their own, to the respective proprietors; retaining, however, the appointment, and paying the stipend of the minister.

The Living of Horsell is a curacy, originally dependent on the rectory of Woking; and afterwards on the convent of Newark, to which it had been appropriated. Since the dissolution, this curacy has been rendered perpetual under a license from the ordinary; the stipend being paid by the lay-impropriators; who, also, repair the chancel. The patronage is now vested in four respectable yeomen, namely, Messrs. John and Henry Roake, Mr. Fladgate, and Mr. Collyer. There is neither glebe-land nor vicarage-house in this parish.

Curates of Horsell in and since 1801.—

HENRY HAMMOND. Instituted on the 2nd of January, 1801: resigned in January, 1840, and died at Windlesham, on the 2nd of November following.

ALBERT MANGLES, A.M. Instituted January the 16th, 1840.

those who held knights' fees were liable. It is true, that all who held of a *lord-paramount* must have been tenants in chief: but our sovereigns, in the middle ages, often held estates the superiority of which belonged to their subjects; and if they underlet such estates, their tenants could not be tenants in *chief* of the crown. But see Madox, *HIST. AND ANTIQ. OF THE EXCHEQUER*, vol. i. pp. 620—22, note b. And see, also, Sir H. Spelman, *ON FEUDS AND TENURES BY KNIGHT-SERVICE IN ENGLAND*: English Works, vol. ii.; 1727; fol.

* Manning, *SURREY*, vol. i. p. 163.



*Chaylands, the Seat of Mr. & Mrs. William
By at which place was executed.*

W. & A. G. & Co. London.



Horsell Church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and stands upon an abrupt eminence overlooking the village, which merely consists of scattered tenements, and a few farms. It comprises a nave, south aisle, chancel, and western tower; the latter being of three stories, embattled, and substantially built with rude masses of stone and flint, but mostly of the concrete iron-stone obtained from the neighbouring heaths. The other parts, except the chancel, which was rebuilt with brick about fifty years ago, are of similar rude materials, plastered over. The entrance is through the tower, (which contains six bells,) by a recessed pointed arch; and in each side-wall has been a handsome gothic window, with rather peculiar tracery in the heading; but both windows have been much dilapidated, and are now closed up. At the north-east angle is a stair-case, extending to the roof; lit by small loop-holes; and carried up through a small square projection on that side.

This edifice, which was repaired and ornamented at a considerable expense in the year 1840, has a neat and creditable appearance. The seats are in general open, and some of them are of carved oak, of an old date. The floor is mostly paved with red tile. Like that at Chobham, the pulpit is placed against the north wall, near the middle of the nave. The Font is a square stone, supported on slender columns. The nave is separated from the aisle by three pointed arches, springing from octagonal piers; and from the nave by a handsome wooden screen, designed, with open work, in the pointed style.

There are several sepulchral *Brasses* in the chancel for the Sutton family, which Aubrey mentions as being resident "at a place called *Castle-house* in this parish." That for "JOHN SUTTON the Elder, Gent., who lived a Widower 24 years," and died on the 3rd of July, 1603, aged seventy-four years, represents a whole-length figure of a man in a long gown reaching to his feet, with a long beard, and ruff. Another, for THOMAS SUTTON, gent., the eldest son of the above, who died a bachelor, on the 17th of September, 1603, aged thirty-eight years, also displays a whole-length male figure, with a beard, his hands clasped, in a cloak reaching to the knees, and with shoe-strings. At the entrance into the chancel is a *Brass* inscribed thus:—

Hic jacet tumulatus Joh'n's Aleyn, Capellan';
Anime ejus p'piciet' Deus. Amen.

Near the middle of the nave is another *Brass*, exhibiting the figure of a man in a long gown, and a female (his wife) in the dress of the time. Underneath are two smaller brasses for their issue, viz., five sons and two daughters. The inscription records the memory of THOMAS EDMONDS, "Citizen and M^r Carpenter to the Chamber, and

one of the Viewers [Viewers?] of that Honourable City of London; who had to Wife *Ann Frognell*, the daughter of William Frognell, Citizen and Fishmonger of London." He died August the 2nd, 1619.

A large and handsome monument of marble, placed against the south wall of the aisle, commemorates the decease and estimable character of "JAMES FENN, Esq., of the Parish of St. Magnus, London Bridge; Citizen and Skinner; who died on the 3rd of June, 1793, aged 71 years." Mr. Fenn was a native of Horsell; but having settled in London as a fishmonger, he acquired a large fortune by industry and perseverance, and served the office of sheriff of London and Middlesex in the year 1787. On the monument is a figure of the deceased in the sheriff's gown, kneeling on a cushion; on one side, are whole-length figures of his wife and surviving daughter; and on the other, a table with books open. At bottom, in the middle compartment, is a bee-hive with bees; and at the corners, are implements of husbandry.

Adjacent to the above is another elegant monument, of white marble, commemorative of SIR JOHN WILLIAM ROSE, knt., A.M., serjeant-at-law, and fourteen years "Recorder of London in the reign of George the Third." He died suddenly at his house in Peckham, on the 11th of October, 1803, aged 53 years. It also records the memory of the *Lady Ann Rose*, his wife, daughter of Mr. Sheriff Fenn, who died November the 6th, 1809, aged fifty-five years. The deceased are both represented on the monument; Sir John, in his gown as recorder; and his lady, in a modern dress, leaning on an urn.—Arms: Az. a Chev. Erm. betw. three water bougets, Arg. *Rose*. An inescutcheon Arg. on a Fess within a bordure Engr. Az. three Escallops of the first. *Fenn*.¹ Motto: *Ferio Tego Rem*.

There are numerous memorials in the church-yard at Horsell, intermixed with short poetical epitaphs of a not unpleasing character, although expressed in homely language; and many of the graves are neatly arched over with red bricks, instead of being merely covered with turf in the usual way. Two Schools have been established at Horsell, in which a considerable number of children receive instruction; the one, in connexion with the church; and the other appertaining to a congregation of Baptists.

Some extensive Nursery-grounds in this parish, in the occupation of Mr. Henry Cobbett, are appropriated to the cultivation of roses, and other plants and flowers; and many persons visit them in the summer season, for the purpose of seeing the flowers in a high state of perfection.

¹ The same arms were borne by Sir Richard Fenn, haberdasher; who was lord-mayor of London in 1638.

We shall now proceed with the parishes in the SECOND DIVISION of Godley hundred, namely, Chertsey, Egham, and Thorpe.

CHERTSEY.

The district forming the parish of Chertsey is mentioned by Venerable Bede, in the fourth book of his Ecclesiastical History, by the Saxon name of *Cepotacp-al*, that is, *Ceroti Insula*, or the *Isle of Cerotis*; but wherefore it was thus called is utterly unknown. In this Isle, "now scarce a peninsula," says Camden, "as in a spot unfrequented by men, Frithwald, who styles himself in his charter of foundation, 'petty prince of the province of the Surreians, under Wulphur, king of the Mercians,' and Erchenwald, bishop of London, in the early ages of the English church, founded a small Monastery";¹—to which the whole of the territory, now known as the parish of Chertsey, was subsequently attached.

The following account of the *vill* of *Certesyg* is given in the Domesday book:—"The Abbey [of Chertsey] is situated in the hundred of Godelei, and also the vill itself. In the time of King Edward, as at present, it was assessed at five hides. The arable land is [not stated.] Two carucates are in demesne; and there are thirty-nine villains, and twenty bordars, with seventeen carucates. There is one mill for the hall or manor-house, and two hundred acres of meadow. The wood yields fifty swine for pannage; and there is a *Smith's forge*, to do work for the hall.—Of these five hides Richard Sturmid holds two and a half, under King William: but the Hundred testifies that his predecessor held of the Abbey, and could not remove without the licence of the Abbot. He hath there in demesne one carucate; and there are one villain, and four bordars, with one carucate. The whole manor, in the time of King Edward, was valued at 18 pounds: now at 22 pounds. That portion which Richard [Sturmid] holds is valued at 40 shillings." The abbots of Chertsey retained an uninterrupted possession of the manor from the time of the Domesday survey until the era of the dissolution.

Chertsey parish is situated on the south, or rather, in consequence of the winding course of the river, on the western side of the Thames. On the north, this parish is bounded by that of Egham, and the river Thames; by the same river, and the parish of Weybridge, on the east; by Chobham and Byfleet, on the south; and by Chobham and Thorpe, on the west. The land, in the immediate vicinity of the town, and on the north and east, towards the Thames, is low and

¹ Gough's Camden, *BRITANNIA*, vol. i. p. 241.

level; and is protected from frequent inundations only by the causeway which extends from Egham to Staines bridge. The soil near the river is rich and fertile; but at a greater distance, it consists of sand, gravel, and heath; and in various places are peat-bogs. In many spots the surface is elevated much above the general level, forming hills, the soil of which consists of peat on one side, and sand on the other; as is also the case in some parts of Chobham parish.

There is a tract of meadow, about one hundred and sixty acres in extent, called Laleham Borough, or Laleham Burway,² within the parish of Chertsey, but belonging to the manor of Laleham, in Middlesex, on the opposite side of the river; the pasturage of which is the property of the owners of estates in the manor of Laleham, who pay no tithes or taxes for this land in either parish. This meadow was not inclosed with other common lands in Laleham, when an inclosure act was procured for that parish; and it was specially exempted in the act for inclosing commons and wastes in Chertsey, passed in 1808. According to tradition, this mead formerly pertained to the monks of Chertsey, who gave it to the people of Laleham, as a remuneration for their attention in supplying the convent with provisions which could not otherwise be procured during a season of plague and famine.³

The current of the Thames in this vicinity is supposed to have shifted in some places; in former ages; as there is land on the Surrey side of the river at Walton-on-Thames, which belongs to the county of Middlesex; and near Chertsey bridge is a piece of land called Bos-eyte, on the Middlesex side, which is reckoned a part of the parish of Chertsey, and county of Surrey. It may, however, be proper to observe, that the frequent occurrence of detached parishes and smaller tracts separated from the body of the county to which they belong, may be accounted for without supposing that any alterations have taken place, within the period of historical record, in the natural boundaries of the great territorial divisions of the kingdom.

It is uncertain at what time the original bridge across the Thames at Chertsey was erected; and Mr. Manning concludes that the communication between Surrey and Middlesex through Chertsey was only

² On the Surrey side of Laleham Burway above mentioned, in 1813, was discovered, about three feet below the surface of a bank where the soil had been washed away, an urn of rough pottery, containing pieces of broken plates of metal, (a mixture of tin and copper,) with fragments of armour, points of a sword and dagger, &c., weighing altogether nearly 30lbs. The urn was broken in extracting it from the ground. The spot where it was found is about half a mile from the Roman camp at Laleham.—Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. iii. Additions and Corrections, p. clxv.

³ Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 204.

by a ferry in the time of Edward the First, because, in a wardrobe account for the 28th year of that king's reign, published by the Society of Antiquaries, there is a charge of three shillings paid to Sibille the ferry-woman [*passagiere*] of Certesey, for wages for herself and six men employed in taking the king and his family over the Thames, from Certesey to Kingston, February 21st, 1300.—This reason, however, appears inconclusive; for as Chertsey and Kingston are both on the same side of the Thames, there would seem to be no necessity for crossing the river to reach Kingston. The passage by water rather than by land, was probably undertaken for the more convenient carriage of baggage, furniture, &c., or from some similar motive; and by no means infers the absence of a bridge at Chertsey at that period.

Although at what era the original bridge across the Thames was erected at Chertsey is altogether unknown, yet for a long time before the erection of the present edifice of stone, there was a wooden bridge here, which was kept in repair at the joint expense of the counties of Surrey and Middlesex.

Besides the Thames, there was at Chertsey, in former ages, a stream called the *Water of Redewinde*; to the ferry of which, as appears by the patent Rolls of the 16th of Edward the Third, (anno 1343,) a right was granted to W. Allegar for his life. Considerable inconvenience to travellers and to the inhabitants of Chertsey frequently arose from the overflowing of the stream; and Henry the Fourth, in the 11th year of his reign, granted a license, under his letters patent, "to his liege men of the town, and parts adjacent, to build a bridge over the Water of *Redewynd*, at their own costs, for the succour and safety of people there in future resorting." He also directed that the said bridge should be named 'of the King's foundation, and not of the foundation of any other person;—"*et quod idem pons de fundatione nostrâ, et non de fundatione alicujus alterius nuncupetur.*"⁴ There is no water at present known by the designation *Redewynd*; but it is supposed that name was anciently applied to the small stream now called the *Bourn*, (or at least, to that part of it which intersects Guildford-street in Chertsey,) which issuing from Virginia Water in Windsor, takes a winding course through the parishes of Egham, Thorpe, and Chertsey, and flowing through the low grounds near Woburn Farm, unites with the Thames by a tunnel formed under the river embankment. This stream occasionally overflows the adjacent lands, and lower part of Guildford-street; and it seems probable, that the ferry granted to Allegar over the water of Redewynd was somewhere in that direction.

⁴ ROTUL. PATENT. 11th Hen. IV.; and Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. iii. pp. 205-6.

The extent of this parish, according to the Population returns of 1831, is 10,020 acres. It is divided into the tithings of Chertsey, Atlesdon (or Atlesford), Lolleworth (or Hardwick), Rokesbury (now called Lyne, Hamme (or Ham), Crockford (or Crotford), Woodham, and Botleys.

In the year 1800, an act of parliament was obtained for inclosing the open lands in the manors of Walton-on-Thames and Walton-Leigh, including 565 acres of waste in the parish of Chertsey; 60 acres of which, however, were to be left uninclosed for the benefit of the poor cottagers. In 1808, another act was passed (as above referred to), authorizing the inclosure of the common fields, commons, and wastes, in the manor of Chertsey-Beaumont, belonging to the crown.

Before proceeding with the description of the town of Chertsey, which derived its origin from and grew into repute under the auspices and immediate patronage of the abbey, it will be expedient to insert an historical account of that establishment.

CHERTSEY ABBEY.

Shortly after the conversion of the Saxons to christianity a MONASTERY was erected at Chertsey; the establishment of which is ascribed to Erkenwald, an ecclesiastic who afterwards became bishop of London, and Frithwald, viceroy of Surrey, under Wulpher, king of Mercia. In an account of the foundation of this convent, prefixed to the Abbey Register, in the Cottonian Library, it is expressly stated to have been founded in the year after the Incarnation 666, and in the reign of "Egbert, king of the Angles" ("Rex Anglorum"), a title which neither was, nor could have been properly, applied to any territorial ruler in the seventh or eighth century. The person intended, doubtless, must have been Egbert, king of Kent, who was living at that time. The narrative in the Register is followed by a copy of the foundation charter, which is dated "about the Kalends of March," signed by the founders, Frithwald and Erkenwald, witnessed by several persons, and confirmed by Wlfar or Wulpher, king of the Mercians, "who laid his hand on the altar, in the town called Thamu, [Thame?] and made the sign of the cross." Appended to this charter is a description of the boundaries of the lands belonging to the abbey of Chertsey, in the Saxon language. The same Register exhibits another charter, in which the abbey lands are merely specified by name, with the number of *manses* each respectively comprised: this charter has the signatures of the founders, and the confirmation of King Wulpher; it has, also, a precise date of the year from the

Incarnation, 727, several years, probably, after the deaths of those individuals whose deed it purports to be.*

These circumstances tend to destroy the credit of the early charters, and render it questionable whether they were not, (like many others extant,) forged by the Anglo-Saxon monks, to frustrate the severe inquisition of the Norman Conqueror and his agents, as to the mode of acquisition and tenure of monastic estates. But, supposing those documents not to be authentic, it is, at least, highly probable that the statements they contain were founded on traditions which prevailed about the middle of the eleventh century, as to the origin of the abbey of Chertsey.

In the Cottonian Register is a charter of privileges granted to this monastery by Pope Agatho, and said to have been brought from Rome by the co-founder, Erkenwald; and two charters of confirmation of the estates; one granted by Offa, king of Mercia, in 787; and the other by Ethelwulph, king of Wessex, in 827. In the latter part of the ninth century, when the kingdom was repeatedly invaded and devastated by the Danes, the convents in general were plundered and destroyed, and Chertsey suffered in the common ruin. The abbot BECCA, a priest named Ethor, and all the monks, ninety in number, were slaughtered; the church and conventual buildings were burnt, and the surrounding territory laid waste. The monastery was not fully restored till the reign of Edgar, who, in 964, expelled the secular clerks from the conventual demesne, of which they had possession, and placed Benedictine monks there in their room; ORDBRYHT being appointed to preside over the renewed establishment as abbot.

DANIEL, perhaps was the next abbot, who held the office some time between the years 1024 and 1033; but how much earlier, is uncertain.

ULNOTH, according to Manning, was abbot in 1072; but in the list of abbots in Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*, by Browne Willis, this abbot, called *Wolnodus*, is, with more probability, said to have lived in 1044.

WLFWOLD is mentioned as abbot in the charter relating to the grant of the hundred of Godley, by Edward the Confessor, and in another charter of that king; and also in a charter of liberties granted to the convent by William the Conqueror. The death of Wlfwold is recorded in the Saxon Chronicle, under the date of 1084.

ODO, who then became abbot, resigned in 1092; but his successor, RADULPH DE PASSEFLABERE, was imprisoned on the accession of Henry the First to the throne, and Odo was restored.

WILLIAM, the next abbot, is named in the charters of King Henry,

* The Charters are printed in the last edition of Dugdale's *MONASTICON*, vol. i. pp. 426, 429. Wulpher died in 675; Erkenwald, 697; the year of the death of Frithwald is not recorded.

respecting the right of free-warren, the privilege of holding a fair at Chertsey, and grants of the manors of Hamme, Winchesfelde, and Elvetham.

HUGH, a monk of Winchester, related to Stephen of Blois, afterwards king, appears to have succeeded William as abbot in 1107. During his abbacy, in 1110, it is stated that a new monastery at Chertsey was begun to be erected.

DANIEL was abbot in 1149.

AYMER held the office of abbot in 1175.

BERTAN is stated to have succeeded Aymer.

MARTIN, who had been prior of Tudford, was chosen abbot in 1197. He died in 1206.

ADAM and ALAN are mentioned next in Manning's list of abbots; but it seems uncertain which was the earlier of the two. Alan, how-

ever, was elected in 1223; and he held the abbacy in 1237, when there was a contest between the monks of Chertsey and the canons of Newark, about the tithes of Trindele and Osle, in the parish of Chertsey, which was decided in favour of the monks.

JOHN DE MEDMENHAM became abbot in 1261. In the Exchequer Leiger he is stated to have granted to Ralph de Thorpe and his heirs, 'a messuage in Certesey, together with one loaf of the convent bread, two pitchers of the convent ale, one dish or platter [*ferculum*] daily, from the abbot's kitchen, and ten shillings for a gown, for the service of keeping the Abbey gate.' But this grant was afterwards surrendered to Abbot de Rutherwyke, in 1325, by Richard of the Hall of Thorpe, (probably the son, or grandson of the grantee,) for a new grant, for life only, of a chamber built without the court of the almonry, seven convent



ABBOT MEDMENHAM'S SEAL.

loaves called *miches*, fourteen loaves called *knyght-loaves*, twelve pitchers of convent ale, and twenty shillings per annum for his kitchen, and one robe to be received for the term of his life.* The annexed *Seal* of this abbot has been copied from a deed, granted

* EXCHEQUER LEIGER, fol. 137, b, and 138.

during his supremacy, but without a date: what remains of the inscription is as follows:—

Sig ——— Dei gra. Abb'is De Certesepe.

BARTHOLOMEW DE WINCHESTER succeeded on the death of de Medmenham in 1272. This abbot appears to have made additions to the monastic estates, by the purchase of lands in the parish of Ash, in 1277, and 1304. The annexed cut represents the *Seal* of the abbot, who appears standing under a gothic canopy, in his proper habit, with a book and crozier: around the verge is this inscription:—

S. Bartholomei Dei gra. Abbatis Certesepe.

JOHN DE RUTHERWYKE was chosen abbot in 1307. In the Lansdowne Library is a Leiger-book of the abbey of Chertsey, containing a regular account of the affairs of the monastery under his presidency, from the time of his election till within two years of his death, which took place in 1346. In the Exchequer Leiger the abbot is styled “a most religious Father, and a most prudent and most profitable Lord;” and elsewhere, “the venerable Abbot, who might be termed the Convent’s second founder, the restorer of all really good works, and the substantial improver of the manors belonging to the monastery.” This eulogy seems to have been not undeserved; for during the course of his long government he greatly improved the conventual property by building, repairing, planting, and the acquisition (by purchase or otherwise) of lands, rents, and privileges. Among his improvements may be mentioned the erection of new chancels for the churches of Egham and Great Bookham,* and the reparation of the chancel at Epsom: and in the year of his death, one of his relatives, William de Rutherwyke, granted to the monastery all his goods, chattels, and lands in Egham and Thorpe, including three messuages, 120 acres of arable land, besides meadow, pasture, wood, &c., and 12s. 6d. rent.”



ABBOT BARTHOLOMEW'S SEAL.

* EXCHEQUER LEIGER, fol. 173, a. See its description, hereafter, p. 183.

* See commemorative inscription relative to the construction of the chancel at Great Bookham, on a stone in the wall at the east end.—Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. ii. p. 695.—ARCHÆOLOGIA, vol. xiii. p. 395.

* Manning: from the Exchequer Leiger, fol. 233, b.

The Leiger-book of Chertsey abbey, belonging to the Court of Exchequer, contains entries of an earlier date than the time of Abbot Rutherwyke; and also, of other abbots, after his time, down to the reign of Henry the Seventh. Near the end of that Leiger is inserted the title of an important work undertaken by Rutherwyke in 1316, namely, a Survey, with admeasurements, of all the abbey lands, and those of the customary tenants, with an account of the rents and services due from them; but the work itself, unfortunately, appears to have perished.

JOHN DE BENHAM became abbot on the death of Rutherwyke; and held the office till his own decease, in 1361.

WILLIAM DE CLYVE was the next abbot.

JOHN DE USKE succeeded to the abbacy after the death of De Clyve, in 1370; and died September the 7th, 1400.

THOMAS DE CULVERDON was abbot from 1400 to 1419.

JOHN DE HERMONDESWORTH was his successor; on whose death, December the 30th, 1458,

THOMAS ANGEWYN was elected; who resigned in 1462, in consequence of complaints having been made of great dilapidations committed by him; on which occasion a mandate was issued to Wroughton, his successor in the abbacy, "to inquire and determine, and proceed accordingly."



SEAL OF ABBOT JOHN.

WILLIAM WROUGHTON, D.D., a monk of Winchester, was then appointed abbot by the bishop of that see; but he was deprived in 1464; when Angewyn was re-elected.

JOHN MAY was chosen abbot in 1467; and during his abbacy, in 1471, the corpse of the deposed King Henry the Sixth was brought, by water, from Blackfriars to Chertsey, and interred in the abbey church; whence, however, it was removed to Windsor by Richard the Third, in the second year of his reign.¹⁰ The annexed *Seal* is referred to this abbot; but the inscription is too much defaced to determine the fact.

¹⁰ Stow, CHRONICLE, p. 705. In an Issue Roll, Easter, 11th Edward the Fourth, preserved in the ancient Pell office, are the following accounts of disbursements relating to the funeral of Henry the Sixth:—

"To Hugh Brice: In money paid to his own hands, for so much money expended by him, as well for wax, linen, spices, and other ordinary expences incurred for the burial

THOMAS PEKET, or PIGOT, became abbot in 1479; and he is stated by Manning to have been afterwards made bishop of Bangor, and to have held the abbey with the bishopric till his death, in 1504.

——— PARKER, mentioned as the next abbot, resigned in 1529.

JOHN CORDREY, or CORDEROY, succeeded to the office; and on the 6th of July, 1537, he, in conjunction with fourteen monks, surrendered the monastery to the king. In the deed of Surrender it is stated that the king, for the honour of God, and the health of his soul, purposed to refound the dissolved priory of Bisham in Berkshire, and to establish there the abbot and brethren of Chertsey, and endow them with all the manors, &c., late belonging to Bisham.—The endowment of the new foundation was augmented by grants of a considerable portion of the estates which had pertained to Chertsey; making altogether a clear annual revenue of 661*l.* 14*s.* 9½*d.*"

It is uncertain why the abbot and monks of Chertsey were thus favoured. Bishop Burnet says that Cordrey was a friend to the Reformation, and intended to make the convent to which he removed a house of true and well-regulated devotion." But, if that was the case, his purpose was frustrated, for within rather less than a year afterwards, (June the 19th, 1538,) he was obliged to surrender the newly-formed monastery to the agents of the crown.

The estates belonging to the abbey of Chertsey were numerous and extensive. The following manors are specified in the Domesday book, as constituting the territory of the church of Chertsey:—of the said Henry of Windsor, who died within the Tower of London; and for wages and rewards to divers men carrying torches from the Tower aforesaid to the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's, London; and from thence accompanying the body to Chertsey. By Writ, &c. £15 . 3 . 6½."

"To Master Richard Martyn. In money paid to him at different times: viz. at one time to his own hands £9 . 10 . 11, for so much money by him expended for 28 yards of linen cloth from Holland, and for expenses incurred, as well within the Tower aforesaid, at the last valediction of the said Henry, as also at Chertsey on the day of his burial; and for a reward given to divers soldiers from Calais guarding his body, and for the hire of barges, with masters and sailors rowing the same on the river Thames to Chertsey aforesaid; also at another time £8 . 12 . 3, for so much money paid by him to four orders of brethren within the city of London; and to the Brethren of the Holy Cross therein; also for other works of charity; viz. to the Carmelite Brethren 20*s.*; to the Augustine Friars 20*s.*; to the Friars Minors 20*s.*; and to the Friars Preachers, to celebrate obsequies and masses, 40*s.*; also to the said Brethren of the Holy Cross, 10*s.*; and for obsequies and masses said at Chertsey aforesaid, on the day of the burial of the said Henry, 52*s.* 3*d.* By Writ, &c. £18 . 3 . 2." These entries decidedly nullify Grafton's assertion, that Henry's body was buried "without priest or clerk, torch or taper, singing or saying."

See ISSUES OF THE EXCHEQUER, &c., from Henry III. to Henry VI., extracted from the Pell Records. By Frederick Devon. 1837. 4to.; Appendix; pp. 495, 496.

¹¹ Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 218.

¹² HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION. Anno 1538.

Waddington, Coulsdon, Sutton, Tandridge, Cobham, Esher, Epsom, Weybridge, half a hide of land in Kingston, Maldon, Petersham, Streatham, Bookham, Chertsey, Thorpe, Effingham, Egham, Chobham, one hide and a half in Wallington hundred, Tooting, Chipstead, Byfleet, Clandon, and Henley, all in the county of Surrey; Wineslet [Winchfield], and Elvetham, in the hundred of Odiham, in Hampshire; and White Waltham, in the hundred of Beynhurst, in Berkshire. Many additions were made to those estates, by grants from the crown, from private individuals, or by purchase, during the period between the Domesday survey and the dissolution of the monastic establishment. In the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, the annual revenues of the abbey are stated at 135*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*

The superior of this monastery was one of the Mitred Abbots, or those who were privileged to wear episcopal ornaments; and he was also a baron, or military tenant of the crown, holding his lands by barony; but he was not, (as Salmon and Manning erroneously assert,) a lord of parliament, for among the writs of summons to peers of the realm to the parliamentary councils from the time of Henry the Third and Edward the First, which have been published by Sir Francis Palgrave, there are none directed to the abbot of Chertsey; though there are many requisitions to do duty by his knights, as a baron who held his lands by military service.

In the list of tenants *in capite*, and knights' fees, certified in the 12th of Henry the Second, (1166,) by the king's command, the following account was given in by Abbot Aymer:—

“The Abbot of Chertsey owes the service of three Knights:

1 Knt's Fee held by Walter de Cheneto,

1 ditto by Philip de Tang,

1 ditto by Roger de Watteville.

Ate de Perfrith, Robert de Mealdon, Maurice de Trottesworth, Stephen de Bend, and Ralph de St. Alban, hold a fourth fee.”

It is added—“*Alios non habet aliquos sicut ipse recognoscere potest.*”¹²

In the third year of Edward the Second, the abbot of Chertsey, with other abbots, priors, and bishops, was summoned to attend the king at Berwick-on-Tweed, by his military tenants and retainers, with horses and arms, in order to an expedition against the Scots. The expedition, however, did not take place; and the following year, the abbot, John Rutherwyke, obtained from the king a letter of release from military service, by his three knights, in Scotland, at the request, as it is stated, of the queen [Isabella] of England.¹⁴

¹² LIBER NIGER de Scaccario, vol. i. p. 62.

¹⁴ See PARLIAMENTARY WRITS, &c.; edit. by Sir F. Palgrave; vol. ii. Div. 2, p. 394. LITERA PARDONATIONIS Servitii Scotiæ; MS. Lansdowne, No. 488, fol. 7.

A charter, or bull, of Pope Agatho, confirming to the abbot and brethren of Chertsey their estates and privileges, has been mentioned above. Bulls were also obtained from several succeeding popes; among whom was Alexander the Fourth; in whose bull, dated in 1258, there is a reference to *vineyards* belonging to the monks; and it appears from good authority, that there was a vineyard, both on St. Anne's hill, and on the Heath.

Charters, granting to the abbot exclusive civil jurisdiction within the hundred of Godley, were given by Edward the Confessor, and William the First; and confirmed by William the Second, and Henry the First, together with the right to keep dogs for hunting hares and foxes; and grants of similar privileges, with some variations, were obtained from Henry the Second, and Richard the First. John, by charter, in the first year of his reign, amply confirmed to the monks their possessions and privileges; but in the fifteenth year of that king's reign, two of their manors (Egham and Thorpe) were seized by the sheriff, in consequence of Simon, a servant of the abbot, having killed Hugh de Thorpe; and a fine of one hundred marks was paid before the manors were restored.¹⁵ The abbot's right to the return of writs within the hundred was questioned by the sheriff of Surrey, in the time of Edward the First; who, however, in the ninth year of his reign, confirmed the privilege. A coroner for the hundred was appointed by charter of Edward the Second, in 1325. "These privileges have been long disused: the Sheriff executes the King's Writs, and the Coroner of the county attends, as in other places."¹⁶

Shortly before the dissolution of this abbey, its lay-officers, and their fees, were as follow:—

SIR RICHARD WESTON, of Sutton Place, who was chief-steward of all the manors, had a fee of 5*l*.

JOHN DANISTER, under-steward, 3*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. He was also collector of the rents in Chertsey, 2*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.

THOMAS COMBES, auditor, 3*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.

WILLIAM BURSTOW, bailiff of the liberty of the hundred of Godley, 3*l*.

EDMUND CASTRELL, collector of the rents of Chobham, 1*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.; Thorpe, 1*l*.; Egham, 1*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.; Ash, 6*s*. 8*d*.; Frymley, 13*s*. 4*d*.; and East Clandon, 13*s*. 4*d*.

RICHARD BRAY, collector of Ewell, Epsom, Sutton, Colesdon, and Horley, 2*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.

JOHN CHARLETON, collector of Coveham and Bokeham, 2*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.

¹⁵ Madox, HIST. AND ANTIQ. OF THE EXCHEQUER, vol. i. p. 490, note w.

¹⁶ Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 210.

There were also two Physicians, named JOHN BLIS, and —. WOT-
TUN, retained for advice, at the fee of 13s. 4d. each.

The subjoined representation of the conventual *Seal* of this esta-
blishment is derived from a mutilated impression in red wax attached



THE CONVENTUAL SEAL.

to the *Surrender* of the
abbey, on the 6th of July,
29th of Henry the Eighth,
in the Augmentation office,
and completed by another
more perfect, (also of red
wax,) of the same reign,
and in the same repository.

From the valuation of
church property in the
26th of Henry the Eighth,
it appears that the tem-
poral possessions belong-
ing to the monastery of
Chertsey consisted of the
abbey itself, with all its
out-buildings, gardens, or-
chards, and ponds; the
firm of meadows, pastures,
&c., in the occupation of
the abbot, valued at 16l.
3s. 4d.; rents of assise, an-
nual rents, and firm-tenan-
cies, in divers vills and
parishes in Surrey, includ-
ing Chertsey, 464l. 14s.
2½d.; the firms of mills at

Chertsey, Cobham, and Sutton, 17l. 6s. 8d.; the revenues of woods
in several vills, hamlets, and parishes, (*communibus annis*), 21l. 7s.;
the profits of two fairs, annually held at Chertsey, 18s. 1d.; the pro-
duce of perquisites of court, amerciements, &c., in Chertsey, and
other vills, hamlets, and parishes, 29l. 11s. 8d. The spiritualities in
Surrey consisted of the rectories of Chertsey, Thorpe, Egham, Chob-
ham, Great Bookham, Epsom, and Cobham; pensions from several
churches, tithes, and oblations, amounting altogether to 102l. 6s. 2d.
In other counties, the abbey revenues included the firm of the rectory
of Stanwell, in Middlesex, 30l.; temporalities, consisting of rents of
assise, &c., in London, 12l. 11s. 10d.; temporalities in Berkshire,

27*l.* 6*s.* 11½*d.*; spiritualities in the same county, 14*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*; temporalities in Hampshire, 1*l.* 10*s.*; spiritualities in Cardiganshire, South Wales, being a pension from the priory of Cardigan, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*:¹⁷ amounting in all to 744*l.* 13*s.* 6½*d.* From this gross sum, reprisals or deductions being made for rents, pensions, fees, alms, &c., in all, 84*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, there remained, as the clear annual revenue of the monastery, the sum of 659*l.* 15*s.* 8½*d.*¹⁸

In the Exchequer Leiger, which is of vellum, is a general *Plan* of the site and immediate demesne of the abbey, occupying about half the size of one of the pages; the Leiger itself being a ponderous volume, measuring nineteen inches in length, and thirteen inches in breadth. It was first copied for Manning and Bray's *Surrey*; and has been again traced for the present work, but reduced in the print to half the original size. It exhibits the monastic church, an hospitium, two mills, a bridge, and a few buildings beyond the Thames called the vill of Laleham. The extent of the common pastures is also given in acres; and an ozier-bed '*de Redewynd*' is named, possibly planted in a morass which that *Water* had left there. By the character of the writing, it would seem to have been depicted about the reign of Henry the Sixth. Some parts of the original are slightly coloured.

It is scarcely possible to imagine a more complete destruction of a large conventual establishment than has taken place in respect to Chertsey abbey; yet by whom commenced, or how carried on, nothing appears to be recorded. Aubrey, writing in the year 1673, says, "Of this great Abbey, scarce anything of the old Building remains except the out-walls about it: out of the ruins is built a fair House, which is now in the possession of Sir Nicholas Carew, Master of the Buckhounds. The Town lies very low; and the Streets are all rais'd by the ruins of the Abbey."¹⁹

Dr. Stukeley, in a curious and interesting Letter respecting 'Cæsar's Passage over the Thames,' addressed to Dr. Ducarel in October, 1752, (and published in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for March, 1797,) has thus described the spot where Chertsey abbey once stood; for even at that time, there were scarcely any recognizable remains of this extensive foundation.

"I went with eager steps to view the Abbey, [or] rather the site of the Abbey; for so total a dissolution I scarcely ever saw; so inveterate

¹⁷ There was a small Priory of Benedictine monks at Cardigan, which was a cell to the abbey of Chertsey.

¹⁸ VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS, temp. Henrici VIII., pp. 56, 57.

¹⁹ Aubrey's ANTIQUITIES OF SURREY, vol. iii. p. 174.

a rage against even the least appearance of it, as if they meant to defeat even the inherent sanctity of the ground. Of that noble and splendid pile, which took up four acres of ground, and looked like a town, nothing remains; scarcely a little of the outward wall of the *precinctus*.

“The gardener carried me through a court on the right hand side of the house, where, at the entrance of the kitchen-garden, stood the Church of the abbey; I doubt not, splendid enough. The west front and tower-steeple was by the door and outward wall, looking toward the town and entrance to the abbey. The east end reached up to an artificial mount along the garden wall. That mount and all the terraces of the pleasure-garden on the back-front of the house, are entirely made up of the sacred *rudera* and rubbish of continual devastations.

“Human bones of the abbots, monks, and great personages, who were buried in great numbers in the Church, and cloisters, which lay on the south side of the church, were spread thick all over the garden, which takes up the whole church and cloisters; so that one may pick up handfuls of bits of bones at a time, every where among the garden stuff. Foundations of the religious building have been dug up, carved stones, slender pillars of Sussex marble, monumental stones, effigies, crosses, inscriptions, every where; even beyond the terraces of the pleasure-garden.

“The domains of the Abbey extend all along upon the side of the river for a long way, being a very fine meadow. They made a cut at the upper end of it; which, taking in the water of the river, when it approaches the abbey, gains a fall sufficient for a water-mill for the use of the abbey and of the town. Here is a very large orchard, with many and long canals, or fish-ponds; which, together with the great mote around the abbey, and deriving its water from the river, was well stocked with fish.

“I left the ruins of this place, which had been consecrated to Religion ever since the year 666, with a sigh for the loss of so much national magnificence and national history. Dreadful was that storm which spared not, at least, the churches, libraries, painted glass, monuments, manuscripts; that spared not a little out of the abundant spoil, to support them for the public honour and emolument.”

The artificial mount noticed by Stukeley was levelled in the year 1810, and its materials employed to fill up a pond. Many human skulls and bones were found intermixed with the chalk and mortar, and building-rubbish, of which it had been formed. In the garden of the *Abbey house*, as the dwelling mentioned by Aubrey had been



E. Radcliffe

Engraved for Haywards History of Surrey

*View from Weymouth Hill
with Farncombe and Windsor Castle*

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called, numerous fragments of figured tiles, together with some whole ones of a small size, have been dug up at different times. Of these, two circular pieces of red baked earth (two inches in diameter) were shewn the Society of Antiquaries in 1787, by the late John Wightwick, esq., of Sandgates, Chertsey; each exhibiting a crowned head, the one a male, the other a female, within a plain border.* On some of the other tiles, were the heads of abbots, wearing mitres; others displayed grotesque heads; and some were variously ornamented. Fragments of tessellated pavement are still occasionally dug up here, particularly in the abbey orchard.

Among other articles which have been found within these precincts, is an antique metal *Dish*, (of latten, or copper,) which now belongs to Mr. Robert Wetton, of Chertsey; and is supposed to have been in his family more than two hundred years. Its diameter, at bottom, is five inches and a half; and the breadth of the rim is two inches and a quarter. On the latter is a label, inscribed as follows, in ancient characters, formed, apparently, on the Greek alphabet; it is still in excellent preservation:—



Scarcely any remains of the conventual buildings are now standing, except what are represented in the subjoined cut; and even the Abbey house, which was erected with a part of its materials, has been alike demolished. The walls of a large barn, (the end of which is shewn in the engraving,) and the arched gateway, and adjoining wall nearly opposite to it, comprise almost every recognizable remnant of this once highly-venerated and extensive foundation. At one end of Mr. Wetton's orchard are several square trenches of considerable width, filled with running water, which is supplied by the Bourn stream, already noticed; and the water of which is much softer than that of the adjacent river Thames. There can be little doubt, but that these were the fish-preserves of the monastery, as surmised by Dr. Stukeley; and indeed, they are so designated on a vellum Map of the date 1735, preserved by Mr. Wetton.

* These were engraved in the *ARCHÆOLOGIA*, vol. viii. p. 452.



REMAINS OF CHERTSEY ABBEY.

When Bisham abbey was refounded by Henry the Eighth, the greatest part of the Chertsey estates, (as stated before,) was appropriated to the new foundation. Henry's grant, under letters patent, which were tested by the king, at Westminster, on the 18th of December, in his 29th year," has been printed in the new edition of the *Monasticon*," and is altogether a very curious document. Originally, the house at "Bisham, alias Bisham-Montague, alias Bus-tlesham," (the latter being its more ancient name,) was founded by the Knights Templars, as a Preceptory for that order; but after their dissolution, William Montacute, in the year 1338, founded a Priory at Bisham for Austin canons. That house was surrendered to King Henry on the 5th of July, 1536; and refounded, as we have seen, in December, 1537, for the maintenance of an abbot, (who was to have the privilege of wearing a mitre,) and thirteen monks of the Benedictine order. That Henry contemplated making it a most splendid establishment, is demonstrated by the great extent of his grants; the value of which, at the time of the re-surrender of Bisham in 1538, being returned at upwards of 660*l.* per annum.

²¹ That is in 1537, and not 1538, as generally affirmed; for as Henry the Eighth acceded to the throne on the 22nd of April, 1509, his 29th year must, consequently, range from April, 1537, to April, 1538; and the month of December be necessarily referred to the former year.

²² Vide Vol. vi. part 1; of which it occupies nearly seven pages.

On the final suppression of Bisham abbey, all the monastic estates belonging to Chertsey reverted to the crown.—In the 6th of Edward the Sixth, the site of Chertsey abbey was granted to Sir William Fitz-William, possibly, for life only; as it again formed a part of the crown possessions in the time of James the First. That monarch, by his letters patent, dated in January, 1610, in consideration of the sum of 16*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* paid to Sir William Bowyer, one of the tellers of the Exchequer, granted to Dr. John Hammond, physician in ordinary to the king, and to Prince Henry, his heirs and assigns, “the House, site, and circuit of the late Monastery of Chertsey,” with divers appurtenances,” “to hold by one fortieth part of a Knight’s fee, for all rents and services.” All disputes which might arise touching the premises were to be decided by the Court of Exchequer; and the king engaged to give his assent to any bill, or act, that might be brought into parliament for confirmation of his grant.”

From the grantee, this estate descended to his son, the Rev. Dr. Henry Hammond, an eminent divine; who wrote a Paraphrase on the New Testament, (in four vols. folio,) as well as many other works connected with religion. Being one of the king’s chaplains, he was permitted by the parliament to attend his royal master, Charles the First, when a prisoner in Carisbrooke Castle, in December, 1647, and January, 1648, in the custody of Colonel Robert Hammond, who was a nephew of the doctor, and son of Lieut.-Col. Thos. Hammond, one of the king’s Judges. Dr. Hammond died in 1660; and his estate at Chertsey, prior to 1673, became the property of Sir Nicholas Carew, of Beddington, in this county; who, according to Aubrey, “built a fair House” out of the abbey ruins. From him, it passed to the Orby family; and was sold by Sir Charles Orby to Sir Nicholas Wayte, supposed to have been the son of Colonel Thomas Wayte, who was one of those that signed the warrant for the king’s execution.

From the co-heirs of Sir Nicholas, this estate was transferred, by sale, to Mr. Robert Hinde, who was a brewer of much reputation in Portpool-lane, London. His son divided the property; selling parts of the land to different persons, and the house, about the year 1753, to Wm. Barwell, esq., who had been in the service of the East India Company; and dying in November, 1769, aged 64 years, was interred in a

²² These appurtenances were, “the Dove-house in the farm yard; the Messuage next the gate of the Monastery; the Field, called the Hall-house, 12 acres; the lands and pastures called Knighton Barrows, 20 acres; the pasture called the Coney Wall, in Chertsey, 7 acres; the pasture called the Parke, 12 acres; the Fishery in the Barge Water, in Chertsey; the Mill mead, 20½ acres; and the Barn mead, 26 acres; late parcel of the possessions of the Monastery of Chertsey, and of the annual value of 16*£.* 3*s.* 4*d.*”—Vide ROT. PATENT. 7th James I., p. 19.

²⁴ Id.

vault in the church here, under the abbey pew. By Roger, his son and heir, the estate was bequeathed to a private soldier in one of the dragoon regiments, named Fuller, who is said to have been a natural child of the elder Barwell; and who, in 1809, disposed of the property so given to him, in lots. The house was purchased by a stockbroker, who, in the following year, sold the materials; and the whole of the buildings have since been taken down. Upon the demolition of the offices some years ago, a small farm cottage was erected here, and is the only building upon the ancient site.

CHERTSEY-BEAMOND.

The manor of *Chertsey* was part of the original endowment of the monastery; but *Beamond* was a distinct manor until it was purchased by John de Rutherwyke, who became abbot here in 1307; and the two manors were then united, under the name of Chertsey-Beamond. This manor becoming vested in the crown, on the dissolution of the monastery in 1536, was retained, until a recent period, as a part of the crown lands. James the First settled it on his eldest son, Prince Henry; and after his death, granted it, in trust, to Sir Francis Bacon and others, with other estates, for a term of ninety-nine years from 1617, for the use and benefit of his second son, Charles, then prince of Wales. Charles, soon after he succeeded to the crown, becoming distressed for money, it was proposed to the copyholders of this manor, that, for the present payment of a given sum, their fines should be made certain, and they should be exempted in future from the payment of heriots. The proposal was accepted; and the proceedings requisite to legalize the transaction having taken place, certain of the copyholders who were willing to enfranchise advanced to his Majesty 1086*l.*, on condition that the respective copyholders should thenceforth pay for a fine, on every descent, surrender, alienation, or forfeiture, (except for treason or felony,) one year's old rent, and no heriot. The above sum, together with the costs of the letters patent, were to be furnished by the joint contributions of all the copyholders; or, if any were unwilling or unable to pay their quota, they were to hold their lands as before, subject to arbitrary fines and heriots, which were to be levied for the benefit of those who had contributed to make up the purchase-money."²²—At the present time there are no heriots; but fines, certain and arbitrary. The latter are assessed by the Homage Jury, who are summoned at each and every court.

This manor formed part of the settlement made by Charles the

²² Manning and Bray, *SURREY*, vol. iii. p. 221: from the information of John Wightwick, esq.

Second on his queen, Catharine of Braganza; who granted a lease of it to John Sayer, her vice-chamberlain. In a crown-lease, dated July the 31st, 1679, it is stated that Denzil, Lord Holles, was high-steward of the honors, manors, &c., belonging to this queen; William, Viscount Brounker, chancellor and keeper of her great-seal; and John Harvey, esq., her treasurer and receiver-general. This lease was for many years vested in the Duke of Bridgewater's family; and on the 1st of May, 1779, a lease of the manors of Chertsey and Hardwick, with the site of the same, and the demesne lands, was granted to Francis, duke of Bridgewater, and others, for thirty-one years; which consequently expired in 1810.*

The last tenant under the crown was his Royal Highness the late Duke of York; who died on the 5th of January, 1827. In the following year, in June, this manor was sold (with other estates of the crown) to a gentleman of the name of Allison, for the sum of 3330*l*. He disposed of it to Mr. James Goren, at a premium; who, becoming a bankrupt in June, 1834, it was again sold, by auction, to a person named Cutts, in Essex. The purchaser disputed the conditions of sale, and is still (1842) in litigation with Messrs. Edw. Edwards, John Sowerby, Lewis Cubit, and Julius Anderson, the assignees of the said Goren.

The court-leet, for many years, was held in a barn at Hardwick; but on the sale of the crown property in 1827, no reserve was made for its continuance. Since that time, it has been held at the Swan Inn, in Chertsey, on Whit-Tuesday; and the court-baron, on the following day. Ever since 1692, constables, tithingmen, ale-tasters, and other local officers of the crown, have been chosen at the court-leet, for the parishes of Chertsey, Egham, Thorpe, and Chobham, and for the hamlet of Frimley. A great number of persons assemble together on this occasion; for whom booths, &c., are provided; and the meeting is popularly termed Hardwick Court Fair.

TOWN OF CHERTSEY.

Chertsey is a respectable market-town, situated near the Thames on the northern side of the county, about twenty miles from the metropolis. It consists, principally, of two long and tolerably wide streets, crossing each other; the one extending from east to west; and the other, from north to south. Near the middle of the former, on the north, stands the Church, which is a handsome building, contributing greatly to the cheerful appearance of the town. The streets are named from the places to which they respectively lead;

* Manning and Bray, *SURREY*, vol. iii. p. 222.

that part of the main line east of the church, being called Bridge street; the western part, Windsor street; and the cross street, Guildford street. The foot-ways have been paved by a subscription of the parishioners: the houses, which are generally good, are mostly of brick.

Edward the First, by letters patent, dated in his tenth year, (anno 1282,) granted to this town the right to hold a weekly market, on Mondays; and an annual fair, on Holy Thursday;—but these have been long discontinued, in consequence of a new charter, issued by Queen Elizabeth on the 8th of February, 1598-9. By the latter, the Queen, after reciting that “it would be very convenient and useful to Her village of Chertsey, in Surrey, and a great relief to her tenants and other inhabitants of the said village, if a market on Wednesday in every week, and a fair, or mart, over and besides the ancient fairs, were held in the said village,” empowers Sir Matthew Browne, knt., Thomas Horsman, esq., Thomas Wright, and eighteen other persons, their heirs and assigns, to hold for the relief of the poor inhabitants of Chertsey, a weekly market, on Wednesdays; and an annual fair, with a court of pie-poudre, on the first Monday and Tuesday in Lent. She also gave about an acre of waste land, abutting on the north side of the church-yard, for the erection of a market-house, and as many stalls and standings as might, from time to time, be deemed convenient and necessary, “for the better commodity and profit of the inhabitants of her said village of Chertsey,” &c.; the same to be held of herself, her heirs and successors, as of the manor of East Greenwich, in free socage, and not *in capite*, at a yearly rent of two shillings. All the profits of the markets and fairs were, by the same deed, ordered to be appropriated “to the use and relief of the poor that were, or should be, inhabitants of the said village.”

In consequence of this grant, a market-house was soon afterwards erected by the trustees, consisting of a wooden structure, supported by square pillars, and open at bottom. The building stood near the south-east corner of the church-yard; but after the partial rebuilding of the church, it was taken down in 1809, with the general concurrence of the inhabitants; many disorderly persons being in the habit of assembling there in service time. The present market-house, which is a neat brick building, supported by columns, was shortly after erected, by subscription, near the Crown inn, in Bridge-street, on

³⁷ See FURTHER REPORT of the Commissioners for Inquiring concerning Charities, pp. 660—663; in which certain particulars are stated of the receipts and expenditure from 1670 to 1822. In the latter year, the total annual income appears to have been 33*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*; and the expenditure, 14*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*; thus leaving an annual surplus of nearly 20*l.* applicable to the relief of the poor.

a plot of ground given for that purpose by the Messrs. Porters, brewers, of Chertsey. Much poultry is sold here, as well as corn; the sale of the latter is wholly by sample. The fairs belonging to the town are now held on the first Monday in Lent, and on the 14th of May, annually: great numbers of sheep and cattle are usually sold at the latter fair.

Henry the Sixth, in the 18th of his reign, (anno 1440,) granted to John de Harmondsworth, abbot of Chertsey, the right to hold a fair on St. Anne's-hill, alias Mount Eldebury, on St. Anne's day, July the 26th, old style; but this is now held in the town, on the 6th of August, and called "Black Cherry Fair," from the abundance of that fruit sold there. Another fair is held, September the 25th, (Holy-rood-day, or the festival of the Exaltation of the Cross,) which is styled "Onion Fair," from the quantity of this esculent brought for sale. The tolls of these fairs were formerly taken by the abbot; but after the suppression of the monastery, they became payable to the proprietor of the site of the abbey-house.

It has been mentioned, that the original market at Chertsey was granted in the 10th year of Edward the First; and in the 30th of the same reign, as appears by the Exchequer Leiger, the abbot, Bartholomew Winchester, granted to Sir John de Hamme, knt., a plot of ground in the middle of the market-place, "on which he had erected a *Cross* for the soul of his father, Sir Robert de Hamme," at the annual rent, payable to the convent, of four-pence a year.²⁸ The circumference of the ground at the foot of the cross is stated to be two ells and three-quarters.

The chief trade of the town arises from the sale of malt and flour. The principal article of manufacture in the neighbourhood is that of bricks, which is very considerable; and a superior kind of hard grey stock brick is made by Mr. Unwin, at Woodham, in this parish. Much land around the town is appropriated to the cultivation of garden vegetables for the London market; and these, as well as other local products, are conveyed to the Thames by the Wey and Arun canal, which passes within two miles of the town.

The rectory of Chertsey, which formerly belonged to the abbey, and the advowson of the vicarage, (called the *Tythings*,) were granted by James the First, in November, 1608, to Richard Lyddall and Edmund Bostock; "except to the King the tithes of Ampners Barns and Segg, and all tithes of sheaf and wood there; and a stable,

²⁸ EXCHEQUER LEIGER, fol. 209, b. In the 2nd of Edward II. (anno 1309,) Hurst Mill, in Chobham, was granted to the abbey by John de Hamme and Aliva (his wife).—Id. fol. 250, a.

garden, a moor, and a field called the *Knights Borewaie*, and straw there for litter for the King's horses."²⁰ Shortly after, this property came into the possession of Peter Arpè; who presented to the vicarage in 1633,—and dying in the same year, was buried at St. Mary's, in the Savoy. His son and successor, Thomas, who wrote his name *Orby*, was in the service of Henrietta-Maria, the queen-consort, and afterwards widow of Charles the First; and by her interest with her exiled son, afterwards Charles the Second, he was created a baronet, by a patent dated at Brussels in 1658. He died in 1716; and his second son, Charles, who had succeeded an elder brother in 1723, dying without issue in 1735, the baronetcy became extinct; but the property devolved on Elizabeth, his only sister, who had been twice married, but was then a widow. By her first husband, John, Lord Hay, son of the marquis of Tweeddale, who died in 1715, she had no issue; but the offspring of her second marriage, with Major-Gen. Robert Hunter, governor of New York, (who died in 1734,) was a son and three daughters,—all of whom presented conjointly to this vicarage in 1737; but her son, Thomas Orby Hunter, esq., presented solely in 1758. In 1764, the rectory, which was then let at 340*l.* per annum, and the advowson, valued at 130*l.* a year, were sold to Joseph Mawbey, esq., of Botleys in Chertsey, who was created a baronet in the following year. They were eventually sold, with sundry tithes, &c., by the executors of the late Sir Joseph Mawbey, to the master and wardens of the Haberdashers' Company, for the sum of 2650*l.*, as trustees under the will of *Lady Weld*; and the purchase was secured by indenture, enrolled in the court of Chancery, on the 19th of June, 1819; this being the sixth church so obtained. The incumbents are nominated, alternately, by the governors of Christ's Hospital and the Haberdashers' Company; but the presentation is made under the common seal of the latter company.

The Living of Chertsey, (which was endowed as a vicarage in 1331, by Abbot John de Rutherwyke and his convent,²¹) is valued in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In the King's books, its value is stated at 13*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*; paying for procurations and synodals, 2*s.* 1*d.* It is comprised in the deanery of Stoke.—The earliest Register of this parish commences in the year 1610: the register of baptisms and burials is nearly perfect from 1627; and that of marriages, from 1694.

²⁰ Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 230.

²¹ For some curious particulars relating to the original endowment of the vicarage, see Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 231.

Vicars of Chertsey in and since 1800.—

WILLIAM COOPER, B.A. Instituted in April, 1787: died in 1804.

THOMAS CHARLES MAY. Instituted February the 18th, 1805: died March the 26th, 1837.

CHARLES COTTON, A.M. Instituted August the 4th, 1837.

The *Church*, which is dedicated to All-Saints, is of ancient foundation, but the body of the fabric having become greatly decayed and inadequate for the population of Chertsey, the parishioners determined to rebuild it; and in the year 1806, they obtained an act of parliament, empowering them to raise 6000*l.* for that purpose, by granting annuities on lives. The old church had originally consisted of a nave and aisles, a chancel, and a western tower; but the south aisle had been long destroyed; and the arches which separated it from the nave walled up, and windows opened through them. The north aisle was divided from the nave by five obtusely-pointed arches, springing from large columns. Divers fragments of ancient stained glass remained in the windows; among which was the heraldic carbuncle, frequently repeated.²¹

The first stone of the new building, (which was a large slab of black marble,) was laid with great ceremony on the 4th of June, 1806, by Sir Joseph Mawbey, bart., at the bottom of the north-west buttress. Several coins of George the Third, the then sovereign, were deposited in a hollow, cut in the centre of the stone, and afterwards covered by a metal plate, inscribed with the words—"Nummi GEO. TER. Opt. Reg. 1806." A smaller slab, on which was the following inscription, was then placed on the foundation stone, and cemented with lead:—

"Hujus Templi parte interiore vetustate dilapsâ, sumptibus parochianorum de novo constructi, lapidem primum Josephus Mawbey Baronettus Patronus posuit pridie nonas Junii, A.D. MDCCCVI. T. C. May, Vicario. C. P. Living, T. Day, Guardianis. R. Elsam, Architecto."

As the work proceeded it was found that the estimated sum was altogether insufficient to defray the expenses; and the parishioners, in 1807, applied for a second act, which was passed in the autumn of the same year, and authorized them to raise an additional 6000*l.*²² (by granting annuities, as before,) for the completion of the work.

The architect first employed was Mr. R. Elsam; but after the general incorrectness of his estimates had been proved by the great

²¹ This carbuncle was a sort of artificial star, of eight rays, occasionally worn on helmets, as may be seen from the engraving of the Seal of John, earl of Warren, in Manning and Bray's *SURREY*, vol. iii. p. 293.

²² The entire sum, viz. 12,000*l.* which the parishioners were empowered to raise for this building, was obtained from seventeen persons, at rates of annuity varying from

outlay, he was superseded by the trustees, and Mr. Thomas Chawner was appointed to proceed with and complete the building.—Both the tower and the chancel were left standing, but the necessary alterations were made to adapt them to the new work, and the tower was repaired and heightened with brick. The new work was commenced in a rather singular manner; the first architect “beginning with the roof, which was framed, supported by wooden shores, and covered with slates, before the side walls were built;” and when these were afterwards carried up, the wooden supports were included within the piers and buttresses, which strengthen and sustain the whole. The walls, generally, are of brick, but faced on the exterior with stone; that of the northern wall being chiefly obtained from the heaths near Chobham, and the remainder brought from the quarries at Missenden, in Berkshire. The building was completed, and the church re-opened for divine service in September, 1808. In 1822 the interior was fresh painted; at which time some repairs, also, were made in the chancel; the expense of the latter being defrayed by the Company of Haberdashers, out of the trust fund arising from the bequest, already mentioned, of Lady Weld.”

ten per cent. to ten and a half, eleven, and twelve per cent.; and it is somewhat remarkable, that Capt. Wm. Rogers, R.N., and Lady Tuit, of Bath, by whom the largest sums were advanced, and who are the first named in the list, are the only annuitants now living. Lady Tuit advanced 2500*l.*, and Capt. Rogers 2050*l.*, at the rate of 10 per cent., in 1806; the former being then at the age of fifty years; and the latter at that of forty-four.—The total amount which had been levied on the parishioners, on the church account, and paid in annuities, up to the close of the year 1840, was 28,704*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*

” Dame Mary Weld, on the 12th of February, 1623, bequeathed the sum of 2000*l.* for the purchase of “so many rectories or parsonages impropriate, in fee simple, as might be therewith bought”; such livings to be each provided with “a learned and godly Minister, there to be resident, to expound the Word of God in those parish churches, and to preach there twice every Sabbath-day, and there to celebrate Divine service, and to perform Christian duties, and administer the holy Sacrament.” Each incumbent to be paid a yearly stipend, not exceeding the value of two-thirds of the yearly profits of his living, until the remaining third, with such increase as should accrue from interest, &c. should make up the full sum of 2000*l.*; after which, the entire profits of each benefice were to be enjoyed by the minister. Other impropriations were then to be purchased with the 2000*l.* thus saved; and the same provisions, as above stated, carried into effect, in perpetual recurrence, “if it should so please Almighty God, unto the World’s End.”

After the refusal of the Merchant Tailors’ Company, to whom Lady Weld’s bequest was first devised, to undertake the trusts required, the Haberdashers’ Company obtained an order of Court to have the 2000*l.* paid over to them, which was accordingly done by the executors, on the 11th of June, 1630. In the two following years, the advowsons of Wigston, in Leicestershire; Layston, in Suffolk; and Bitteswell, in Leicestershire, were purchased with the money so received. In 1665, the fund appears to have been renewed; and in that and the following year, the impropriations were purchased of Albrighton, in Shropshire, and Dixeworth, in Leicestershire.

For many years subsequently, in consequence of the great losses sustained by the Haberdashers’ Company at the Fire of London, the purposes of the bequest remained

This Church may be considered as one of the best in Surrey. It is a capacious and regularly-designed structure, in the decorated style of pointed architecture, yet without much ornament. It consists of a nave and aisles, a chancel, and a western tower, which contains six bells; one of which, the third, is reported to have belonged to Chertsey abbey; and probably with correctness, as the inscription around the verge is in Saxon capitals, each about one inch in height. The words are as follow:—

Ora : mente : pia : pro : nobis : Virgo : Maria."

On each side the nave are five boldly-projecting buttresses, of three stages, and smaller ones support the building at the angles; but they all terminate in a sort of obtuse capping, far removed from the elegant finials of our ancestors. There are four large and sharp-pointed windows, on each side, between the principal buttresses: these are separated into two trefoil-lights by a mullion, and have a long open quatrefoil, with minor divisions, in the heading. The window frames, mullions, &c., are of artificial stone, of the manufacture of Coade and Sealey, whose establishment was at Lambeth. Grotesque and other heads, of the same material, are fixed at the springing of the weatherings. Smaller windows, of a circular form, each comprising four quatrefoils, give additional light to the galleries, vestry-room, &c. The large east window of the chancel, which appears to be of the style of the fourteenth century, is divided into four cinquefoil-headed lights, with tracery, in other forms, filling up the heading. Some stained glass, including a shield of the arms of England; and another, of those of Sir Joseph Mawbey, is contained in this window.

unfulfilled: but at length, in October, 1791, the Governors of Christ's Hospital, to whom Lady Weld had left the yearly sum of five marks (3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*) for the use of the Hospital, on condition that they should examine and supervise the accounts of the trust fund, commenced proceedings at law against the Haberdashers' Company; which proceedings, after several years' continuance, were eventually terminated by a compromise between the parties. By this accordance, the Haberdashers undertook to raise a new fund, or stock, of 1000*l.*, and give security to pay 2*l.* 10*s.* per cent., annual interest for the same, "until, by purchasing impropriations, or other improvements, the sum could be advanced to 2000*l.*; which, when effected, should from time to time be managed," with the concurrence of the governors of Christ's Hospital, "for the uses of the will":—it was also agreed, that the said governors should nominate, alternately, "out of the children educated at Christ's Hospital," to all the impropriations which had been, or might be, purchased. From the proceeds resulting from this agreement, the advowson, vicarage-house, &c., of Chertsey, were purchased in 1819, as already stated in the text.

³⁴ The other bells are of later date; and, as appears from their respective inscriptions, were cast in the years 1588, 1670, 1712, 1730, and 1756. The expense of the first bell was defrayed by subscription, as appears by the inscription surrounding it, viz.—"Prosperity to all our Benefactors, especially Arthur Onslow, Esq. and Thomas Scawen, Esq. Knights for this County. Richard Berryman, William Edmead, Churchwardens, 1730. R. Phelps, Fecit."

The entire length of this edifice is about one hundred feet; and its breadth about forty-six feet. It is very neatly and commodiously fitted up, and from the size of the windows, and the general glazing of white glass, is extremely light in appearance. The roof is sustained by three lofty piers on each side, (with half piers beyond,) which separate the nave from the aisles; and, although of a singular character, are not displeasing in effect. They are of a square form, and have slender shafts at each angle, the capitals of which are ornamented with foliage; and between them, on each face of the pier, are the letters *J. M. S.* The groinings of the ceiling of the aisles intersect each other; but the ceiling of the nave, which has the general form of the Tudor arch, is crossed by parallel lines. The nave is divided from the chancel by a large high-pointed arch, ornamented with plain yet bold mouldings, and deep cavettos. The pews are regular, and painted to resemble oak; and on each side, and likewise at the west end, is a spacious gallery; the fronts of which are of oak, ornamented with a panelling of small lancet arches. In the western gallery is a fine-toned Organ, handsomely decorated, which was built and is supported by the voluntary contributions of the parishioners: it was erected in 1808, and first used when the church was re-opened in that year. The side galleries contain twenty large pews, which are of a uniform size, and fitted up in a superior manner.* The number of sittings in this church, (exclusive of the seats or benches in the nave and aisles,) is stated at 791; but as 228 of these sittings are held by faculty, or act of parliament, the accommodation afforded scarcely extends to 700 persons. The pulpit and reading-desk are placed near the entrance of the chancel, on opposite sides. Beneath the former, which is designed in the pointed style, and with open arches below, stands the Font; this is of free-stone, of modern workmanship, and octagonal in form. At the east

* Two of these pews have private entrances, and belong, respectively, to the owners of particular estates. The remaining eighteen were disposed of, by tender, on the 26th of April, 1808, at the average sum of about forty guineas each; the purchase-money being carried to the building fund. Since then, the estimated value of these pews has much advanced; and the last that was sold (in 1838) produced 120*l.* These pews are now (1842) in the possession of the following families:—John Ivatt Briscoe, esq., Fox Hills; Richard Chas. Blount, esq., Bretlands; George Catherow, esq., Almnors Barns; the Hon. Geo. John Cavendish, R.N., Lyne Grove; Rev. John Clark, Cowley House, Chertsey; William Clark, esq., Gogmore Cottage; Richard Crawshay, esq., Ottershaw Park; William Evans, esq., Dimple Brook; the Hon. Mrs. C. J. Fox, St. Anne's Hill; Robert Gosling, esq., Botleys; Durley Grazebrook, esq., Chertsey; Chas. William Hallet, esq., Gogmore; the Hon. Lady Frances Hotham, Silverlands; Thomas La Coste, esq., Oxley Mills; George La Coste, esq., Chertsey; John Lawrence, esq., Chertsey; Joseph Rusbridger, esq., Chertsey; Eades Summers, esq., Fan-Grove Lodge; John Sharp, esq., Addlestone; and Francis Wightwick, esq., Sandgates.

end of the chancel are tables of the Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, and the Creed. The whole church is neatly paved with stone.

Considerable regularity has been observed in arranging the Sepulchral memorials against the walls in this edifice; by which means, and from the monuments being chiefly of white marble, their introduction, contrary to what is too frequently seen in churches, is more ornamental than otherwise. In the chancel, on the north side, is a large pyramidal memorial (chiefly) for *Pratt Mawbey*, a son of Sir Joseph Mawbey, bart., and Dame Elizabeth Pratt, his wife, who died in October, 1770, in the eighth year of his age. The inscription, after stating that the "amiable disposition, understanding, and memory" of the deceased, "surpassed the usual endowments of infancy, and afforded his parents the most flattering hopes of future honour and comfort," concludes with the following verses:—

"Had fate permitted longer stay,
Nor snatched thee from thy friends away,
Thou should'st have filled some noble place,
Thy Country's ornament and grace.
Receive, thou dear departed shade,
This tribute to thy Mem'ry paid;
And may it, while it speaks thy fame,
Tell how we love—revere thy name."

Near the above is a neat tablet of white marble, in memory of *Dame Elizabeth Mawbey*, the wife of Sir Joseph, who died on the 19th of August, 1790, in her forty-sixth year. It includes the following poetical inscription, composed by her surviving partner; and it is not a little remarkable, that this epitaph was communicated to the "Gentleman's Magazine," and printed in the very month of the lady's decease:—

"'Why Weep for me?' the blameless Woman said,—
'We all must die, and I am not afraid.
No good to me affords, or sigh or tear;
I've done no wrong, and therefore cannot fear.
Good works and Truth shall cheer Life's parting scene;
For Virtue only makes the mind serene.'

"Yes, we must part! The conflict now is o'er;
And Husband, Children, Friends, in vain deplore.
But ah! blest Saint, to all around impart
Thy settled Goodness, thy unerring Heart,
Which bade thee shine in ev'ry state of Life,
As Daughter, Maiden, Parent, Friend, and Wife:
Bade thee be Pious, feelingly to grieve
For others' wants, and silently relieve;
Bade thee with Fortitude supreme sustain
The waste of sickness, and the rack of pain.
So shall we all obtain Heav'n's blest abode,
Nor dread the presence of a Righteous God."

On the opposite side is another handsome tablet, of white marble, in memory of SIR JOSEPH MAWBEE, bart., the husband of the above lady, who died on the 16th of June, 1798, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, and was buried in the family vault in this chancel." The inscription states that "He for many years, as Chairman of the Sessions, and as Representative for the Borough of Southwark and the County of Surrey, served his Country with Honesty, Integrity, and Independence."

Arms:—Or, a Cross Gu. fretty of the field, betw. four Eagles displayed, Az., each charged on the breast with a Bezant, *Mawbey*; Impaling Sab. on a Fess betw. three Elephants' Heads, erased, Arg., three Mulletts of the field, *Pratt*.

On the same side is an elegant memorial, of statuary marble, for *Eliza Mawbey*, a daughter of the last baronet of that name. She was born on the 27th of January, 1799, and died on the 24th of March, 1819. This was executed by Flaxman; and it exhibits a bas-relief, (comprising seven small figures,) of Christ raising the daughter of Jairus from the dead.—Luke viii. 52.

At the east end of the chancel, on the right, is an inscribed tablet of black marble in commemoration of the erudite LAURENCE TOMSON, who was buried here, and who was one of the earliest translators of the New Testament into the English language;—of which work two editions were published in Queen Elizabeth's reign. The inscription, which is in Latin, may be thus translated:—

"LAURENCE TOMSON was born in Northamptonshire, of a reputable family, and was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford; after which he improved himself by his Travels in Sweden, Russia, Denmark, Germany, Italy, and France. He was distinguished by his acquaintance with twelve Languages, with Theology, with Civil and Municipal Law, and with the whole circle of Polite Literature and Science; as well as by the sharpness of his Wit, his skill in Controversy, the suavity and eloquence of his Discourse, and the exercise of all virtue and Piety. He was celebrated as the Professor of Hebrew at Geneva, and for his accurate Translation of the New Testament. In Politics he was much employed by Walsingham, principal Secretary to Queen Elizabeth; after whose death he pleasantly passed in the retirement of private life twenty years at Laleham, in Middlesex; and in the 70th year of his age, on the 4th of the Kalends of April, 1608, he most calmly and religiously died. His wife Jane, and his daughter Jane, the only survivor of five daughters, placed this Memorial of their Love and pious Regard."

In addition to the above particulars, we are informed by Anthony Wood, who speaks of this gentleman as being "a great proficient in Logic and Philosophy," that after he had taken his degree in arts in 1564, he attended Sir Thomas Hoby in his embassy to the court of

"By a clause in the Act for rebuilding this church, no interments can now take place within it, except in two original vaults; namely, that in the chancel, which became the property of the Mawbeys; and one beneath the tower, which belongs to a family in very humble circumstances, but which has refused (from a laudable spirit, possibly,) to surrender their right, although a liberal offer has been made for the transfer.

France. He also states, that independent of his translation of the New Testament, with notes from the Latin of Beza, he translated some of Calvin's "Sermons"; and from the French, "A Treatise of the Excellency of a Christian Man," (anno 1576,) written by M. de la Place, president of the Courts of Aids, at Paris.—"The report is at Chertsey," continues Wood, "that he built the House which now stands on the top of St. Ann's Hill in Chertsey parish, out of the ruins of St. Ann's Chapel, and on the very place where that Chapel stood, having a prospect into several Counties: In which House, the Inhabitants of the neighbourhood will tell you that this learned author died."*

Over the last is another tablet, recording the interment of the REV. DAVID DUNCOMBE, a vicar of this parish, who died on the 27th of August, 1736, aged fifty-four years; and of *Jane* his wife, who died on the 13th of June, 1732, aged fifty-two.

On each side the entrance to the chancel from the nave, are two handsome memorials; viz., near the pulpit, on the north, is a cenotaph for "The Hon. SIR HENRY HOTHAM, of Silverlands in this parish, (youngest son of Beaumont, Lord Hotham,) Vice Admiral of the Red; K.C.B. K.G.C. of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Naval Forces in the Mediterranean." He died at Malta, on the 19th of April, 1833, aged fifty-six; and his remains were deposited at the place of his decease,—“where, in testimony of his high professional Character, meritorious Public Services, and eminent Private Virtues, a Monument has been erected by the Officers of his Fleet.”

Above this is a tablet of white marble on a dark-coloured ground, surmounted by a bas-relief of a female placing a wreath around an urn: this is inscribed in memory of ROBERT HINDE, esq., of Chertsey abbey, who died on the 10th of February, 1693; *Robert Hinde*, his eldest son, ob. March 3rd, 1734, æt. 69; *Elizabeth Hinde*, the widow of Robert, ob. August 5th, 1736, æt. 60; and *Venables Hinde*, their grandson, who died on the 9th of August, 1733.

On the south side, ornamented with an urn, sculptured flowers, &c. is a monument for the GILES' family, of Chertsey; one of whom, *Mr. William Giles*, departed this life at the advanced age of eighty-three years, August the 22nd, 1797; another, *Mrs. Sarah Giles*, June the 7th, 1827, in her seventy-first year; a third, *Mr. Jacob Giles*, May the 23rd, 1831, in the seventieth year of his age; and a fourth, *Mrs. Mary Giles*, December the 20th, 1841, in the eighty-third year of her age.—Over the foregoing is an elegant memorial of white marble, on

* ATHENÆ OXONIENSES, vol. i. c. 348-9; 2nd edit.; 1721.

a dove-coloured ground, surmounted by a sarcophagus and urn, for JOHN KIRKPATRICK ESCOTT, esq., of Ongar-hill in this parish, who died on the 16th of February, 1799, aged seventy-one. It records, also, the interment of *Mary Jane*, his youngest daughter, who died at the age of twenty-one, on the 12th of July, 1817; and of *Deborah*, his widow, who died April the 22nd, 1818, aged sixty-one.

Over the door at the east end of the south aisle is a tablet commemorative of *Charlotte*, wife of Vice-Admiral Sterling, who died in her sixty-second year, on the 31st of March, 1835; and was buried in the vault of her family, at Grays in Oxfordshire. At the west end of the same aisle is a tablet, erected by his four sorrowing children, in memory of her husband, Vice-Admiral CHARLES STERLING, many years proprietor of Woburn farm, in this parish, who died on the 7th of November, 1833, in the seventy-fourth year of his age; "and was buried by the side of his father, Sir Walter Sterling, in the parish church of Harmondsworth, Middlesex."

Among the memorials in the south aisle, is a neat tablet of white marble, which was erected by subscription, in grateful remembrance of the REV. CHARLES PEMBROKE, LL.B., who died on the 17th of June, 1828, aged thirty-five years. He was a native of this parish; and during the last eleven years of his life, the officiating minister. The text that furnished the subject of his farewell sermon is inscribed on the monument, namely,—"*For I have not shunned to declare unto you all the counsel of God.*"—Acts xx. 27."

Another tablet records the virtues of HENRY WOOD, esq., of Purcroft in this parish, who died on the 15th of January, 1827, aged sixty-four years; and also, the decease of *Sarah* his wife, the 10th of July, 1833, aged sixty-one years.

On a small oval of statuary marble, within a black marble frame, is the following inscription, briefly commemorative of the ENGLISH DEMOSTHENES :—

"To the memory of the best of Husbands, and the most excellent of Men, CHARLES JAMES FOX, who died September 18th, 1806, aged 57, and is buried in Westminster Abbey, his most affectionate WIDOW places this Tablet.

A PATRIOT's even course he steer'd,
Midst Faction's wildest storms unmov'd :
By all who mark'd his Mind, rever'd ;
By all who knew his Heart, belov'd."

Near the last is a memorial for the REV. PETER CUNNINGHAM, a former curate of this parish, who died on June the 24th, 1805.

* The sum of 66*l.* 10*s.* was subscribed by his devoted parishioners for this memorial; the cost of which was 26*l.* 10*s.* The remaining part of the subscription was given to the widow of the deceased.



King's College Hospital, London

St. George's Church

Engraving by J. W. Archer, 1841



Being admitted to the society and friendship of Mr. Fox, at St. Anne's Hill, he wrote a descriptive poem under that title, and inscribed it to that gentleman, on the anniversary of his birth-day, January the 24th, 1800.* It is a piece of some merit, yet by no means of the high poetical character of Denham's 'Cooper's Hill,' or Pope's 'Windsor Forest;' but the general idea was evidently derived from those poems.

Here, also, is a tablet for COL. WILLIAM AXTELL, of Beaumont Cottage, Chertsey, who died September the 2nd, 1795, aged seventy-four years;—and a chastely-designed memorial for *Mabel Anne*, "wife of George Best, of Bretlands, in this parish, and of the Middle Temple, London, Esq.;" by whom this humble tribute was raised "to express his estimation of her unassuming piety; her sincere and constant affection." She was the only surviving child and heiress of John Bretland Hollings, esq., of Eaton Mascot, in Shropshire; and dying at the age of thirty-four, on the 15th of June, 1832, was interred at Hampstead. Her arms, viz., Arg. a Chev. Az. in chief, four Crosses formée, fitchée, of the second, quartered with those of her husband, are shewn on the marble.

Over the vestry door in the north aisle, is a neat tablet of white marble, in memory of JOHN WIGHTWICK, esq. F.S.A., of Sandgates in Chertsey, who died on the 27th of December, 1816, aged seventy-five; and of *Elizabeth*, his wife, (eldest daughter of Thomas Browne, esq., of Camfield-place, Herts.) who died on the 29th of May, 1823, aged eighty years.

Over the opposite door, at the west end of the aisle, is a tablet in memory of RICHARD CLARK, esq., Chamberlain of London, "(of Cowley House, Chertsey), who was born on the 23rd of March, 1739, and died on the 16th of January, 1831; and of *Margaret*, his wife, daughter of John Pistor, esq., of Walthamstow in Essex, born August the 22nd, 1744, and died on the 10th of May, 1828.

The following memorials, which are ranged against the north wall, were replaced after the rebuilding of the church; viz., two tablets for the *Merlott* family; of whom, *Elizabeth* died on the 15th of July,

* Mr. Fox was born on the 13th of January, 1748-9, (O.S.)

† The parents of this gentleman lie buried near the north wall of the church-yard; and the spot of their interment is distinguished by the following memorial:—"In a vault beneath this stone, are deposited the remains of Richard Clark, Citizen and Joiner, of London, who died the 2nd day of March, 1793, in the 83rd year of his age. Also, of Mary, his wife, who died the 21st day of October, 1798, in the 94th year of her age, after having lived together, in perfect conjugal harmony, more than 58 years. Their son, Richard Clark, Esq. Chamberlain of the said City, in grateful and affectionate remembrance of their parental cares, and as a small tribute to their virtuous and exemplary conduct, has caused this stone to be placed and inscribed."

1711, aged thirty-nine years; and JOHN MERLOTT, her husband, at the age of seventy-eight, on the 9th of June, 1732.—A tablet for “NATHANIEL ROWE, of Chertsey, Esq., who was the *One-and-Thirtieth Child* of his Father, John Rowe, Esq., of Plawsworth Hall, in the county of Durham; and died on the 16th of December, 1778, in the 65th year of his age.” He was a magistrate of exemplary character, and a devout christian, “who lived esteemed by all who knew him, and died lamented by the wise and good.” Beneath, is a smaller memorial for his widow, *Mrs. Ann Rowe*, who died on the 18th of November, 1783, aged forty-five years; and her sister, *Mrs. Mary Gordon*, who died June the 1st, 1781, aged eighty-one. They were the daughters of Capt. Thomas Goddard, late of Swindon, in Wiltshire.—Near the above is a pyramidical monument for EDWARD MURDOCH, surgeon; ob. August the 24th, 1754, aged fifty-four.”

Here, also, is a modern tablet of white marble, in memory of SOLOMON HUDSON, esq., of Chertsey, who died February the 23rd, 1820, aged eighty-eight years; and of his relict, *Charlotte Priscilla*, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Egerton Leigh, rector of Merston in Kent; ob. April the 10th, 1837, *ætat.* sixty-five.

Among the numerous memorials in the Church-yard is recorded, on a head-stone, the following extraordinary instance of longevity:—

IN MEMORY OF W. GORING, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE ON THE 31ST OF JAN. 1836, IN THE 104TH YEAR OF HIS AGE.

“He died in a good old age, an old man, and full of years; and was gathered to his people.”—GENESIS, xxv. 8.

Goring was born at Chertsey, on the 23rd of April, 1732; and on the 23th of April, 1832, being the day on which he had completed his 100th year, he was introduced by Colonel Wood to their Majesties, King William the Fourth, and Queen Adelaide, at the opening of the new bridge at Staines. He was then in the general possession of his faculties; and is stated to have walked twenty miles on the same day. He was by trade a tailor.

Here, also, are various other inscriptions for persons of advanced

⁴¹ Among the memorials which were not replaced, was one for the *Lady Margaret Vachell*, who died of paralysis on the 6th of March, 1663. The singular quaintness of the epitaph will warrant its preservation; viz.—

“Quæ fuit in terris digna immortalibus ivit,
Cælum ubi felices faciunt consortia divos.

“Soe dextrious was her hand at Lute, her voice so sweet,
When in harmonious Consort they did meet,
An Angel you'd have thought some musick spheare did plye.
At length a paralytic quaver strayned soe high,
It forced a pause to Earth's prelude; hence warned her higher
To beare a part in Heav'n's eternal quire.”

age, namely, from seventy years to ninety, and upwards. Of the latter class may be noticed *Mr. George Dundas*, who died on the 19th of September, 1825, aged ninety-three years; and *Mrs. Hannah Dundas*, the wife of the above, who died in August, 1836, aged ninety years." Among the tombs is a large and handsome one for the *Giles'* family; for whom, also, there are memorials in the church, as already noticed.

On another tomb is the subjoined inscription, in commemoration of a faithful servant:—

"To the memory of *ELIZABETH GOFFE*, wife of *James Goffe*, a woman of irreproachable manners and disinterested integrity, this marble is inscribed by *Sir John St. Aubyn*, of *Clowance*, in the county of *Cornwall*, *Baronet*, as a just tribute of esteem due to the many and important services of a faithful housekeeper. She lived in *Sir John's* family from the year 1780, and died at *Woburn Farm*, in the county of *Surrey*, the 11th of *January*, 1808, aged 48 years.

"The tears from gratitude that flow,
When modest merit seeks the dead,
Supply the voice of fame, and throw
A lustre round the humble bed."

The following inscription is placed against the east wall:—

"In memory of *Mr. RICHARD SMITH*, Surgeon, who died May 28th, 1800, aged 62.

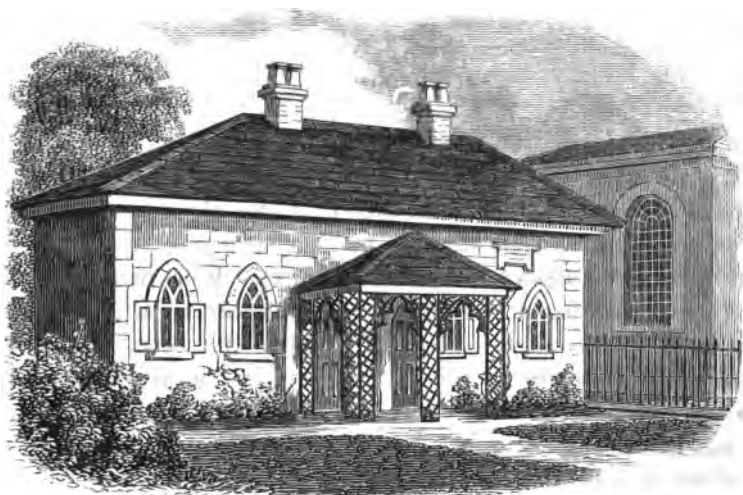
"The Friend of all, embalm'd by Virtue's tears,
Drops to the grave, mature and full of years:
A spirit mild, beneficent, and true,
With worthy Smith from this vain world withdrew.
Virtue survives when Nature sinks to rest,
And stamps her image on each feeling breast;
For faithful memory loves an honest name,
And Truth consigns it to immortal Fame."

In the year 1820, the church-yard was inclosed with a neat iron railing, by order of the rural dean of this district.—The custom of tolling the Curfew bell, as it is called, is still observed at Chertsey during the winter season, that is, from Michaelmas to Lady-day.

PROTESTANT DISSENTING MEETING-HOUSE.—It has been stated that a Presbyterian Chapel was founded at Chertsey by a *Mr. Edward Chapman*, draper, in the reign of *Charles the Second*, who also erected an alms-house for two poor women, in the year 1668. But it is not clearly ascertained where that chapel was originally situated.

"Both these persons were annuitants; *Mr. George Dundas* having lent the parish the sum of 600*l.* at the rate of 11 per cent., in the year 1792, for the purchase of the present VICARAGE HOUSE and premises in *London-street*. The annuity was granted and secured upon the joint lives of himself and his wife;—and it has been computed, that as the annuitants lived to enjoy the same thirty-seven years, the cost to the parish was 2442*l.* The old Vicarage house, which adjoined to the church-yard, on the north side, was sold by auction and taken down in the year 1800, with the consent of the bishop of the diocese, for the purpose of enlarging the burial ground.

The present Meeting-house, which is a respectable edifice of brick, stands in Alwins lane, at the back of the Swan inn. It was built in 1725, but was repaired, enlarged, and neatly fitted up, in the year 1823; principally, under the superintendence of the Rev. Thos. Schofield, the present minister. About 1750, this chapel, under a devise made by a Mr. William White (for the support of the minister), was endowed with lands at Byfleet, amounting to $19\frac{1}{2}$ acres, which are now let on lease to James Sparkes, esq., at a rent of 18*l.* per annum. A further endowment of 850*l.* in the 3 per cent. consols, was made in 1837, by the late Mr. Thomas Willats, grocer, of Chertsey, who had then recently built two *Alms-houses* for poor persons, on ground adjacent to the chapel, which had been granted for that purpose, and for the enlargement of the burial-ground, by Miss Anne Chapman, of Bath. By the will of the devisee, dated June the 15th, in the above year, the interest from his bequest was directed to be appropriated to the payment of two shillings, weekly, to each poor person admitted into the alms-house; the residue to be expended in the necessary repairs of the alms-house and chapel, and the support of the minister. The present trustees are, Mr. Robert Wetton and Mr. Richard Young, (both of Chertsey); and the persons chosen by them to occupy the alms-house are poor widows. There are two rooms in each division of this building.



WILLATS' ALMS-HOUSE, CHERTSEY.

The distinguishing denomination of the parties frequenting the meeting-house is, the old Presbyterian, or modern Congregational; the former appellation having been generally relinquished, from the

circumstance of there being no Presbytery now kept up, except in connexion with the Church of Scotland. The Rev. John Mason, an eminent non-conformist divine, and author of the celebrated treatise on "Self-Knowledge," was once a minister of this chapel, when a young man, (temp. George I.); but he afterwards removed to Dorking, where that work was first published in 1745.—There are other dissenting chapels in this town, for Wesleyans, Baptists, &c.; but these are of little importance.

ALMS-HOUSES.—The alms-house founded by Mr. Edw. Chapman, which stood in Windsor-street, was pulled down in 1815, the premises having been exchanged by the parish for two freehold cottages with gardens in Gogmore-lane, belonging to Mr. W. Clark. The cottages, being substantial brick buildings, were then converted into two alms-houses; each consisting of four rooms, and a kitchen behind. The occupants are chosen from among the most respectable of the parish poor.—There are six other alms-houses in Guildford-street, which were built in the latter part of the last century, for poor and aged persons, on a plot of ground called *South castle*; in place of other premises in different situations. That called Hammond's alms-house, (the site of which now constitutes a part of the church-yard,) was founded for four persons about the year 1645, by Mrs. Mary Hammond, relict of Dr. John Hammond, of Chertsey abbey; and that of the donation of Thomas Cowley, esq., in 1671, for two persons, (having a garden attached,) on a spot near the Pound, now thrown into the high road. The two centre houses of the present range, each of which consists of an upper and a ground floor, were built in 1782, by the late Richard Clark, esq., in exchange for the last-mentioned premises: the others, constituting wings, were erected by the parish, and consist of ground floors only.*

The poor parishioners of Chertsey derive considerable advantage from the bequests made by Mr. Alderman Smith, in 1628, and now known under the general name of *Smith's Charity*. In consequence of the increased value of the property bequeathed, there has been a progressive advance in the sums paid by the trustees to the parish officers. In 1786, as appears from returns laid before parliament, the amount was 25*l.* only; but for the year expiring at Michaelmas, 1840, the sum received was 72*l.*; which was expended for the purchase and distribution of thirty-nine tons of coals, at 35*s.* a ton, to three hundred and ninety poor families. This mode of dispensing the charity has been pursued for many years; although much at variance with the particular directions left by the original donor. It may, however, be considered as generally beneficial to the poor parishioners.

* See FURTHER REPORT, &c. concerning Charities, pp. 655—57.

CHERTSEY FREE SCHOOL.—In the year 1725, Sir William Perkins, *knt.*, a benevolent inhabitant of Chertsey, “built a convenient School-house in Windsor-street, for the residence of a school-master, and the instruction of twenty-five poor boys “in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the catechism of the church of England;” and he afterwards vested the premises in trustees, together with a clear yearly income of 75*l.* for the support of his new establishment. In 1736, he erected another school, for twenty-five girls; and in September, the same year, for the perpetual maintenance of both schools, he transferred the sum of 3000*l.* bank stock, in trust, to the Right Hon. Heneage, earl of Aylesford, Henry Weston, *esq.*, and Geo. North, *esq.* The salary of the master was, at first, 25*l.* a year; and the mistress for the girls had 15*l.* annually: provision was also made for clothing the children, and defraying other expenses. At the beginning of the present century, the master’s salary was augmented to 35*l.* and that of the mistress to 25*l.* annually; and they were subsequently increased to 44*l.* 10*s.* and 35*l.* respectively. Since the erection of the new school-house in 1819-20, the salaries have been further augmented; that of the master having been raised (at Christmas, 1820) to 70 guineas annually, and that of the mistress (at Michaelmas, 1819) to 40*l.*; at which amounts they still continue.

It appears from an indenture, bearing date on the 2nd of April, 1819, that large savings had been made out of the income of the charity property; which, at that time, consisted of the following sums, *viz.*—Bank stock, 5,227*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*; Navy 5 per cents., 253*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*; Five per cents., of 1797, 337*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*; and 1*l.* annual rent of two pieces of land, (comprising about two acres,) on Chertsey common, which, on the inclosure of the common, has been allotted in right of the school-house and premises, in August, 1814.

From different circumstances connected with this charity, and from the increase of its funds, (as just mentioned,) an application to the court of Chancery became necessary, and a scheme for the extension and improvement of the school was referred to a master of that court for consideration and approval; and under his sanction, the proposed plan was duly confirmed by the lord-chancellor, in the early part of 1819. It was then ordered, that new schools should be erected on a piece of land, measuring one acre and a half, at the west end of Chertsey; that “the charity should be extended towards educating and clothing the additional number of ten poor boys and

“ The mansion of Sir William Perkins stood at a short distance from the church, northward. It was afterwards called Weston-House, Sir William having given it to Henry Weston, *esq.*; by whose family it was subsequently inhabited; but it has been pulled down many years.

five poor girls; and likewise towards educating the additional number of 215 poor boys, and 95 poor girls; making the total additional number of 225 poor boys, and 100 poor girls, to be selected from the parish of Chertsey; or otherwise, "if so many children, objects of the charity, could not there be found, then that the remainder of such additional number should be selected from the adjoining parishes of Thorpe, Egham, and Staines, at the discretion of the trustees for the time being."⁴⁵ It was likewise provided, that all the children should, in future, be educated upon the *National System*, by a clergyman of the church of England; who was, also, to perform divine service in the school-room, on the Sabbath and other days set apart for public worship; receiving for his services the annual salary of 120*l*. Other necessary provisions were made for the management of the school; and Richard Clark, esq. (the late chamberlain of London), Francis Wightwick, esq., of Sandgates, and Robert Porter, esq., of Chertsey, were appointed trustees. As a clergyman could not be obtained on the above terms, the masters hitherto chosen have been laymen; and the salary, as before noticed, has been fixed at seventy guineas.

The present School-house, which is a large plain building of light-coloured brick, with a slated roof, is situated at the southern extremity of Guildford-street. It was erected by contract in the year 1819, at the cost of 2898*l*. 11*s*. 11½*d*.; including the purchase of the ground, (an acre and a half, at 120*l*.) the expense of the surrounding paling, (331*l*. 12*s*.) and the charges for fittings up, and divers contingent expenses.⁴⁶ The apartments respectively appropriated to the master and mistress are in front; and each has the benefit of a small garden. The school-room, which is on the upper floor, is very spacious, and divided by a cross partition into two distinct apartments for the boys and girls; they have, also, detached play-grounds; and a space at the back of the building is covered in for their use in wet weather. The total number of boys at present receiving instruction here is one hundred and nineteen; of girls, eighty-five: forty boys and thirty-five girls are clothed as well as educated. The present trustee is Francis Wightwick, esq., of Sandgates; to whom great credit is due for his active management of this charity.

Under the operation of the new poor laws, the CHERTSEY UNION,

⁴⁵ Vide FURTHER REPORT of the Commissioners on Charities, p. 650.

⁴⁶ The above sum was obtained by the sale, by auction, of the old School-houses and attached lands, producing 653*l*. 13*s*. 4½*d*.; by the sale of 253*l*. 8*s*. 3*d*., navy 5 per cents., producing 265*l*. 15*s*. 2*d*.; of 337*l*. 15*s*. 9*d*.; 5 per cent., 1797, producing 357*l*. 14*s*. 8*d*.; and of Bank stock, 350*l*., producing 763*l*. 17*s*. 9*d*.; added to advances from the annual income amounting to 868*l*. 16*s*.

which comprises nine parishes, namely, Chertsey, Bisley, Byfleet, Chobham, Horsell, Pyrford, Walton, Weybridge, and Windlesham, was established in the year 1836. In September, the following year, the Union Workhouse was finished; and was first occupied in March, 1838. The entire cost, including the Infirmary, &c., which has been since erected, amounting to nearly 7000*l*. It stands in the vicinity of Ottershaw, and will contain about 200 inmates. From an abstract of the monies expended in this Union for the year ending March 25, 1839, it appears that the total sum was 6639*l*. 14*s*. 2½*d*.; which shews a decrease of expenditure of 1904*l*. 12*s*. 8½*d*. in that year, on the average of the expenses incurred for the support of the poor in the above parishes, for three years prior to the union. The expenditure for Chertsey, for the year ending as above, was 2171*l*. 16*s*. 9½*d*.; and the average saving, 570*l*. 3*s*. 2½*d*.

From the following table, "published by authority," in June, 1841, will be seen the comparative state of the population of the parishes forming the Chertsey Union, at every ten years, from the commencement of the present century: the area of the Union comprises 40,800 acres:—

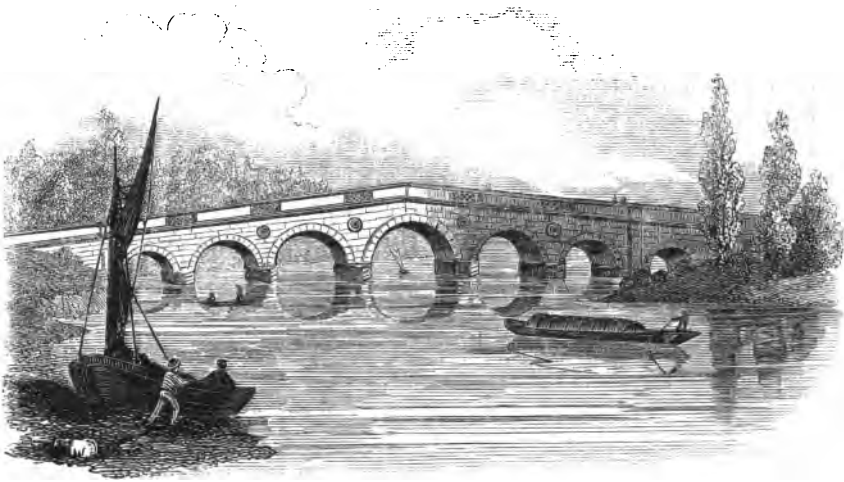
POPULATION OF THE CHERTSEY UNION.

| <i>Parishes.</i> | 1801. | 1811. | 1821. | 1831. | 1841. |
|------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------|
| CHERTSEY | 2819 | 3629 | 4279 | 4795 | 5145 |
| BISLEY | 196 | 204 | 273 | 270 | 321 |
| BYFLEET..... | 362 | 392 | 427 | 510 | 664 |
| CHOBHAM..... | 1176 | 1329 | 1719 | 1937 | 1966 |
| HORSELL..... | 493 | 564 | 617 | 673 | 760 |
| PYRFORD..... | 230 | 264 | 294 | 307 | 333 |
| WALTON..... | 1476 | 2004 | 1891 | 2035 | 2416 |
| WEYBRIDGE.... | 747 | 918 | 897 | 930 | 1064 |
| WINDLESHAM.... | 1060 | 1148 | 1590 | 1912 | 1868 |

Total, at the taking of the census in 1841..... 14,537

CHERTSEY BRIDGE.—This structure, which is of Purbeck stone, and crosses the Thames at a short distance from the extremity of London-street, was built between the years 1780 and 1785, near the site of an old wooden bridge, which had become extremely ruinous, and the origin of which is unknown; but scarcely a doubt can be entertained, but that a bridge had previously existed here during some centuries. The old bridge had been kept in repair at the joint expense of the two counties of Surrey and Middlesex; and it was agreed by the magistracy of both counties, that the expense of a new bridge of stone should be similarly defrayed. It was commenced from the designs of James Payne, esq., architect, of Says near Chertsey; the contractor for the work being a Mr. Charles Brown, of

Richmond, builder, who, for the specified sum of 7325*l.* (independently of the cost of certain piling,) covenanted to "erect a stone bridge of five arches; the centre arch to be forty-two feet in the clear; the two adjoining arches, thirty-six feet each; and the remaining two, thirty feet each: the width of the same, to be twenty-five feet from out to out." Brown fulfilled his contract by erecting the five arches; but it was then found that they were not accessible on either side, from a deficiency in the necessary approaches; and it cost an additional sum of about 2800*l.* to complete the structure;—the entire expense of which has been stated at 13,000*l.*



CHERTSEY BRIDGE.

This bridge consists of seven arches, of a semi-elliptical form, but varying in size; the widest being in the centre. Its architectural character may be ascertained from the annexed cut. There are occasional apertures in the parapets, occupied by a kind of trellis-work of cast-iron.

CHERTSEY LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.—In the autumn of 1837, Mr. George Harcourt, Mr. Richard Smith, and other respectable inhabitants of Chertsey, called a meeting of their fellow parishioners, to consider the expediency of establishing a Literary and Scientific Institution for the general advantage of the town and neighbourhood. The proposal was approved, and a committee nominated to draw up the necessary regulations for the government of the new society. At another meeting, held on the 3rd of November, the committee made their report; when the rules were agreed to, and the

association formed. Mr. Robinson kindly offered a house in Guildford-street, (which had been recently occupied by Henry Willats, esq.) for the use of the members until means could be obtained for the erection of a public building. This was soon accomplished; and in the following year, the present INSTITUTION, a small, neat edifice of stone, in Guildford-street, was raised by subscription; towards which, about 300*l.* was contributed by the neighbouring gentry. Over the entrance is this inscription:—

“HOC EDIFICIUM TVM AD ARTES INGENVAS PROMOVENDAS TVM AD PVBLICOS
VEVS ACCOMODATVM OPPIDANI GENTESQVE CIRCVMJACENTES PONENDVM
CVRAVERVNT, 1838.”

The interior consists of an entrance-hall and reading-room, in front, (the latter being on the first floor, and partly occupied as a library and museum); and a small theatre, or lecture-room, behind, for the accommodation of about two hundred persons.” At the end is an inscribed stone, stating that it was there placed by “Col. C. B. CHALLONER, High Sheriff of the County, on Thursday, the 8th of November, 1838, to Commemorate the Erection of this Building, devoted to Public and Useful Knowledge.”

CHERTSEY AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—This Institution was originally established in 1833; and its chief objects are, the encouragement of ploughmen, and other agricultural labourers, and farm servants, “in relation both to their skill in the cultivation of the soil, length of service with the same master, or on the same farm, and general good conduct and character.” The affairs of the society (from which all discussion on political topics is very properly excluded) is conducted by a committee of twenty-four persons, one-third of whom go out by rotation every year; but may be re-elected, or have other members chosen in their stead, at the annual meeting of the subscribers, which is held on the day appointed for the *Ploughing-match*. The subscriptions vary from five pounds, downwards to five shillings; the latter sum being the lowest which is allowed to constitute a member. The number of subscribers, in 1841, was eighty-eight: the premiums awarded in that year amounted to between fifty and sixty pounds. Sir Henry Fletcher, bart., of Ashley Park, is the present chairman of the committee; the meetings are held at the Swan inn. The district of this society comprises the hundreds of Godley and Elmbridge.

CHERTSEY UNION ASSOCIATION.—In February, 1841, an association

⁴⁷ Some of the small circular tiles, noticed in the preceding account of Chertsey abbey, (vide p. 165,) and including those engraved for the *ARCHÆOLOGIA*, are preserved in the museum, to which they were given by the present Mr. Wightwick, of Sandgates.—The subscription for admission to the reading-room is 1*l.* 1*s.* per annum; or to the reading-room and lectures conjointly, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; for which latter sum, five persons of the same family are admitted.

was formed for the encouragement of deserving labourers and their families, residing within the Chertsey Union; and a provisional committee, consisting of one gentleman from each parish in the union, was appointed to draw up rules and regulations for its general management. Sir Henry Fletcher, bart., was chosen president; and Sir William Owen, bart., and James Sparks, esq., vice-presidents.

Among recent improvements at Chertsey, may be noticed the introduction of *Gas* for lighting the town in 1837; and the establishment of a subscription *Fire-engine*, with a relay of horses, and an efficient number of firemen, under a foreman, with a committee of management.—Here are several good inns; of which the Swan is the principal; at this inn, the magistrates of Godley hundred hold their Petty Sessions on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in every month.

Near the bridge which crosses the Bourn stream in Guildford-street is COWLEY-HOUSE, the pleasant residence of the Rev. John Crosby Clark, a son of the late Richard Clark, esq., who was lord-mayor of London in 1784-1785, and afterwards chamberlain of that city during many years. It obtained its present name from having been the property and last retreat of the poet Cowley; but it was formerly called the *Porch-House*, from having a large outer porch, with chambers above, which projected considerably into the road, and was extremely inconvenient to passengers. Below the window, in front, a plain tablet was affixed, inscribed with the epitaph which Cowley had written upon himself, whilst living in retirement here.

“EPITAPHIUM VIVI AUCTORIS.

Hic, O Viator, sub lare parvulo,
Couleius hic est conditus, hic jacet;
Defunctis humani laboris
Sorte, supervacuaque vita.
Non indecora pauperie nitens,
Et non inerti nobilis otio,
Vanoque dilectis popello
Divitiis animosus hostis.
Possis ut illum dicere mortuum:
En, terra jam nunc quantula sufficit!
Exempta sit curis, Viator,
Terra sit illa levis, precare.
Hic sparge flores, sparge breves rosas,
Nam vita gaudet mortua floribus
Herbisque odoratis corona
Vatis adhuc cinerem calentem.”⁴⁸

⁴⁸ The poetical reader will, doubtless, recollect the translation of the above epitaph made by Addison, beginning thus,—

“From Life's superfluous cares enlarged.”

But the admitted freedom of that translation would seem to deviate considerably from

After Mr. Clark had purchased this estate, he removed the porch, and placed the following inscription on the outside of the room in which Cowley expired:—

“The Porch of this House, which projected ten feet into the highway, was taken down in the year 1786, for the safety and accommodation of the Public.

“Here the last accents flowed from Cowley’s tongue.””

ABRAHAM COWLEY.—This celebrated English poet was born in 1618, and was the posthumous son of a grocer, who had resided at the lower end of Chancery-lane, in London. As there is no entry of Cowley’s baptism in the parish register of St. Dunstan, Fleet-street, Dr. Johnson infers that his father may have been a sectary. Being left to the care of his mother, she found means to procure him admission into Westminster school, on the foundation. While there, he first displayed his taste for poetry; and of the circumstance by which it was excited he has himself left a detailed account, in one of his prose essays.”

Cowley published a small volume of poems while at school, in 1633; and in 1636, he became a candidate as a king’s scholar, for an exhibition at Trinity college, Cambridge, but was unsuccessful; how-
the simple beauty of the original. For the annexed version, which more strictly accords with Cowley’s words, the writer is indebted to a friend; with whose permission it is now for the first time published.—

EPITAPH ON THE LIVING AUTHOR.

Here Traveller, here, beneath this lowly shed,
Doth Cowley rest, e’en here, at peace reclined;
Free from the Labourer’s painful toils for bread,
Exempt from Luxury’s gifts which taint the mind.
He feels not squalid Penury’s chilling hand,
Nor slave to Indolence and Pleasure lies;
The snares of Wealth he firmly can withstand,
What the vain world delights can he despise.
Would you not rank him with the dead, e’en now?
So small a spot his every hope contains:
Pray Traveller, then, that Care cloud not his brow,
And that the earth lie light on his remains.
Here strew sweet flowers, and first the short-lived Rose,—
While still the Bard’s warm ashes linger near;
Yes, strew them whilst the lambent flame still glows,
Ere yet sweet-scented garlands deck his bier.

“In Manning and Bray’s SURREY, vol. iii., is an engraving, containing front and back views of the *Porch-House*, as it appeared when purchased by the late chamberlain; and also a spirited portrait of Cowley, when at the age of twenty years, executed by Basire, from an original drawing, in crayons, in Mr. Clark’s possession. A good view of the *Porch-house* was, likewise, published by Barrow, in 1793.

“When I began to read and to take some pleasure in it, there was wont to lie in my mother’s parlour, (I know not by what accident, for she herself never in her life read any

ever, he subsequently obtained admission. Two years after his settlement at the University, appeared a pastoral comedy, called "Love's Riddle," said to have been written while he was at school; and about the same time a Latin comedy, intitled "*Naufragium Joculare*," of which Dr. Johnson has given an unfavourable account. When the prince of Wales, afterwards Charles the Second, passed through Cambridge to join the king at York, just before the commencement of hostilities against the parliament, he was entertained with "The Guardian," a comedy of which "Cowley says, it was neither made nor acted, but rough drawn only, and repeated; for the haste was so great, that it could neither be revised or perfected by the author, nor learned without book by the actors, nor set forth in any measure tolerably by the officers of the college."

After he had taken the degree of M.A., he was excluded from the University by the parliamentary visitors in 1643; on which he removed to Oxford, and entered at St. John's college; and while there he published a satire, intitled "The Puritan and Papist," which doubtless contributed, with his agreeable conversation and manners, and his demonstrations of loyalty, to secure the confidence and esteem of the king's friends. On the decline of the royal cause, about the time of the surrender of Oxford, Mr. Cowley followed the queen to Paris, where he was employed for some years as secretary to Lord Jermyn, afterwards earl of St. Albans. Although closely engaged in conducting the correspondence with the royalists, and especially in writing letters in cipher, and deciphering those which were received, he found time still further to cultivate his poetical talents; and in 1647, he published "The Mistress," a collection of verses on the tender passion, which in general displays more wit than feeling.

In 1656, he was sent to England, on a political mission, as his biographer Sprat says, that, "under the pretence of privacy and retirement, he might take occasion to give notice of the posture of things in this nation." Soon after his arrival in London he was arrested by messengers of the protectoral government, as is stated, by mistake; yet, whatever may have led to his detention, he was imprisoned, and after repeated examinations, released only on bail; Dr. (afterwards Sir Charles) Scarborough having become security for him to the amount of one thousand pounds. He then printed a collective

book but of devotion,) but there was wont to lie Spenser's Works; this I happened to fall upon, and was infinitely delighted with the stories of the knights and giants, and monsters, and brave houses, which I found every where there, (though my understanding had little to do with all this); and by degrees, with the tinkling of the rhyme and dance of the numbers; so that, I think, I had read him all over before I was twelve years old."—Vide Johnson's *ENGLISH POETS*, vol. ix. p. 122; 12mo.

edition of his poems; and having undertaken the study of medicine, in 1657, he was created M.D. at Oxford. It does not appear that he ever practised as a physician; but he paid some attention to the science of botany, as connected with the healing art; and after the Royal Society was instituted, Dr. Cowley is mentioned among the experimental philosophers who became its members. The principal fruits of his professional studies appeared in a Latin poem on plants, in six books. After the death of Oliver Cromwell, Cowley again went to France, and remained there until the restoration, when he finally returned to England.

As a royalist who had been confidentially employed in the service of the house of Stuart, not without some personal hazard, the ex-secretary of Lord Jermyn naturally expected some remuneration from the king. Wood says, he had been promised the mastership of the Savoy, by both Charles the First and Charles the Second; but he was disappointed; and it was only after some time had elapsed, that he obtained through the interest of Jermyn, (then earl of St. Albans, who had secretly married his royal and widowed mistress,) and the duke of Buckingham, a lease of a farm and lands at Chertsey, in Surrey, which had been granted to the queen, producing an income of about 300*l.* a year. The delay of this benefaction may have been partly owing to a degree of prejudice having been excited against the poet by his play intitled "*Cutter, of Coleman-street,*" which appears, from the theatrical register of Downes, the prompter, to have been popularly considered as a satire on the royalists.⁴¹

Cowley spent all the later years of his life in retirement in the country. At first he resided at Battersea, and afterwards at Barn-elms, where he suffered a dangerous illness, from which he seems never to have completely recovered. He then removed to the *Porch-*

⁴¹ This comic drama, which was an alteration, but apparently, with many additions, of "*The Guardian,*" before-mentioned, was palpably designed to expose the hypocrisy and covetousness of the Roundheads; but at the same time, the author very properly held up to ridicule and contempt those pretended Cavaliers, who were in fact mere sharpers, ready to prey on those of all parties whom they could deceive. Too many such persons found means to recommend themselves to the favour of the libertine Charles; and they, no doubt, felt the satire, and tried to irritate the king against the author. Dr. Johnson says the play was treated on the stage with great severity; and represents the dramatist as having been vexed at his ill-success. Pepys, however, who was present at the first representation, December the 16th, 1661, says—"I went into the Gallery, and there sat and saw it very well, and a very good play it is"; and he probably spoke the public opinion. But the author must, at all events, have been annoyed at the misrepresentation to which he had been subjected; and in the preface to the play, when published, he justifies himself from the charge of disaffection, and remarks that "it was unlikely that he who had followed the royal family through all their distresses should choose the time of their restoration to begin to quarrel with them."

house, Chertsey, where he died on the 21st of July, 1667, in the forty-ninth year of his age." He was interred in Westminster abbey, near the tombs of Chaucer and Spenser; and a monument was erected for him by his patron, the duke of Buckingham, with a commemorative inscription, in Latin, from the pen of his friend and biographer, Dr. Sprat.

It is stated by Sprat, that the last illness of Cowley was owing to his having taken cold through staying too long among his labourers in the meadows; but in Spence's "Anecdotes" we are informed (on the authority of Pope,) that "His death was occasioned by a meer accident, whilst his great friend, Dean Sprat, was with him on a visit at Chertsey. They had been together to see a neighbour of Cowley's; who (according to the fashion of those times) made them too welcome. They did not set out for their walk home till it was too late; and had drank so deep, that they lay out in the fields all night. This gave Cowley the fever that carried him off. The parish still talk of the drunken Dean."²²

Many eminent writers have employed their talents in discussing the merits of Cowley's poems; and many beautiful and deserved compliments have been paid to his genius and wit. Dr. Sprat, Sir John Denham, Addison, Pope, Dr. Hurd, Dr. Joseph Warton, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Knox, and Dr. Beattie, have all considered his writings as worthy of their examination and criticism. Denham's highly eulogistic tribute to his memory,²³ is scarcely exceeded by the elegant verses by

²² The whole time which the Poet lived in retirement here could scarcely exceed two years and a quarter; as may be deduced from the time of his decease, and the date of the following letter, which was addressed to Dr. Sprat, and has been preserved by Peck.—

"Chertsey, 21 May, 1665.

"The first night that I came hither I caught so great a cold, with a defluxion of rheum, as made me keep my chamber ten days. And, two after, had such a bruise on my ribs with a fall, that I am yet unable to move or turn myself in my bed. This is my personal fortune here to begin with. And besides, I can get no money from my tenants, and have my meadows eaten up every night by cattle put in by my neighbours. What this signifies, or may come to in time, God knows; if it be ominous, it can end in nothing but hanging."—"I do hope to recover my late hurt so farre within five or six days (though it be uncertain yet whether I shall ever recover it) as to walk about again. And then, methinks, you and I and the Dean might be very merry upon St. Anne's Hill. You might very conveniently come hither by way of Hampton Town, lying there one night. I write this in pain, and can say no more: *Verbum sapienti.*"

²³ Spence's ANECDOTES, p. 13; edit. 1820. This work, when in manuscript, was consulted by Dr. Johnson, for his Lives of the "English Poets"; and it is observable how much the simplicity and plainness of the above quotation has been disguised, and in one or two particulars, somewhat mis-stated, by the learned writer. Vide LIVES OF ENGLISH POETS; 1794; 8vo.; vol. i. pp. 1—26. Chalmers's BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY, vol. x. pp. 381—90.

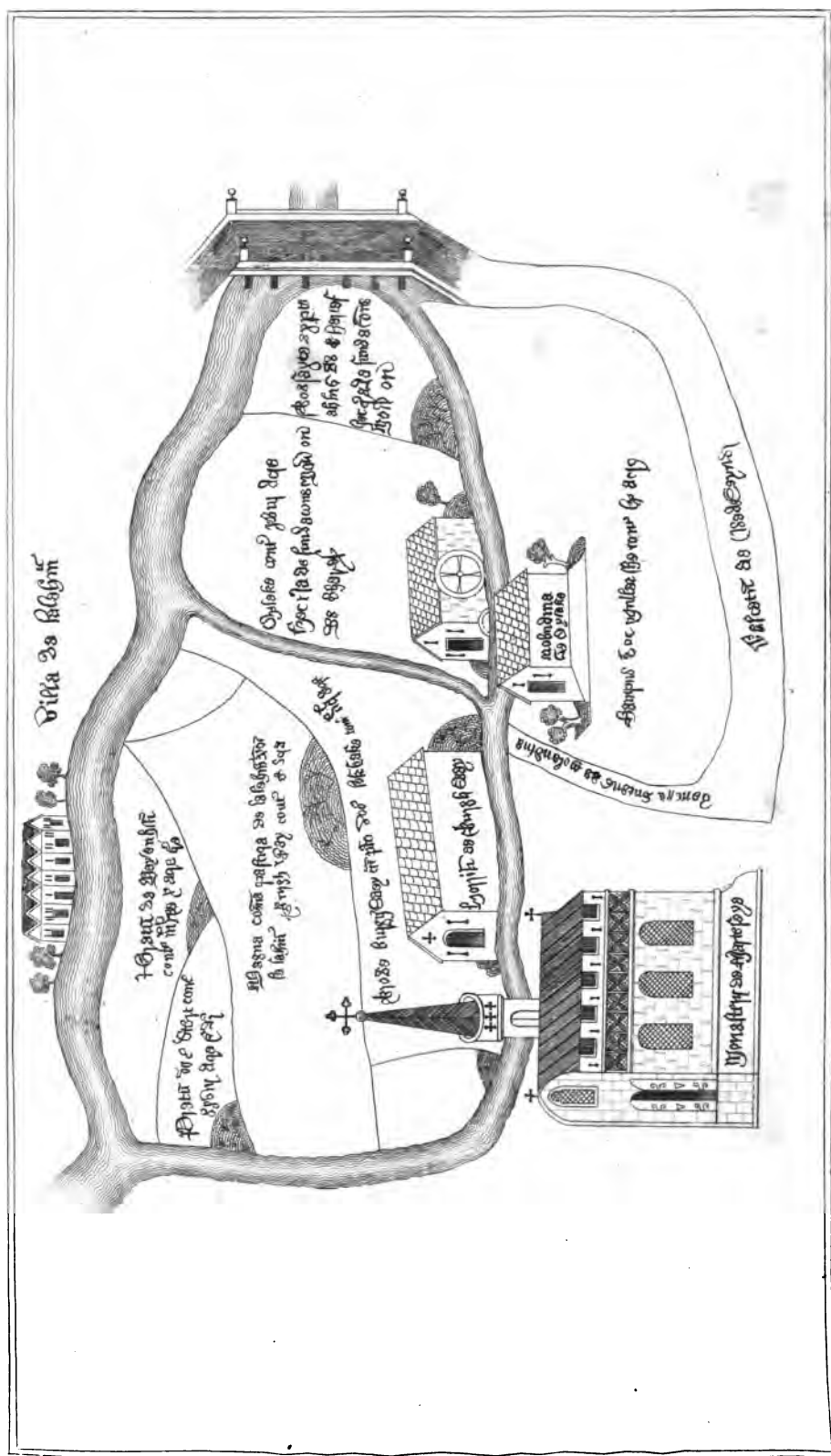
²⁴ See Denham's POEMS, in Johnson's "English Poets," vol. ix. pp. 210—213.

which Pope, in his "Windsor Forest," has characterized the general merits of both Denham and Cowley:—

"Here his first lays majestic DENHAM sung;
There the last numbers flow'd from COWLEY'S tongue.
O early lost! What tears the River shed,
When the sad pomp along his banks was led!
His drooping swans on ev'ry note expire,
And on his willows hung each Muse's lyre.
Since Fate relentless stopp'd their heav'nly voice
No more the forests ring, or groves rejoice.
Who now shall charm the shades, where Cowley strung
His living harp, and lofty Denham sung?"

From the mode of construction and general appearance of the Porch-house it may be inferred, that it was built in the latter part of the reign of James the First; but considerable additions were made by its late possessor, Mr. Clark; who, also, heightened and much improved the grounds. The balusters of the old staircase are of solid oak, somewhat rudely ornamented; and the wainscoting of one of the chambers is also of carved oak, in panels. Cowley's *Study*, which overlooks the meadows and intervening country, westward, to St. Anne's Hill, is a small closet-like room; possessing no interest but from its relationship to the poet.

Among the paintings is a small but excellent likeness of the deceased Chamberlain, whose amiable character and long connexion with Chertsey require some further notice. Mr. RICHARD CLARK was born in March, 1739, in the parish of St. Botolph without Aldgate, London. Having been brought up to the profession of a solicitor, he obtained a considerable practice, and so much reputation that, in 1776, he was chosen alderman of the Ward of Broad-street; and in the following year, he was appointed sheriff. In 1781, on the decease of Mr. Alderman Kirkman, he became a candidate for the representation of the city in parliament; but was opposed by Sir Watkins Lewes, who carried the election. In 1783, he was elected treasurer of the royal hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlehem; which office he retained through life. In 1784, he was chosen lord-mayor; and he exercised all the duties of his high station with great discrimination, liberality, and steadiness. During his mayoralty, he was nominated president of Christ's hospital; but he resigned that situation, together with his alderman's gown, after his election to the chamberlainship of London, in January, 1798, by the almost unanimous suffrages of his fellow-citizens. His immediate predecessor in that office was John Wilkes, the celebrated demagogue of his day; whose death occurred on the 26th of the previous month. Mr. Clark's own decease took place at



Map of the village of St. Mary's, showing the River of St. Mary's, the Church of St. Mary's, the School of St. Mary's, and the House of St. Mary's.

Approved for the Survey of Wales

Durham, Published by R. B. Ede, April 1842.



his house in Chertsey, on the 16th of January, 1831, when he had nearly completed the ninety-second year of his age." By Margaret, his wife, the daughter of John Pistor, esq., he left two sons. Several portraits of this gentleman are extant; and among them, is one by Sir Thomas Lawrence, which is suspended in the court of Common-council at Guildhall, and for which the corporation paid four hundred guineas. A fine engraving from this picture has also been published, at the expense of the city. There is, also, a bust of Mr. Clark, by Sievier, at Guildhall; the cost of which was defrayed by a subscription of the city officers.—It should be mentioned, that the Porch-house was purchased by Mr. Clark in the year 1774, of Miss Arabella North, of Maddox-street, Hanover-square; but he did not use it as a residence until 1798, when the additional building was raised.

DR. HENRY HAMMOND.—Among the natives of Chertsey, who lived in the former part of the seventeenth century, was Henry Hammond, previously mentioned as having succeeded his father, Dr. John Hammond, in the possession of the site of Chertsey abbey, under a grant from James the First. He was a younger son, and was born, (probably at the Abbey house,) on the 18th of August, 1605. Henry, prince of Wales, was one of his godfathers, and from him he derived his baptismal name. It is reported, that in his childhood he manifested an amiable disposition, a fondness for retirement, and a devotional turn. After having been a scholar at Eton, he removed in 1618, to Magdalen college, Oxford; and having taken the degree of M.A. in 1625 he was chosen a fellow of his college. While at the University, he generally spent thirteen hours daily in study, and read

"Mr. Clark was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1785. He had a strong taste for literary society and literary anecdotes, which, possibly, may be traced to an early acquaintance with Dr. Johnson and his convivial associates. In the invaluable Album, whose contents were so industriously accumulated by Mr. Upcott, formerly of the London Institution, is the following passage, written by Mr. Clark, Feb. 12, 1824.—

"It was Mr. Clark's good fortune, at about the age of fifteen, to have been introduced by Sir John Hawkins to the acquaintance of Dr. Samuel Johnson, whose friendship he enjoyed to the last year of his life. By the Doctor's invitation he attended his evening parties at the Mitre Tavern, in Fleet Street, where, among other literary characters, were Dr. Percy, Dr. Goldsmith, and Dr. Hawkesworth. A substantial supper was served at eight o'clock; and the party seldom separated till a late hour; and Mr. Clark recollects that at an early period of the morning he, with one of the party, accompanied the Doctor to his house, where he found Mrs. Williams, then blind, who was prepared to give them tea,—which she made and poured out with a degree of elegance seldom met with. Frequently has Mr. Clark visited this great and good man at his house, and met him after at dinner parties; and the last time he enjoyed the company of this great and good man was at the Essex Head Club, of which, by the Doctor's invitation, he became a member.

"Mr. Clark's occasional retirement, when his public duty will permit, is the Porch House at Chertsey, Surrey; the last residence of that excellent poet and good man, Abraham Cowley."—Vide GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, 1831, part I. p. 184.

through almost all the classic authors, writing critical remarks on them as he proceeded. In 1629, after he had obtained the degree of B.D., he was admitted to holy orders; and in 1633 he became rector of Penshurst, in Kent, belonging to the Sidneys. To that living he was presented by the Earl of Leicester, whose favourable notice he had attracted by a sermon which he had preached at court, when acting as a substitute for one of the royal chaplains.

On obtaining this preferment, Mr. Hammond quitted the university, and went to Penshurst; where he diligently performed the duties of a parish priest. In 1639, he was advanced to the degree of D.D.; and in 1640, he was chosen a member of the Convocation, summoned at the same time with the last parliament of Charles the First. He was made archdeacon of Chichester in 1643; but he remained at his rectory until the middle of July that year; when, in consequence of an abortive attempt made at Tonbridge in favour of the king, in which he had participated, he was obliged to quit it; and a reward of one hundred pounds was offered by the parliamentary government for his apprehension. On this he fled to Oxford, and lived for some time in retirement in his college there, engaged in theological studies. The fruit of his application appeared in the publication of "A Practical Catechism," in 1644, reprinted in 1646, and 1652; but though this work was highly approved by those belonging to one party, it was as strongly censured by persons of opposite sentiments; and several tracts appeared against the treatise, by Dr. Francis Cheynel and others, in which the author was accused of Arminianism.

In December, 1644, Dr. Hammond attended, as chaplain, the Duke of Richmond and the Earl of Southampton, when those noblemen were employed by the king to treat of peace with the parliament, at Uxbridge; and on this occasion he distinguished himself in a controversy with Mr. Richard Vines, a learned presbyterian minister, who accompanied the parliamentary commissioners. Shortly after, he was appointed to a canonry at Christchurch; and was also chosen public orator to the University. On the surrender of Oxford, Dr. Hammond's services as a royal chaplain were superseded until the army assumed the custody of the king, who being again permitted to choose his personal attendants, the doctor was restored to his former situation, which he held till Christmas, 1647, when all the servants of the captive prince were removed. The ex-chaplain returned to Oxford, and was made sub-dean of Christchurch; from which office he was expelled by the parliamentary visitors, on the 30th of March, 1648. This deprivation was shared by other members of the University; but Drs. Hammond and Sheldon (afterwards archbishop

of Canterbury) were further punished by imprisonment, which lasted about ten weeks; and during that interval, our author commenced his chief literary undertaking, "A Paraphrase, with Annotations on all the Books of the New Testament," first published at London, in one volume, folio, in 1653.

On the expiration of his confinement at Oxford, he was removed to the house of Sir Philip Warwick, at Clapham in Bedfordshire; and obtaining a greater share of liberty, he accepted an invitation to reside with Sir John Packington, at whose seat at Westwood, in Worcestershire, he passed the remainder of his days. His death took place on April the 25th, 1660, in consequence of a calculous disease to which he had been subject for several years.

In the latter part of the year 1648, whilst a resident at the house of Sir Philip Warwick, in Bedfordshire, Dr. Hammond employed his pen in the defence of his fallen master, Charles the First, then about to be arraigned at the bar of an extraordinary tribunal, on the charge of misgovernment and tyranny. The doctor's publication, which was intitled "The humble Address of Henry Hammond to the Right Honourable the Lord Fairfax, and his Council of War," it hardly need be remarked, served merely as a testimonial of the loyalty of the writer, and had no effect on the result of the trial.

Many of the literary productions of this learned divine were polemical tracts, in vindication of the Church of England against Catholics and Protestant sectaries. Besides various devotional pieces, his works include a treatise "On the Reasonableness of the Christian Religion"; "Several Sermons"; &c. His literary reputation, however, is chiefly founded on his labours as a Scripture commentator. His work on the New Testament was translated into Latin by the celebrated Le Clerc. He, also, commenced a Commentary on the Old Testament, but completed no more than what relates to the book of Psalms, and the first ten chapters of Proverbs. Bishop Burnet remarks, that "his death was an unspeakable loss to the Church; for as he was a man of great learning, and of most eminent merit, he having been the person that during the bad times had maintained the cause of the Church in a very singular manner; so he was a very moderate man in his temper, though with a high principle, and would probably have fallen into healing counsels. He was also much set on reforming abuses, and for raising the clergy to a due sense of the obligations they lay under." A collective edition of the works of Dr. Hammond, including many posthumous pieces, edited by William Fulman, was published in four volumes, folio, in 1684. The following quaint allusions to his peculiar talents are derived from

the short memoir of his life in Fuller's '*Worthies*' of Surrey.—"As Distillers extract *Aqua Vitæ*, or living *Water*, from the dregs of dead *Beer*, so he from the rotten writings of the *Rabbins*, drew many observations for the advance of Christianity. He could turn his *Flow-shares* and *Pruning-hooks* into *Swords* and *Spears*, in his *Controversial Treatises*; and could again, at pleasure, convert his *Swords* and *Spears* into *Flow-shares* and *Pruning-hooks*, in his *Comments* and *Practical Catechisms*."⁴⁴

There are many good houses in Chertsey, inhabited by highly-respectable families; and the seats and villas within the parish (some of which will be described in the ensuing pages,) are very numerous, as the annexed list will testify:—

| | | |
|--|-----------|---------------------|
| John Ivatt Briscoe, esq. | - - - - - | FOX HILLS. |
| Richard Charles Blount, esq. | - - - - - | BRETLANDS. |
| George Catherow, esq. | - - - - - | ALMNEES BARNS. |
| The Hon. George John Cavendish, (capt. R.N.) | - - - - - | LYNE GROVE. |
| Thomas Chawner, esq. | - - - - - | ADDLESTONE COTTAGE. |
| The Rev. J. Crosby Clark | - - - - - | COWLEY HOUSE. |
| Richard Crawshaw, esq. | - - - - - | OTTESHAU PARK. |
| Francis Sewell Cole, esq. | - - - - - | QUEEN WOOD. |
| James Davidson, esq. | - - - - - | SAYS COURT. |
| Capt. Francis de Visme | - - - - - | CROUCH OAK. |
| Mrs. Horrocks | - - - - - | BEOMOND COTTAGE. |
| Robert Kirkpatrick Escott, esq. | - - - - - | ONGAR HILL. |
| William Edwards, esq. | - - - - - | CROUCH-OAK PLACE. |
| William Evans, esq. | - - - - - | DIMPLE BROOK. |
| The Hon. Mrs. C. J. Fox | - - - - - | ST. ANNE'S HILL. |
| Robert Gosling, esq. | - - - - - | BOTLEYS PARK. |
| Lady Francis Hotham | - - - - - | SILVERLANDS. |
| David Hall, esq. | - - - - - | GREAT GROVE. |
| Arthur Todd Holroyd, esq. | - - - - - | MERRY LANDS. |
| Charles William Hallet, esq. | - - - - - | GOGMORE. |
| Lady King | - - - - - | } WOBURN PARK. |
| The Hon. Peter John Locke King | - - - - - | |
| John M. Kemble, esq. | - - - - - | ADDLESTONE. |
| Martin Mangles, esq. | - - - - - | ST. ANNE'S VILLA. |
| Lady Montford | - - - - - | MONK'S GROVE. |
| Patrick Mc Mahon, esq. | - - - - - | LAUREL COTTAGE. |
| Mrs. Charles May | - - - - - | RUXBURY COTTAGE. |
| The Hon. James Norton | - - - - - | ANNINGSLEY. |
| Joseph Sparrow, esq. | - - - - - | FIRFIELD. |
| Eades Summers, esq. | - - - - - | FOX-GROVE LODGE. |
| William Tringham, esq. | - - - - - | LONG CROSS. |
| Francis Wightwick, esq. | - - - - - | SANDGATES. |
| Lady Wood | - - - - - | POTTERS PARK. |
| Sir Charles Wetherell | - - - - - | SAYS FARM. |
| Major Worthly | - - - - - | ADDLESTONE GROVE. |
| Thomas Wadmore, esq. | - - - - - | WOBURN HILL. |

⁴⁴ Wood, *ATHENÆ OXONIENSES*, vol. i. c. 245-9. LIFE of Dr. Hammond; by Bishop Fell. *BIOGRAPHIA BRITANNICA*; 1st edit. Fuller's *WORTHIES*, vol. ii. p. 364.

The principal seats in Chertsey parish, on the Guildford road, south-west of the town, are Botleys, Ottershaw, Fox Hills, Anningsale, and Lyne Grove; to all of which extensive demesnes are attached.

The Manor of BOTLEYS, in Chertsey.

This manor either gave name to a family, or took its name from the family of Butteley or Botley. In the 12th year of Edward the Second, John de Butteley of Chertsey gave to the abbot one messuage, six acres and a half of arable land, three acres of meadow, and 13s. 1d. rent, with appurtenances in Chobham and Chertsey, in exchange for forty-six acres of arable, and five acres of pasture, with appurtenances in Chertsey.⁹⁷

Henry Wykes, gent., in 1505 held the estate called Botlese Park, in Chertsey. In 1541, the manor belonged to Sir Roger Cholmeley, knt., chief-baron of the Exchequer; who sold it to King Henry the Eighth. In the first account of the produce for two years and a half, ending Michaelmas, the 35th of that king's reign, the bailiff accounts for 10*l.* received from John Church, (who held it under a lease granted by Sir Roger,) for the farm, containing, by estimation, one hundred acres; but which, in subsequent Rolls, is stated to be two hundred acres. In the early part of the reign of Philip and Mary, the Duchess of Somerset (widow of the Protector, executed in the preceding reign,) had a grant for life, in part of her dower, of the manor of Botleys, and of all those lands, pastures, and meadows called "the Frythes," containing two hundred acres, late purchased of Sir Roger Cholmeley. Matthew Allie had a lease of the estate, after the death of the duchess. James the First, in 1610, granted this manor and the Frythes to George Salter and John Williams, and their heirs; and they, in the same year, conveyed the premises to William Garwaie, and his heirs. The manor was afterwards the property and residence of Mr. Samuel Hall, citizen and felt-maker of London; and Mrs. Pleasance Hall, (possibly his widow,) who held the estate for life, having purchased the reversionary interest of her son, sold the whole in 1763 to Joseph Mawbey, esq.⁹⁸

This gentleman, a native of Ravenstone in Leicestershire, was engaged in business as a distiller at Vauxhall, in Surrey; of which county he became sheriff in 1757. He was chosen member of parliament for Southwark in 1761, and again in 1768; prior to which, in 1765, he had been created a baronet. In 1774, he became a candidate for the representation of the county, but was defeated, in consequence of a coalition having been formed among his opponents,

⁹⁷ LEIGER-BOOK of the Abbey of Chertsey; MS. Lansdowne, No. 488, fol. 64.

⁹⁸ Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. iii, p. 222.

in favour of James Scawen, esq., of Carshalton, when at the place of nomination, Epsom; whilst Sir Joseph was marshalling his procession (including music, with *marrow-bones and cleavers*) to enter the field in due electioneering parade." However, a vacancy happening in the following year, he obtained his election; and he also sat, as knight of the shire, in the next two parliaments, in 1780 and 1784. He became chairman of the Quarter Sessions in Southwark, about 1773; and executed the office with general satisfaction to the public, until some dispute occurred respecting a road, which led to his being struck out, though very undeservedly, of the Commission of the Peace. On this, he retired from public business; and dying on the 16th of June, 1798, his remains were interred at Chertsey." His son and successor, the second baronet, of the same name, died in August, 1817; leaving issue, by Caroline Charlotte Maria, his wife, two daughters; one of whom, Emily, died unmarried in March, 1819: the other is wedded to John Ivatt Briscoe, esq., of Fox Hills. On the decease of this Sir Joseph, the baronetcy became extinct; and the Botley estate (described as consisting of 575 acres, including the Fox Hills and Coney Burrow-hill,) was sold by auction, by order of the trustees, in July, 1822. It was purchased by David Hall, esq., now of Portland-place, one of the trustees of the Chertsey Free school. Several years afterwards, it was sold by Mr. Hall to John Beebles Hyndman, esq., who resold it to the present owner, Richard Gosling, esq., of the firm of Goslings and Sharpe, bankers, of London.

The house at Botleys, which is a stately edifice of stone, and one of the best in Surrey, was built by Sir Joseph Mawbey, soon after he had purchased this estate in 1763; when he also formed the park, by inclosing the adjacent fields. The approach from Chertsey is by a gently-rising carriage-drive, about a mile in length, which is entered by folding iron-gates, connected on each side with a stone screen,

" See "Historical Account of the Elections for Surrey," in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for December, 1788, written by Sir Joseph himself.

" See GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, vol. lxvii. p. 825. Sir Joseph Mawbey distinguished himself in his political career, as the advocate of liberal principles; and he was, likewise, a friend to parliamentary reform. His Speech to the Electors at the close of the general election for the county of Surrey, in 1774, when his opponents were chosen, has been deservedly commended as a manifestation of urbanity and good feeling. He occasionally amused himself in writing verses; and there are various specimens of his productions in the Gentleman's Magazine. To this circumstance it was owing, perhaps, that he was one of the political characters introduced into the satirical publications intitled "Criticisms on the Rolliad," and "Probationary Odes for the Laureatship." There is much humour in the Ode referred to him, although it is of a coarse description, and principally allusive to the extensive establishment which he had formed, in connexion with his distillery, for the breeding and fattening of hogs.

or imitation-lodge; and on the left, is a very pretty gothic cottage, called the Farm, where the gate-keeper resides. In the park are some noble forest trees, with luxuriant plantations, and sheets of water. The house itself, which is nearly square in form, stands on a boldly-swelling eminence, commanding richly-diversified views, over hill and dale, into several counties; and the well-wooded scenery of the park gives much interest to the home views. The entrance-hall is approached by a double flight of steps, with balusters, &c.; and paved with marble: the ceiling is supported by scagliola columns and pilasters of the Ionic order. The apartments, generally, are well proportioned, and elegantly fitted up; particularly the dining-parlour, and the withdrawing-room. Several of the chimney-pieces are of statuary and other marbles; and are tastefully executed.

The east front, or façade, of this edifice, includes a tetrastyle of the Ionic order, raised on a rusticated basement, and finished by a pediment; in which is a large sculpture of the Mawbey arms. The building stone was obtained from the quarries of Heddington and Barrington, in Oxfordshire; that from the latter place being chiefly used for the columns and decorative parts.* This estate, which is nearly of a square form, is about two miles in circumference.

Nearly adjoining to Botleys, on the west, are the Fox HILLS, now an extensive demesne belonging to John Ivatt Briscoe, esq., who married the only surviving daughter of the second and last Sir Joseph Mawbey. On one of these eminences Mr. Briscoe has erected a magnificent house in the Elizabethan style of architecture, from the designs of Mr. George Basevi, jun., of London; under whose superintendence the work was executed. It is one of the best mansions that has been built in Surrey during the last forty or fifty years; and is fitted up with great taste and elegance. Over the principal entrance is the sentence, **Peace be to this House**, cut into the stone, in old English characters. The whole is constructed of Bath stone and Suffolk bricks. But little has yet been done to improve the grounds, which comprise a variety of pleasing and extensive views.

SILVERLANDS, another large and handsome mansion, contiguous to Fox Hills, was the seat of the late Vice-admiral Sir Henry Hotham, bart., who died and was buried at Malta, in 1833; and it is now inhabited by his widow, the Right Hon. Lady Frances Hotham. This house was built by R. Porter, esq., an affluent brewer of Chertsey; but was greatly improved by Sir Henry Hotham.

FAN-GROVE, or more properly *Try's-Hill*, is the seat of Eades

* In the *VITRUVIUS BRITANNICUS*, vol. v. 2nd edit., plans are given of the principal and chamber floors of this mansion; and also a view of the east front.

Summers, esq., a gentleman of unbounded charity and benevolence. The former name was originally given to a small lodge belonging to the out-ranger of Windsor forest, which stood here on the edge of the heath, and in which a keeper resided to drive back the stray deer. This was first inhabited as a gentleman's seat by the late Admiral Sir Richard Onslow, who much improved it. The present mansion was built between the years 1818 and 1820, by the late Gen. Sir Herbert Taylor, bart., private secretary to the duke and duchess of York. In this vicinity, numerous quartz crystals have been found, of a similar description to what are called Bristol diamonds. When cut and polished by the lapidary's art, they have a considerable lustre; and have been known to have been worn by ladies of rank in place of real diamonds.—The copse, or wood, called *Fan-Grove* belongs to Lady Frances Hotham, of Silverlands.

OTTERSHAW PARK.

Between one and two miles southward from Botleys is Ottershaw Park, now an extensive demesne, comprising a great expanse of diversified scenery. Anciently, Ottershaw was described as consisting of a messuage and about three hundred and twenty acres of land in Chertsey and Chobham parishes, yet constituting a portion of the manor of Walton-Leigh.⁶² Alan, who was chosen abbot of Chertsey in 1223, had a dispute with Richard Stapulford, rector of Walton, (which terminated in the abbot's favour,) respecting the tithes of a part of the woods called *Otershaw*, which had been assarted, (or grubbed up,) and planted with corn. This matter was again brought in question in 1279; when it appeared that the wood belonged to the earl of Hereford and Nicholas de Cruce; and it was eventually acknowledged by the then rector, that the abbot of Chertsey was entitled to the tithes of all the tenants of the earl and of Nicholas in the wood of Ottershaw.

In 1540, John Danister, a baron of the Exchequer, died seised, *inter alia*, of the estate of Ottershaw; and his daughter and heiress married Owen Bray, the second son of Sir Edward Bray, of Shere in this county. In the reign of Charles the Second, Ottershaw belonged to the yeomanly family of Roake, who still possess landed property in this part of Surrey. In 1684, John Roake married Margaret, daughter of Law Porter the elder, of Woking; and on his decease about the year 1722, without issue, Henry Roake of Moated-farm,

⁶² In a Plan of the manor of *Walton Leigh*, dated in 1819, which is suspended in the vestry-room at Chertsey, the mansion, offices, pleasure-grounds, and park at Ottershaw, are stated as occupying nearly 196 acres; and the appertaining lands, as amounting to 436 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

Chertsey, his brother and heir, conveyed this estate to the said Law Porter. That person, conjointly with Mary his wife, sold the estate to Thomas Woodford, esq., of Threadneedle-street, London; who, in November, 1758, bequeathed it to his eldest son, the Rev. Thomas Woodford; of whom, in 1761, it was purchased by Thomas Sewell, esq., a barrister of considerable professional eminence, who was afterwards knighted, and appointed master of the Rolls.

That gentleman pulled down the old house, and erected the present mansion on a more elevated spot. Dying intestate in March, 1784, he was succeeded by Thomas Bailey Heath Sewell, esq., his eldest son, who had wedded a daughter of the Earl of Louth, but was divorced from her in 1779. On the threatened invasion of the French in 1794, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Surrey Fencible Cavalry; and in the following year he sold Ottershaw, and other lands consisting of about three hundred acres, together with the manor of Stannards and Fords, in Chobham, to Edmund Boehm, esq., by whom this property was greatly improved and extended, both by other purchases, and by allotments from the waste when the manor of Walton-Leigh was inclosed in 1800. After his failure, the estate was sold by auction, in 1819, when the park was described as comprising "430 acres, stocked with deer; with extensive pleasure grounds, kitchen and flower gardens, sheets of water, and plantations": of the latter, about 160 acres had been raised by Mr. Boehm. Subsequently, Ottershaw became the property of the late Sir George Wood; by whose son, Geo. Wood, esq., that portion of the estate on which the mansion stands has been recently sold to Richard Crawshay, esq., the proprietor of very extensive iron-works in Wales.

The house, which is a handsome uniform structure in the Italian style, substantially built on groined arches, is now undergoing considerable alterations in the interior. The entrance-portico, on the north side, is supported by columns of the Doric order; and a double flight of steps leads up to the hall. The library, which is forty feet in length, has a screen of Ionic columns at each end, and communicates with an elegant octagonal drawing-room, measuring $26\frac{1}{2}$ feet on each side, surmounted by a circular dome-ceiling. A slated terrace, or balcony, supported on iron pillars and cantalivers, extends along the south front, and forms part of a handsome veranda; the trellis-framing, &c., of which is of ornamental iron-work. The attached conservatory and green-house are of similar dimensions; each measuring about fifty-two feet long, twenty-four wide, and eighteen high. At a short distance from the mansion, northwards, are the kitchen and some other offices, which assume the capricious form (as thus applied) of a small

monastic building, in the Gothic style of architecture, surmounted by a lofty tower of three stages; whence magnificent prospects are obtained of the surrounding country.

The park exhibits a great variety of surface, and is ornamented with some noble timber, independently of other trees. One of the sheets of water covers upwards of four acres; the stream which flows through it runs eastward to Durnford mills. From the Chertsey side, the park is entered by neatly-wrought iron-gates, flanked by handsome lodges, of stone. These were erected by Mr. Boehm: they are of a square form, and are embellished with figured tablets in bas-relief. The avenue leading to the house, through a fine plantation of firs, is nearly a mile in length.

Between Botleys and Ottershaw is **POTTER'S PARK**, an extensive property that was formerly a part of the Ottershaw estate. Here a good house has been erected; which is now the residence of Lady Wood, the widow of Sir George.

Adjoining, is **QUEEN-WOOD**, which also was connected with Ottershaw, but is now the property of F. G. Cole, esq., who has made considerable improvements here.

ANNINGSLEY.—This estate, which is situated about one mile, eastward, from Ottershaw park, is described by Manning as “a retired situation adjoining the heaths on the south-east side of Chertsey parish.” It forms a part of the manor of Walton-Leigh; and on an inquisition taken after the decease of Walter Langton, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, which occurred in November, 1321, it was found that the prelate died seised of one hundred acres of heath and waste at Annynge-legh, which he had purchased for life, of John Leigh, the owner of Walton-Leigh. No subsequent account of the descent of this property occurs until a recent period. In 1760, Anningsley belonged to Lord Montrath; afterwards to a Mrs. Davy; and then to Mr. Markham. About 1771, it was purchased by THOS. DAY, esq., a gentleman of eccentric principles, but of most amiable character; who during his residence here, which commenced about the year 1781,^a composed his well-known histories of “*Sandford and Merton*,” and “*Little Jack*”; which were expressly written for the instruction of children; and are two of the best works on the subject that were ever executed.

Mr. Day was the only son of Thomas Day, esq., who had long held the lucrative situation of Collector outwards of the Customs in the

^a When asked the cause of choosing such a retired situation for his residence, Mr. Day replied, that “it was to exclude himself from the vanity, vice, and deceptive character of Man.”

port of London. He was born in Well-close-square, near Whitechapel, on the 22nd of June, 1748. His father, who died when he was quite an infant, bequeathed him an income of 1200*l.* per annum; but subject to his mother's jointure of 300*l.*; and to the care of that lady, who (notwithstanding a second marriage) paid great attention to the early education of her son, he appears to have been chiefly indebted for those habits of active exertion by which he was distinguished. He received his early education at the Charter-house, under Dr. Crusius; but in the sixteenth year of his age he was entered as a gentleman-commoner at Corpus Christi college, Oxford; where he remained three years, but then quitted the university, without taking a degree.

On attaining his majority, and with it the possession of a considerable income, (his fortune having been much improved during his minor years,) Mr. Day manifested that disposition for speculation and experiments on social life and manners, which distinguished his future career. At an early period of life he had become an admirer of Rousseau's reveries, relative to savage and civilized society, and the education of youth; and one of his first proceedings, when his own master, was to make a tour through Wales, in search of the *moral* beauties of nature; but with what success does not appear. With a similar design, he next visited the Continent; spending one winter at Paris, a second at Avignon, and a third at Lyons; a summer in the Austrian Netherlands, and another in Holland. At length he returned to England; and soon after, entered the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar. Being disgusted, however, at the subtle quirks and niceties of judicial proceedings, by which the distinctions of right and wrong are too frequently confounded, and rendered the instruments of extreme injustice, he never practised the law as a profession; but devoting himself to literary pursuits, became the advocate of the human race, instead of confining his talents to forensic disputations in Westminster Hall. He was among the first who employed their time and eloquence to further the abolition of slavery; he opposed the American war; and long before the conviction of its necessity became the animating, impulsive, and commanding feeling of the British public, he supported the measure of REFORM in parliament. In 1773, in conjunction with his friend, Mr. James Bicknell, (also a barrister,) he published his poem of "*The Dying Negro*," which, with his "Fragment of a Letter on the Slavery of the Negroes," had much effect in exciting the compassionate sympathy of his fellow-countrymen in favour of that highly-injured people.

When about the age of twenty-one, and after his suit had been

rejected by a young lady to whom he had paid his addresses, Mr. Day formed the singular project of educating a wife for himself; this was based upon the notion of Rousseau, that "all the genuine worth of the human species is perverted by society; and that children should be educated apart from the world, in order that their minds should be kept untainted with, and ignorant of, its vices, prejudices, and artificial manners." This scheme, however, after a vexatious trial of some years, he renounced as impracticable; and was content to become a suitor to two sisters in succession; yet, in both instances he was refused. At length, in 1778, he was married, at Bath, to Miss Esther Milnes, of Wakefield in Yorkshire; a lady who made "a large fortune the means of exercising the most extensive generosity." Soon after this event, he retired with his consort to Stapleford Abbots, in Essex; and thence removed to Anningsley, where he spent the remainder of his life; chiefly amusing himself in the cultivation of a large farm: not however, for the sake of emolument, but with a view of finding employment for the neighbouring poor; and he used the most praiseworthy exertions to alleviate the distresses, and improve the condition of the peasantry.

The death of this gentleman, who was of a bold and fearless disposition, was owing to the rash experiment of attempting to ride a

"It was about the year 1769, when he became of age, that Mr. Day commenced the execution of his project. Accompanied by his friend Bicknell, he went to an establishment at Shrewsbury connected with the Foundling Hospital, and from the orphan girls there assembled he selected two, whom he thought fit subjects for his experiment. Previously to obtaining the custody of his pupils, he entered into a written engagement, guaranteed by Mr. Bicknell, that, within twelvemonths he would resign one of them to a respectable mistress, as an apprentice, with a fee of one hundred pounds; and on her marriage, or commencing business for herself, he would give her the additional sum of four hundred pounds: and he further engaged, that he would honourably educate the one he should retain in order to marry her at a proper age; or if he should change his mind, he would allow her a competent support until she married, and then give her five hundred pounds, as a dowry. The objects of Mr. Day's speculation were both twelve years of age: one of them, whom he called Lucretia, had a fair complexion, with light hair and eyes; the other was a brunette, with chestnut tresses, who was styled Sabrina. He took these girls to France, without any English servant, in order that they might have no direct communication with any one but himself; nor obtain any knowledge but what he should impart. As might have been anticipated, they caused him abundance of inconvenience and vexation, increased in no small degree by their becoming infected with the small-pox; from which, however, they recovered without any injury to their features. The scheme ended in the disappointment of the projector. Lucretia, whom he first dismissed, was apprenticed to a milliner; and she afterwards became the wife of a linen-draper in London. Sabrina, after Mr. Day had relinquished his attempts to make her such a model of perfection as he required, and which included indomitable courage, as well as the difficult art of retaining secrets, was placed at a boarding-school at Sutton Coldfield, in Warwickshire; where, during a residence of three years, she gained the esteem of all who knew her; and, strange to say, was at length married to Mr. Bicknell!

colt which he had reared, but which had never been broken in. In this attempt, as he was returning from Anningsley to his mother's house at Bare-hill, where he had left Mrs. Day, he was thrown, and killed by a kick of the animal, on the 28th of September, 1789. His remains were interred in Wargrave church, Berks; where a monument was erected for him by his widow, who caused the following lines (which he had, himself, written in memory of a deceased friend,) to be inscribed on it, as justly expressive of his own talents and virtues:—

“Beyond the reach of Time, or Fortune's power,
Remain, cold stone, remain! and mark the hour
When all the noblest Gifts which Heav'n e'er gave,
Were centred in a dark untimely grave!
Oh! taught on Reason's boldest wings to rise,
And catch each glimmering of the op'ning skies;
Oh, gentle Bosom! oh, unsullied Mind!
Oh, Friend to Truth, to Virtue, to Mankind!
Thy dear remains we trust to this sad shrine,
Secure to feel no second loss like thine.”

In the plan of Walton-Leigh manor (already referred to) in the vestry at Chertsey, the Anningsley estate, in 1819, is described as the property of his Majesty, and comprising 284.2.19 acres. It is now the residence of the Hon. and Rev. James Norton; and the land is appropriated to farming purposes.

ADDLESTONE.

This place, which was formerly called *Atlesdon*, and *Atlesford*, is an extensive tithing in Chertsey parish, including a considerable extent of meadow land. The dwellings are much scattered, and chiefly inhabited by farming-men. But independently of these, here are several detached Seats and Villas, occupied by genteel families; and from various causes, the respectability of this neighbourhood has much increased of late years; particularly since the inclosure in 1808.

In consequence of the increasing population of Chertsey parish, and of the inadequacy of the old church to afford sufficient accommodation for the parishioners, measures were taken in the year 1835, to obtain subscriptions for the erection of a new church at *Addlestone*, on a spot of ground near the Spinney Oak,⁶⁶ which was considered to be the most convenient site for the purpose; and it was proposed to assign to it a district comprehending about two thousand persons, and comprising the inhabitants of Addlestone, New-Ham, Row-Town, Brox, and Chertsey-lane end. In the statement circulated by the

⁶⁶ Of the original *Spinney Oak* it was traditionally said, that it was famous for its height and size; but the oldest inhabitants of the present generation never saw it. The Oak which now bears the name was planted within memory, probably about fifty or sixty years ago.

officiating ministers of Chertsey, viz., the Rev. H. Stephenson, curate, and Octavius Brock, assistant-curate, it was specified that the parish was about twenty-five miles in circumference, occupying a surface of about fifteen square miles; and that it contained nearly ten thousand acres, and a population exceeding five thousand persons. It was further stated, that the principal obstacle to the erection of a place of worship in connexion with the establishment was, the difficulty of providing an endowment; but that, in the present instance, the difficulty was obviated by the offer of such an endowment as would ensure a resident minister; whilst the patronage would devolve on the vicar of the parish, the individual making the offer declining to claim the patronage.

This appeal was successful; and independently of the splendid gift of 2000*l.* for the endowment of the new church, made by Miss WINEFRED WIGHTWICK, (sister to F. Wightwick, esq., of Sandgates,) the sum of 3006*l.* 12*s.* was subscribed by different individuals, in sums varying from 200*l.* downwards to a few shillings, prior to the beginning of November, 1836.* With the monies thus subscribed, and without any aid from the Incorporated Societies of London, the church at Addlestone was built in the course of the following year; and it was consecrated and dedicated to St. Paul, by the Lord Bishop of Winchester, on the 11th of January, 1838; at which time, also, the Rev. W. H. IBORSON, B.A., the present minister, was instituted to the living. The ground was given by the late George Holme Sumner, esq., the lay-rector of this district of the parish.

* The following are the names of those persons who subscribed to the amount of 50*l.* and upwards:—

| | | | |
|--|---------------------------|--|--------------|
| The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Winchester | 50 <i>l.</i> | The very Rev. the Dean and Chapter of Windsor | 50 <i>l.</i> |
| The Lady Frances Hotham | 100 <i>l.</i> | Benjamin Burnett, esq. | 50 <i>l.</i> |
| The Hon. Mrs. Fox | 100 <i>l.</i> | Miss Chapman, Taplow | 50 <i>l.</i> |
| Lady Wood | 100 <i>l.</i> | Thomas Chawner, esq. | 50 <i>l.</i> |
| Eades Summers, esq. | 200 <i>l.</i> | Richard Clark, esq. | 50 <i>l.</i> |
| Ditto, additional, for stone jambs to windows | 70 <i>l.</i> | The Rev. John C. Clark | 50 <i>l.</i> |
| George Best, esq. | 100 <i>l.</i> | Anonymous, by ditto | 50 <i>l.</i> |
| John Ivatt Briscoe, esq. | 100 <i>l.</i> | Capt. de Visme | 50 <i>l.</i> |
| Robert K. Escott, esq. | 100 <i>l.</i> | Alex. H. Hall, esq. | 50 <i>l.</i> |
| David Hall, esq. | 100 <i>l.</i> | Miss Irvine, Egham | 50 <i>l.</i> |
| Henry Pownall, esq., Spring Grove .. | 100 <i>l.</i> | Frank Lambert, esq. | 50 <i>l.</i> |
| Thomas Lowndes, esq., Blackheath .. | 100 <i>l.</i> | Rev. W. J. Smithwick | 50 <i>l.</i> |
| Francis Wightwick, esq. | 200 <i>l.</i> | Rev. J. H. Stephenson | 50 <i>l.</i> |
| Miss H. Wightwick | 100 <i>l.</i> | Miss Summers | 50 <i>l.</i> |
| The Right Hon. Lady King | 50 <i>l.</i> | Richard Hay, esq. | 50 <i>l.</i> |
| Sir Charles Wetherell | 52 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> | W. J. Denison, esq. M.P. | 50 <i>l.</i> |
| | | Charles Barclay, esq. M.P. | 50 <i>l.</i> |

Addlestone *Church*, which is a regular edifice of light-coloured brick, in the pointed style of composition, was built from the designs and under the direction of James Savage, esq., architect, of London. On each side, between graduated buttresses which terminate at the springing of the parapets, are five double lancet windows; and, attached to the central part of the west end, is a square tower of three stages. The beams supporting the roof are of arched oak: the ceiling is very plain. Under the east window is an altar-screen, pierced, in the pointed style, with pinnaced buttresses; and including the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the Commandments. The pulpit and reading-desk are of oak; and at the west end, is a large singing-gallery, with Gothic panelling in front. In the church-yard, near the east end of the building, is the following inscription in memory of MRS. CHARLES KEMBLE, (the once celebrated actress, Miss De Camp,) who was one of the first persons interred here:—

"Beneath this Stone are deposited the Mortal Remains of *Marie Therése*, wife of Charles Kemble, Esq. She departed this Life Sept. 3rd, 1838. Aged 63 years."

Adjacent to the west end of this church is a handsome Parsonage-house, which was built as a general residence for the minister; the cost being defrayed by a subscription, amounting to 970*l.* 14*s.*

ONGAR-HILL, the pleasant seat of Robert Kirkpatrick Escott, esq., was purchased by that gentleman's father of Sir Henry Parker, of Melford-hill in Suffolk, the son of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker (the elder), bart., to whom it had previously belonged. At different times, this has been the residence of persons of some notoriety; of whom Jefferies, the well-known jeweller to the prince of Wales (afterwards George the Fourth), and Sir Frederick Morton Eden, bart., may be mentioned. The house, which is of brick, painted white, with but little embellishment, was erected about eighty years ago; and the late celebrated architect, Sir John Soane, is known to have worked at it, as a bricklayer's boy.*

SAYS-COURT, formerly written *Sayes*, was held under the crown by Sir A. Maynwaring, knt., who died there, and was buried at Chertsey in 1648-9. In the reign of George the First, it was demised to Edmund Moore, esq.; from whose family the lease was subsequently purchased by a Mr. Belchier; who again sold it to the late James Payne, esq., architect. That gentleman resided here whilst finishing Chertsey

* He was then under the control of an illiterate and ill-conditioned elder brother, who was employed here, and who plodded through life as a petty bricklayer. In his old age, a small annuity was allowed him by his more successful relation. A lady of Chertsey (lately deceased) used to speak of recollecting Sir John, when a boy, attending on his brother; and that, at every opportunity he would sit at the foot of the ladder, engaged with a book.

bridge, in 1785; and it was afterwards tenanted by his son, and two or three other persons of little note. In 1823, this property was purchased of the crown by Sir Charles Wetherell, (now recorder of Bristol, and Q. C.); the celebrated and somewhat eccentric counsel, whose strenuous opposition in parliament to the provisions of the Reform bill will ever be a marked feature in the history of that important measure. The old house, which rumour says, was occasionally occupied by James the First, has been repaired by Sir Charles in a singular manner. It is now leased to James Davidson, esq.; and is approached by a fine grove of lime trees. Sir Charles has, also, erected two new houses on the estate, one of which has been sold to Major Worthy; and the other is his own residence.



THE CROUCH OAK, ADDLESTONE.

This ancient and venerable tree, which even in its decay is still majestic, stands immediately adjacent to the small estate of Capt. de Visme (at Addlestone); which derives its name of *Crouch Oak* from that circumstance. Tradition states that this oak, in former ages, was considered to mark the boundary of Windsor forest, in this direction; and Queen Elizabeth is said to have dined beneath its shadow. Its girth, at two feet from the ground, is twenty-four feet. At the height of nine feet, the principal branch, in itself as large as a tree, shoots

out almost horizontally from the trunk, to the distance of forty-eight feet; and is known to have been eight or ten feet longer, about twenty years ago. The remaining branches are by no means destitute of foliage,

“although its boughs are moss'd with age,
And its high top bald with dry antiquity.”

Before the inclosure of the manor of Chertsey-Beomond, in 1808, this oak stood on the open common; but it is now surrounded by a railing, and connected with the grounds of Capt. de Visme. It forms, however, no part of his estate; and has been thus inclosed, in order to preserve it from a practice accelerating its decay, namely, that of having the bark peeled off by ignorant females, from an opinion that, taken internally, it operates as a love-charm! The name of *Crouch Oak* may possibly have been given to this tree, from the low, crouching form of its chief branches.

The Manor of HAM, in Chertsey.

This manor, which anciently belonged to the crown, was granted by King Henry the Second to the abbot and convent of Chertsey; of whom it was afterwards held by Thomas Santerre, at an annual rent of twenty-eight shillings and suit to the hundred of Godley. He enfeoffed *John de Hamme* and Alice his wife; the former of whom died in the 13th of Edward the Second (anno 1320) seised, *inter alia*, of this manor, valued at twenty pounds per year. His nephew, Thomas de Hamme, in November, 1331, had license from the bishop of Winchester to hear divine service in his chapel of Hamme, in this parish; and a similar license was obtained in 1404, by Nicholas Fitz-John (or St. John), who is supposed to have married the daughter and heiress of Thomas de Hamme. The manor afterwards passed into other hands; and in the 21st of Edward the Fourth (1482) was possessed by Sir Thomas St. Leger, who married Anne, duchess of Exeter (the king's sister), after her divorce from the duke (Henry Holland), her first husband. He was one of the esquires of the body to Edward the Fourth; in the tenth of whose reign he was also sheriff of Surrey and Sussex. His ancestor was one of the warlike knights who accompanied William the Norman in his invasion of

* The property belonging to the crown, forming part of Chertsey-Beomond, was sold by auction in June, 1828; and in the plan attached to the Particulars of the sale, this oak is distinctly shewn as standing at the *side* of the road, nearly opposite to the premises now called Crouch-Oak Place; where a good house has been built by Wm. Edwards, esq.

** At that time the Esquires of the Body were four in number; two of whom were in constant attendance upon the king, both by day and night. In the reign of James the Second, they were reduced to two; and in that of William the Third, their office appears to have been abolished. Some particulars of their duties, &c., from the *Liber Niger*, are given by Samuel Pegge, esq., in his *Curialia*.

England, and whose family settled at Ellcomb, in Kent. Sir Thomas eventually bestowed this manor, with other estates, on the chantry which he founded in St. George's chapel at Windsor; through which endowment, it came into the possession of the dean and canons of Windsor, its present owners.

Aubrey says—"In this parish (Chertsey, sc.) is Ham Haw, where the New River disembogues into the Thames. Here is a fair house, about which is a great mote, and encompass'd with trees." He further states, that it had been the residence of Admiral Sir George Askew, or Ayscue; and afterwards, of the celebrated physician, Dr. Thomas Willis, who had held it on lease from the dean and canons of Windsor. Mr. Sheldon, brother to the archbishop of Canterbury, seems to have been the next tenant; and to have been succeeded by Robert Douglas, esq.; on whose death, in 1731, it was advertised for sale, under the description of the manor of Ham-court, with the demesne lands in Chertsey, value 378*l.* 16*s.* per annum; besides the mansion, gardens, and orchards, containing three acres; with a dove-house, &c.: there were, also, long avenues of trees, a decoy, and a warren. The premises were purchased by Charles, second earl of Portmore, whose property at Weybridge was merely separated from this by the Wey navigation. This estate is now held under a lease from the dean and canons of Windsor, by the Hon. Peter John Locke King, of Woburn park, to which it adjoins; it is occupied as a farm.

About two miles from Chertsey, on the Weybridge road, is **WOBURN PARK**, the pleasant seat of the Right Hon. Hester, Lady King, (daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl Fortesque,) and of her second son, the Hon. P. J. Locke King.

It appears from Manning that the estate called *Woburn Farm*, alias *Cock's Lands*, consisting of about twenty-five acres, (which forms the nucleus of this property,) was bought of a Mrs. Hornby, in 1735, by Philip Southcote, esq.⁷⁰ a younger branch of the Southcotes of Albery, or Albury, in Merstham parish, where they had settled in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. That gentleman increased his estate by other purchases, to the extent of one hundred and fifty acres; and he has the credit of being the first person who fully realized the idea of a *Ferme Ornée*, or ornamental farm, into which he converted these grounds. In accomplishing that object, and in order to obtain an expanse of water, he was allowed to alter the direction of the high-road; and by permission of the dean and canons of Windsor, to extend it through part of the adjoining manor of Ham. Mr. Southcote occupied some years in effecting his various improvements here; but his farm was in high repute about the middle of the last century;

⁷⁰ HISTORY OF SURREY, vol. iii. p. 227.

it having then acquired such a degree of picturesque and ornamental beauty as had never been previously attained elsewhere."

On the decease of Mr. Southcote without issue, in September, 1758, this estate devolved on his lady, (to whom he had bequeathed it,) who was the daughter and heir of Sir John Andrews, bart. She died on the 14th of October, 1783, aged eighty years; and having by will, dated in April 1771, devised this estate, with other lands in different counties, to certain persons in trust, "to settle the same on her esteemed friend and kinsman Robert Edward, Lord Petre"; with remainder to his sons, and their respective heirs-male, &c., she was succeeded by that nobleman. His grandson, William Francis Henry, 11th Lord Petre, sold Woburn Farm about the year 1814, to the late Vice-admiral Sterling; of whose executors it was purchased in 1836, by the Right Hon. Lady King, its present owner. Since that time,

"The ingenious Mr. Whateley, in his *OBSERVATIONS ON MODERN GARDENING*, (8vo. 1771,) has entered into a minute description of Woburn Farm, as it was left by Mr. Southcote; but as much of his detail is no longer applicable, we shall give only a few extracts which relate to its general features.

"The place contains 150 acres, of which near five and thirty are adorned in the highest degree; of the rest about two thirds are in pasture, and the remainder is in tillage: the decorations are, however, communicated to every part; for they are disposed along the sides of a walk, which, with its appendages, forms a broad belt around the grazing grounds, and is continued, though on a more contracted scale, through the arable. This walk is properly garden: all within it is farm: the whole lies on the two sides of a hill, and on a flat at the foot of it; the flat is divided into corn-fields; the pastures occupy the hill; they are surrounded by the walk, and crossed by a communication carried along the brow, which is also richly dressed, and which divides them into lawns, each completely encompassed with garden.

"These are in themselves delightful; the grounds on both sides lie beautifully; they are diversified with clumps and single trees; and the buildings in the walk seem to belong to them. On the top of the hill is a large octagon structure, and not far from it the ruin of a chapel. To one of the lawns the ruin appears, on the brow of a gentle ascent, backed and grouped with wood: from the other is seen the octagon, upon the edge of a steep fall, and by the side of a pretty grove, which hangs down the declivity. This lawn is further embellished by a neat Gothic building; the former by the house, and the lodge at the entrance; and in both, other objects of less consequence, little seats, alcoves, and bridges, continually occur.

"The brow of the hill commands two lovely prospects, the one gay and extensive, over a fertile plain, watered by the Thames, and broken by St. Anne's hill and Windsor Castle; a large mead of the most luxuriant verdure lies just below the eye, spreading to the banks of the river; and beyond it the country is full of farms, villas, and villages, and every mark of opulence and cultivation. The other view is more wooded; the steeple of a church, or the turrets of a seat, sometimes rise above the trees; and the bold arch of Walton Bridge is there a conspicuous object, equally singular and noble."

It must be remarked, that the bridge here spoken of has been taken down, and a much lower one (of brick, and of a different construction) erected in its place; by which the character of the view has been deteriorated. The old bridge was of wood; and the centre arch, the span of which was 132 feet, rose to the height of 26 feet above the water at the highest floods.

both the pleasure-grounds and the house (which is partly of stone, with a portico and pediment in front,) have been much enlarged and improved; and the estate itself, which was comparatively small when last purchased, has been considerably augmented; and hence its present name of Woburn Park. In the grounds, which are intersected by the meanderings of the Bourn stream, are many rare and curious trees; some of which were planted by Mr. Southcote about ninety or one hundred years ago."

On WOBURN HILL, between the Weybridge and Addlestone roads, is a new brick house, built by Mrs. Tippet; and now occupied by Thomas Wadmore, esq., who has considerably improved the property since it came into his possession. The views are extensive.

ST. ANNE'S HILL.—About one mile, westward, from Chertsey is the commanding eminence of *St. Anne's Hill*; on the south-eastern side of which is the seat of the Hon. Mrs. Fox, relict of the late Right Hon. Chas. James Fox; whom this venerable lady (now in her 90th year) has survived nearly thirty-six years. The house is a plain irregular building, of no architectural importance; but it contains a fine collection of cabinet pictures, and other well-selected curiosities. The gardens and pleasure-grounds are laid out with great taste; and besides other ornaments, they include a small *Temple*, dedicated to Friendship, which was erected to perpetuate the coming of age of the late Lord Holland, and has this inscription over the entrance:—

In Memoriam

Divi natalis HENRICI RICARDI Baronis de Holland

Quo XXI. annos Ætatis attigit

XI. Kal. Dec. A.D. MDCCXCIV

Feliciter hic celebrati,

Hæc Ædes

Amicitiae ipsique sacras

Carolus et Elizabetha,

Qui etsi non parentes, paternò

eum amore deligunt

Votivas posuerunt.

Opposite to the temple, on a pedestal ornamented by a vase, are inscribed the following lines, written by General Fitzpatrick, to commemorate the joyous fête here celebrated on that occasion:—

"The phrase, "sweet *Southcotes*," occurs in a jingling ballad called "*Strawberry Hill*," written, conjointly, by Wm. Pulteney, earl of Bath, and Horace Walpole; and Mason, in his "*English Garden*," has also thus complimented its founder:—

"On Thee too, SOUTHCOTE, shall the Muse bestow
No vulgar praise; for thou to humblest things
Could'st give ennobling beauties; deck'd by thee
The simple Farm eclips'd the Garden's pride,
E'en as the virgin blush of innocence
The harlotry of art."

"Though lasting blessings be to Man denied,
 And our white hours on swifter pinions glide,—
 The powers of art in memory may give
 Life's fleeting joys a lengthen'd date to live ;
 So may these labours of the Sculptor's hand
 Of festive revels a memorial stand,
 Where bosoms glowing with an ardent zeal
 Which bosoms fraught with kind affections feel,
 Hail'd the glad moment when revolving time
 Had crown'd a Youth in Manhood's vernal prime,
 Whose ripen'd virtues now to friendship warm'd
 Those Hearts his Childhood had with fondness charm'd.

What though stern Winter through the leafless grove
 Had hush'd the tuneful minstrelsy of Love,
 Sweet strains of Joy the voice of gladness sung,
 With shouts of Joy the sprightly echoes rung ;
 A placid look Remembrance fondly cast
 On earlier years in blameless pleasures past,
 While eager Hope explored with anxious eye
 The opening prospect of a brighter sky.

Dress'd in sweet smiles, the *Genius of the Place*
 Vouchsafed the friendly festival to grace ;
 And while the jocund Guests, in sportive round,
 With steps elastic lightly press'd the ground,
 Here breath'd for more such Joyous Days a Prayer,
 And bade the fervent Wish this VOTIVE STRUCTURE bear."

On another pedestal, also surmounted by a vase, and placed by Mrs. Fox to mark a favourite spot which Mr. Fox was accustomed to frequent, are the following verses ; the commencing lines are from Dryden :—

"The painted Birds, companions of the Spring,
 Hopping from spray to spray, were heard to sing,
 Both eyes and ears received a like delight,
 Enchanting Music, and a charming sight.
 On Philomel I fixed my whole desire,
 And listened for the Queen of all the choir ;
 Fain would I hear her heavenly voice to sing,
 And wanted yet an omen of the spring :—

* * * * *

So sweet, so shrill, so variously she sung,
 That the Groves echoed and the Vallies rung."—

The Flower and the Leaf.

"Cheerful in this sequestered Bower
 From all the Storms of Life remov'd
 Here Fox enjoyed his evening hour,
 In converse with the Friends he lov'd.

And here these Lines he oft would quote,
 Pleas'd, from his favourite Poet's Lay,
 When challenged by the Warbler's note
 That breathed a Song from every Spray."

Near the house is a well-grown and lofty Cedar, which was planted by Mrs. Fox when the size of a mere wand; but its girth, at the lowermost part, at the present time (1842), is twelve feet ten inches. Some fine trees are, also, grouped around the house; and others of a striking character stand upon the lawn. The green-house and the dairy are handsome structures adjoining each other, and tastefully fitted up. The former is richly-stored with a fine collection of odoriferous plants and flowers; and the latter, which is of an octagonal form, is furnished with dressers and stands of white marble, edged with green. At the bottom of the garden, approached by a romantic avenue, is a very neat grotto; and, over it, a tea-room ornamented with painted-glass windows, which include the portraits of the late George the Fourth (when prince of Wales), and Mr. Fox; together with some fine landscapes by Pearson. The attached farm, on which are some neatly-thatched buildings, is tenanted by Mr. John Wapshott, formerly of the adjacent estate called Almnerns-barns, but now of Chertsey.

This property, which is copyhold, held of the manor of Chertsey, and consists of about thirty acres, was purchased by Mrs. Fox, (before her marriage,) about the year 1778, of the then duke of Marlborough, who appears to have derived it from the Trevors; to one of whom, a spinster, it had been sold by the Bartons, early in the reign of George the Second.

In this delightful retreat Mr. Fox, when withdrawn from the arena of political warfare, passed many of his happiest hours; not, however, in the seclusion of solitariness, but in the bosom of conjugal felicity and friendship, in rural occupations, and in the frequent study of classic and English literature. The habits of his mind were strictly social; and the admiration excited by his talents was increased by his affability, by the polished ease of his manners, and by the benignity of his disposition. Although not born in Surrey, his long connexion with it requires the insertion here of a brief memoir of the life of this eminent statesman.

CHARLES JAMES FOX, who was the third son of Henry Fox, (afterwards Lord Holland,) paymaster of the forces, by his wife Georgiana Caroline, eldest daughter of Charles, second duke of Richmond, and great grand-daughter to Chas. II., was born January 13th (O.S.), 1748. He is said to have been much indulged in youth by his father; whose conduct, in that respect, has been ascribed to the early discovery of his son's extraordinary talents. His education was partly acquired at Eton, under Dr. Barnard; and partly at Hertford college, Oxford, where Dr. William Newcome, afterwards archbishop of Armagh, was

his tutor." Having quitted the University, without remaining long enough to accumulate degrees, as was then customary with young men intended for public life, he visited the Continent, where he passed some time in the usual fashionable pursuits of the day.

Returning to England before he had attained his majority, his father, who had destined him for political employment, procured him a seat in the House of Commons for the borough of Midhurst; and thus, like the celebrated Lord Chesterfield, and his own still more celebrated rival, William Pitt, he became a senator before he had reached the legal age. In 1770 he obtained, through the interest of Lord Holland, the office of a lord of the admiralty, which he resigned in May, 1772; and in the month of January following, he was appointed a commissioner of the treasury. While he sat on the treasury bench in the lower House, he almost uniformly appeared as the advocate of political opinions which are directly opposed to those which he subsequently adopted, and in support of which he displayed the talents that secured the admiration of his contemporaries, and gained him a large share of posthumous fame. After he had held office under government for about six years he was suddenly dismissed, in consequence of a trifling difference with the minister, Lord North, on a question relative to the committal of Woodfall the printer to custody, for an alleged libel on the speaker of the House of Commons, which appeared in the Public Advertiser.

Being thus thrown into the ranks of the opposition, Mr. Fox soon signalized himself as a political partizan, attacking with energy and decision the measures of those with whom he had acted in the earlier part of his career. During the course of the war which preceded the separation of the British-American colonies from the mother country, he often displayed his eloquence as a parliamentary speaker in support of civil liberty; and was reckoned among the most distinguished orators at a time when his party included such eminent men as Colonel Barré, Dunning (afterwards Lord Ashburton), and Edmund Burke.

At the general election in 1780, Fox, after a severe contest, in which he was opposed by all the influence of government, was chosen

ⁿ Of his attainments in classical literature, whilst at Eton, several examples will be found in the "*Musæ Etoniensis*:" and that he obtained a general acquaintance with the works of the most celebrated Latin and Greek writers may be inferred from his correspondence, at a late period of his life, with that eminent scholar and critic, Gilbert Wakefield. But it is evident, that with regard to Greek literature, at least, his reading had been by no means extensive; and indeed, the object of his epistolary intercourse with Wakefield was, to obtain his advice as to the best means of extending his knowledge of Greek and Roman literature, and especially of the former.

one of the representatives of the city of Westminster. On the resignation of Lord North, and the accession to power of the marquis of Rockingham, in 1782 the subject of this memoir was made secretary of state for foreign affairs; but when Lord Shelburne, (afterwards marquis of Lansdowne,) succeeded to the post of prime minister, on the death of Lord Rockingham, Mr. Fox seceded from the ministerial party. He then joined the opposition under Lord North, with whom he entered into that political confederacy known in history as "the Coalition"; and under the administration thus formed, he again held the office of foreign secretary. But, perhaps no ministry during the long reign of George the Third was upon the whole more unpopular than this; and the introduction of what was termed the India bill, a scheme proposed by Fox for the government of our East-Indian empire, occasioned so much opposition, that he and his colleagues were forced to resign; and they were succeeded by a ministry, at the head of which was placed his great rival, William Pitt. Henceforth, till nearly the close of his career, he generally composed one of the parliamentary phalanx in opposition to the ministry.

In 1788, Mr. Fox engaged in a tour on the Continent with the lady whom he afterwards married; but after visiting the historian Gibbon, at Lausanne, and when proceeding towards Italy, he was recalled to England, on the prospect of the establishment of a regency, in consequence of the illness of the king. On this occasion he entered into a warm contest in parliament with Mr. Pitt, on the provisions of the regency bill; the minister insisting on limiting the power of the prince of Wales, as regent; whilst Mr. Fox proposed giving the

"The disgraceful contumely that was showered upon this patriotic statesman by his political opponents in the year 1802, when he went to France, after the Peace of Amiens, accompanied by Mrs. Fox, who was then first publicly acknowledged as his wife, is well remembered by the present writer; but how utterly false the reports were, which were then promulgated in respect to his marriage, will be proved by the following extract from the Register of Wyton, in Huntingdonshire, in which parish that ceremony was performed, about seven years antecedently to this visit to the Continent. It should be premised that Mrs. Fox, previously to her marriage, resided for a few weeks with the Rev. J. Perry, (her husband's friend,) at the rectory-house of Wyton; that Mary Dassonville was her maid servant, and that Jeremiah Bradshaw, who had the honour of giving the bride away, was the parish clerk.

"*Charles J. Fox, of the parish of Chertsey, in the county of Surrey, Batchelor, and Elizabeth B. Cane, of this parish, were Married in this Church, by License, this 28 day of September, in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and 95, by me, J. Perry, Rector.*

| | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| This Marriage was | { C. J. Fox, |
| solemnized between us, | |
| In the | { Elizabeth B. Cane. |
| Presence of | |
| | { Mary Dassonville, |
| | { Jerem. Bradshaw." |



VIEW OF LEATHERHEAD BRIDGE..

J. R. Thompson sc.

J. R. Thompson. 1840.

From Box Hill.



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